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SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU

OF

AGRICULTURE, LABOR AND INDUSTRY

OF

MONTANA

For the Year Ended November 30, 1894.

JAMES H. MILLS,	-	-	-	-	-	COMMISSIONER
A. C. SCHNEIDER,	-	-	-	-	-	CHIEF CLERK.

STATE PUBLISHING CO.,
PRINTERS,

HELENA,  MONTANA.

1895.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN E. RICKARDS,
Governor of Montana.

In accordance with the Act approved February 17th, 1893, I have the honor to present to you the Second Annual Report of Agriculture, Labor and Industry of the State of Montana.

I am, Very Respectfully,
JAMES H. MILLS, Commissioner.

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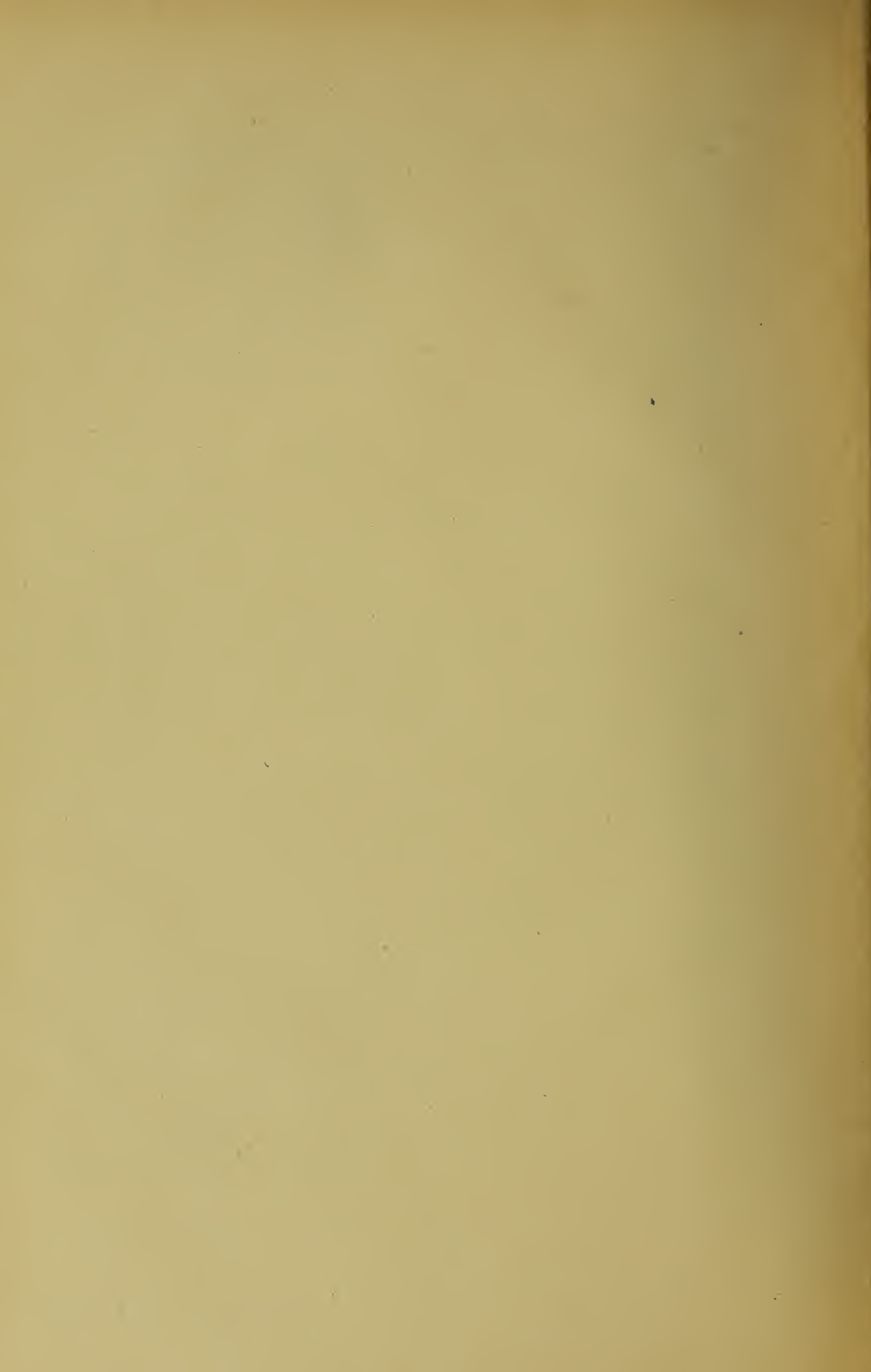
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PART I.

INTRODUCTORY

RELATING TO IMMIGRATION—THE STATE CENSUS OF
1895—COLLECTION OF AGRICULTURAL STATIS-
TICS, ETC.—DISTURBED INDUSTRIAL CON-
DITIONS—ARBITRATION AND
CONCILIATION.

FREE PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

PROTECTION TO HUMAN LIFE

INTRODUCTORY

As "the proper study of Mankind is Man," so is the structure, development and relation of their constituent elements, and all conditions affecting the people of communities and commonwealths the proper study of all, especially of those who make, expound and administer the laws.

This study is known as Social Science. Although comparatively new in its practical evolution and just coming into public appreciation, it is rapidly developing into and being recognized by the better intelligence of the world as one of the most important sciences auxiliary to good government and intelligent legislation.

When a skillful physician is called to treat a patient, his first effort is to ascertain as precisely as possible what ailment exists and the conditions of the person to be treated. He then administers treatment accordingly. If instead of thus first carefully ascertaining the nature of the disorder from the patient, or those cognizant of the facts, he makes no inquiry relating thereto, nor has intelligent regard for the constitution, characteristics or condition of the patient, but proceeds in a haphazard way to deluge his victim with the most convenient nostrums, the patient, if he survives to need subsequent treatment, is likely to seek it from other hands, and the off-hand practitioner will soon find public confidence materially abating.

Legislative bodies are the physicians who minister to the ailments of the body politic. They should know its conditions and derangements as the medical practitioner should know those of the body corporeal. The ascertainment and presentation in intelligible and available form of the social and economic conditions of a state requires much time, patient and persistent investigation, and careful, methodic preparation. For special inquiries these duties are sometimes delegated by legislative bodies to committees of their own number, but for general investigations requiring much time, labor and statistical presentation of results experience has demonstrated committees are inadequate, and the result has been the institution of other agencies for that purpose. Chief of these are Labor Statistic Bureaus, and a very large proportion of such duties have been devolved upon them. These Bureaus are of recent origin. It takes time as well as effort to establish and develop them in the several states, but their systems are being improved and perfected as rapidly as experience lights the way; and as the states have become familiarized with their objects and work, and the people with their methods, their usefulness has greatly increased. In some states their duties are limited to Labor and Industrial Statistics. In others additional duties have been devolved upon them. In few, if any, other states have these been so multifarious as in Montana.

The scope and character of the duties of the Montana Bureau as defined, sometimes obscurely, by the Act creating it, and exemplified by the course pursued by other Bureaus in those particulars where the laws creating them were approximately similar, were set forth as the Commissioner understood them in the First Report of the Bureau. In laying out the work for the year 1894 he was still confronted with the fact that while this was established as

THE IMMIGRATION BUREAU OF THE STATE,

there had been no appropriation made to enable general and effective work in that direction, and it has been limited to disseminating such printed matter as was available, corresponding with those who applied to the Bureau, or whose letters to other persons were referred to it, and contributions to publications. Doubtless much benefit would result to the State by encouraging desirable immigration to Montana. But it is not believed to be wise or for the welfare of the State to encourage or solicit immi-

gration beyond that which can readily find employment in the avocations and industries to which it is accustomed and without depriving those now here of work or the opportunity to obtain it. That desirable immigration is believed to be, at present, principally agriculturists whose condition would be bettered by removal from states, where the agricultural conditions are less favorable, to Montana. Coincident with the increase of population on farms and increased agricultural productions, towns and cities will grow; manufactories will multiply; investments will increase and commerce expand. Our mines, except silver, are being developed energetically. Our silver interests are largely dependent on the recovery of the Nation, or the Nation's law-makers, from the single gold standard delirium, and while there are encouraging symptoms of returning reason, the aberration still continues, and it is not wholly in the power of Montana to work restoration. But the agricultural development of the State; the conversion of large areas from aridity to productiveness; the encouragement of home productions, and the filling up of the State with farmers who have been taught by necessity to develop all the resources of the acres they occupy, depends very largely on the State and its people.

It is a lamentable but incontrovertible fact that Montana has for many years pursued the suicidal policy, in which merchants, consumers and producers have earnestly co-operated, of importing into the State, year after year, vast amounts of farm products which might have been raised in the State, and millions of dollars annually have been sent out of Montana therefor which should have gone to our home farmers, helping them, increasing their numbers and production, returning again to merchants and into all channels of industry and upbuilding the State. That something of the extent to which this unwise policy has gone may be known, the matter has been taken up in an investigation by this Bureau, and is treated statistically in another part of this Report. It is stated above that agricultural producers, or those who might produce, have co-operated with merchants and consumers in encouraging importations rather than home productions. In substantiation of this think how many farmers purchase at the stores imported flour, pork, bacon, hams, lard, cheese, and even in instances the butter, poultry and eggs they consume, nearly or quite all of which could be produced better and as cheaply by themselves or their neighbors. Nearly every dollar so expended goes out of Montana to enrich other communities that contribute no benefits in return and is lost to the State, while the purchaser perhaps makes complaint that farming in Montana does not pay. No other country in the world having the agricultural resources of Montana pursues so suicidal a policy; no other country could stand such impoverishment. Montana has survived it and prospered, simply because her other resources and revenues were so surpassingly great that it could still prosper under this extraordinary drainage of its vitality. But the agricultural resources have not been developed and have not thriven as they should have done. We have not only sent our money abroad for that which we could not produce, but for that which we could and should produce. Farm wages have been relatively high, and local railroad tariffs extreme; but farm hand wages are materially decreasing; milling facilities have multiplied; merchants and consumers generally have awakened to the benefits of encouraging home productions and home industries, and Railroad Companies, as local traffic and travel develop, will certainly voluntarily reduce, or be influenced to reduce, their local freight tariffs.

As yet this public awakening to the encouragement of home production has principally manifested itself in the increased use of Montana flour; but when that and other farm productions still undeveloped are supplied in Montana markets to the extent they should be, many thousands of additional farms and farmers, with their contributions to the expansion and business of every industry and to the State, will prosper in Montana.

In no State of the Union is there more certainty of good crops every year; in very few is there so great. Crop failures, such as frequently and sometimes for successive years, bring ruin to farmers in many regions, are unknown here. In few states, if any, is the production per acre so great of the cereals and vegetables adapted to and marketable in Montana or available as food to the producer. Irrigation pays in certainty, abundance and the maintenance of fertility. There are yet many millions of acres of inherently the most fertile lands of the State that have not been converted from aridity to productiveness by carrying water upon them and placing them under dominion of the farmer and his plough. There are scores of rivers and smaller streams whose waters flow uselessly by these lands to the sea. Large areas of them can be, as others have been, made cultivable by taking out ditches and canals at a cost that would be soon repaid, or permanently give good interest returns on the investment. Still other millions of acres will require larger expenditures of money, or perhaps municipal, state or government action to supply them with water, and that will eventually be accomplished.

The cultivable, productive acres of the East are occupied; population increases; new homes must be made; new farms found, and the irrigable lands of the so-called arid belt are the last reserve of the Nation. But aside from these acres yet to be developed, there are very many of the large Montana farms that can be acquired, or advantageously subdivided, and their resources more fully developed and their yield increased by farmers who have learned to farm in the hard school of necessity and who develop every resource of their acres. Montana offers an inviting field to these. The market prices

of products are shown in the statistical part of this Report. They are probably not excelled, if equalled, anywhere in the United States, and the demand for many farm products is far in excess of the supply.

In the states between Montana and the Atlantic seaboard are tens of thousands of industrious farmers who feel crowded or starved out in the old communities. Some have been discouraged by fire, flood, drought or tempest. The younger generations grow up and find no productive lands available, or no field satisfying to their ambitions, and many would be glad to emigrate to Montana were its opportunities known to them. Some of substance, some who have only strong hands and willing hearts for capital, have their faces turned to the west, whither for generations all the flow of emigration has tended.

For years the organized efforts of states, or cities, or counties of the states, west of us have deluged the sources of emigration and investing capital with inviting literature, sent agents to them, and induced a great tide of people and capital through these mountain regions toward the Pacific. These states, or cities or counties thereof, have expended large sums of money in that way; in some at least it is continued despite the depression. California, in 1893, by a general act authorized the several counties to expend from \$1,000 to \$2,500 annually "to aid in or carry on the work of inducing immigration thereto." Montana's appropriations for the Columbian Exposition appear to have been largely for the purpose of attracting capital and immigration to Montana, and voluntary local organizations have expended considerable sums in like manner. A bill was introduced at the Third Session of the Legislature providing for a Commissioner of Immigration, defining his duties, and making appropriations for the work, but was lost. Subsequently an immigration feature was incorporated in the bill creating this Bureau, but no money was appropriated to enable the preparation, printing and dissemination of any considerable amount of immigration literature, or to secure the assistance of potential agencies in directing immigration here. What could be done with the very limited means at disposal has been done and with some good results, although the conditions were not auspicious.

The matter is brought to the attention of the Fourth Legislative Assembly that it may give it such consideration as it is deemed worthy of. It seems a Hand Book of the State containing accurate and carefully prepared statistical and descriptive matter should be authorized and provided for, and considerable of the statistics collected in the past two years have been with that ultimate object in view. As a number of the counties appear to be disposed to encourage agricultural immigration, the California method is cited, but if the State proposes to take action it should not be made dependent on voluntary contributions or what is done by Counties.

The State can more readily secure immigration than Counties can, but the aid of Counties is very essential in disposing of it. It is better to not have immigration than to have it unabsorbed, idle, discouraged and in distress. It should therefore be a principal duty of Counties desiring immigration to ascertain and inform the State Bureau of the number and classes of immigrants each desires and can absorb beneficially—whether agriculturists of substance, laborers, artisans or others—and, if foreign immigration is desired, what nationalities are preferred. It should be their further duty when such immigrants arrive to receive and aid them in quickly securing homes or employment, as the case may be, and for this purpose there should be a local organization or agent in each of such Counties.

The encouragement of home productions and industries, of greater diversion or storage of waters, and invitation to immigration should go hand in hand. If this work is entered upon energetically the Railroads should be solicited to, and doubtless would, materially aid by giving stop-over privileges, special rates for intending settlers, and using other methods adopted in securing immigration to other states. Great results may not be immediate; nor is immigration desirable faster than it can be readily assimilated in the prosperous activities of the State; but the present would seem a very proper time for the State to enter upon earnest, well considered and systematic work in encouraging desirable immigration, in directing it into favorable localities and industries and adding thereby to its prosperous population, its business and its wealth.

The Census of 1895.

A portion of the Act creating this Bureau relates to taking the census of the State May 1, 1895, and each ten years thereafter, as required by the Constitution. It fixes the compensation to be allowed to deputies and assistants of the Commissioner, usually denominated "Enumerators," at \$3.00 per day for each day actually employed in such service. It is made the duty of the Secretary of State, on requisition of the Commissioner, to furnish all blanks, books and stationery necessary to take the census. The compensation of deputies and assistants is to be paid out of the State Treasury.

As the census of 1895 is the first to be taken by the State, I deemed it desirable to procure from the U. S. Superintendent of the Census and from Hon. W. O. Speer, Supervisor of the Census of Montana in 1890, information that might be of value to the State and the Commissioner relative to the methods and expenses of taking the U. S. Census and respectfully submit herewith pertinent extracts from the replies received.

Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner in charge of the U. S. Census Bureau, wrote in reply to my inquiries:

"The compensation received by the enumerators was \$6.00 per diem in the counties of Beaverhead, Cascade, Choteau, Deer Dodge, Gallatin, Jefferson, Lewis and Clarke, Madison, Meagher, Park, Silver Bow (except Butte City), Missoula and Fergus, with the following exceptions where they were paid two and one half cents per capita, viz: the cities of Dillon, Great Falls, Anaconda, Bozeman, Helena, Missoula, Deer Lodge, and the Township of Cottonwood; also the City of Livingston and Cokedale precinct where the enumerators received three cents per capita. In the counties of Custer, Dawson, Yellowstone and the City of Butte they received five (\$5.00) dollars per diem."

The amount paid to enumerators for services in taking the census in Montana was \$16,839.50. The amount paid for clerk hire \$516.67, making a total, exclusive of Supervisors salary, of \$17,356.17."

"No estimate can be made as to the expenses of the clerical work (in the office of Commissioner) necessary to tabulate and prepare the census reports of the State enumerators in 1895, unless, first, a careful estimate can be made by the State authorities as to the probable population of the State in 1895; second, the detail in which it is proposed to tabulate the population returns, and third, the methods of tabulation to be used."

"The whole number of enumeration districts for Montana in 1890 was 119, apportioned by counties as follows: Beaverhead 9; Cascade 5; Choteau 3; Custer 12; Dawson 4; Deer Lodge 12; Fergus 6; Gallatin 6; Jefferson 4; Lewis and Clarke 14; Madison 6; Meagher 6; Missoula 12; Park 5; Silver Bow 12; and Yellowstone 3. The estimated number of blanks used in the enumeration of Montana is as follows: Daily Report cards 7,000; Schedules (of different kinds) 30,000; rates of compensation 150; certificates of completion 250; labels 250; envelopes 1,000; appointments and applications for appointment 300; instructions to supervisor 250; oaths for supervisor and enumerators 250. The estimated cost of printing small quantities of the blanks can best be furnished by the State printer of Montana. The cost of printing blanks by the Government printing office was based upon large orders."

Mr. Alexander Laist, Chief Clerk for Supervisor Speer, wrote in reply to my inquiries as follows:

"In answering your questions I shall have to depend upon memory alone, because all the records of the census were sent to Washington."

"The Federal Census of 1890 consisted of a general enumeration, and a special census of manufacturers, mines, jails, charitable institutions, etc. The latter, it appears, you will not have to take. The former was very similar to what is required of you under the Act of the Montana Legislature. * * * Although your questions are fewer in number, I think the labor that will be imposed on your enumerators will be quite as great as that which the Federal enumerators had to perform: for the greatest difficulty lies in finding and obtaining the attention of the people, and not in writing down the answers to the questions, which consist principally of the words "yes" and "no" and may be recorded by a skillful penman with great rapidity. The above mentioned special census, which also had to be taken by the regular enumerators, really amounted to but very little, for there was not much work of that kind to be done in the State and the enumerator could do it with his other work at the expense of but little time and trouble. So, on the whole, I am of the opinion that the 1895 census will involve much the same amount of work required in the Federal census of 1890."

Enumerators were paid \$5.00 and \$6.00 per day according as their districts were sparsely or thickly settled. No traveling expenses were allowed. The whole State was subdivided into 119 districts, the divisions being made by election precincts and wards, as most convenient. In the cities of Butte and Helena it was found best to give one ward to each enumerator, and in remote parts of the State it was found necessary to allot thirty miles square to one enumerator."

It will be seen from the above authorities that the work and expense of taking the Census of 1895, as now defined, is estimated to be about the same as that of 1890, plus the increase in population and printing expenses, and minus any possible lower per diem or per capita, at which efficient enumerators can be obtained. The rates paid enumerators by the United States in 1890 were \$5.00 and \$6.00 per day, or a per capita of $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 cents, as specified by Commissioner Wright. Each enumerator in the country districts has to provide himself with a horse and pay his own expenses. It is not believed these expenses have very materially decreased in the past five years. The compensation fixed by the Act of Feb. 17, 1893, for enumerators, or "deputies or assistants," as there denominated, is \$3.00 per day, and no provision is made for expenses. It is believed it will be simply impossible to obtain efficient enumerators at that rate. To take the Census correctly requires active, intelligent, energetic men, skillful with the pen and accurate in the use of figures. The rate of compensation should be increased sufficiently to en-

able the employment of such men both in town and country. The per diem or per capita should include all expenses. As much depends upon the proper sub-districting of the state and the selection of suitable persons for enumerators, this could best be done by local residents of the several counties, and in my opinion the best results would be obtained by providing specifically for the appointment of a deputy Commissioner or supervisor in each county on whom, in addition to enumerating his home district, these duties would devolve, and he to have immediate supervision of the Census in his county under the general direction of the Commissioner.

The population of Montana, as shown by the Census of June 1, 1890, was 132,159. The cost of taking that Census, exclusive of blanks, books and postage, which were supplied by the United States and no estimate made, was \$17,356.17. Considering the increase of population, especially in remote and sparsely settled districts, it is believed an appropriation of \$22,000, or so much thereof as may be required, should be made for enumeration and clerical service in taking the Census of 1895. If, in addition to this, it is desired, as hereinafter suggested, to have enumerators take up the Agricultural Statistics for 1894, it is estimated that \$1,200 or more additional will be required, depending on what statistics the Legislature may direct shall be collected. This Census enumeration will afford the best opportunity the State will have in many years to obtain complete statistics on any line of inquiry it may deem desirable.

As this Census is to be taken as of May 1, 1895, it is not apparent why the returns of enumerators as provided in the Act may be deferred until Sept. 1. The United States and other states, regarding the greater accuracy that may be obtained by a speedy enumeration, limit the maximum time of taking the Census to thirty days. Four men for one month do not cost any more at the same rate of pay than one man for four months. Enumerators should in fact be required by the law to begin their duties the first day of May, or such other day as may be designated, and prosecute their work diligently and without intermission, except for sickness or other unavoidable cause, in their respective subdivisions until the Census is completed and the returns made. The United States also requires that an enumerator having undertaken a subdivision shall not abandon his work except for unavoidable cause.

Another defect in the Act as relates to the Census, is that, unless by a very strained and doubtful construction of the law, there is no penalty imposed for failure or refusal to reply to the inquiries of officers taking the Census. The United States law provided:

"That each and every person more than twenty years of age, belonging to any family residing in an enumeration district or subdivision, and in case of the absence of the heads and other members of any such family, then any representative of such family, shall be, and each of them is, required, if thereto requested by the Superintendent, supervisor, or enumerator, to render a true account to the best of his or her knowledge of every person belonging to such family in the various particulars required by law, and whosever shall wilfully failor refuse shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars."

Usually Census laws are separate and distinct acts, complete in detail. If it shall not be deemed best to substitute such an act for the provisions relating to the Census in the act of Feb. 17, 1893, then it would seem that at least it should be amended in the particulars referred to.

Agricultural Statistics, Etc.

By act of the Montana Legislature approved Feb. 12, 1874, it was made the duty of Assessors of the several counties to collect annually certain specified statistics of Montana relating to Agriculture, productive industries, wages, etc. to be reported on schedules for which they received 20c each when returned to the Territorial Auditor. Heavy penalties, extending even to the forfeiture of office, were placed on Assessors for failure to collect these statistics, but no penalty was provided for those who failed or refused to answer inquiries or give in these statistics. The futility of such a law needs no comment; it was amply demonstrated in the results. In very many cases no returns were made by producers, but the Assessors reported annually from 1874 to and including 1893 such returns as they received. These went out as official reports of the productions, etc. of Montana. While average wages in certain avocations, and the average production per acre of the acreage reported, and a few other items, were presumably correct as far as reports were obtained, the amount of cultivated lands, aggregate productions, business, etc., were manifestly incomplete, inaccurate and misleading, and therefore not only failed of their purpose, but were in fact detrimental. On the establishment of this Bureau in 1893 and the transfer of the duties of the Auditor, so far as related to statistics, to the Commissioner thereof, it was hoped a more thorough collection of the statistics might be made in 1893 through the Assessors, no appropriation having been

made for any other method of collection. The few days at disposal between the establishment of this Bureau and the supplying of the Assessors with blanks did not permit the preparation of new forms of schedules and the form previously used was perforce continued. The importance of thorough work was presented to the Assessors and it is believed an earnest effort was made by them in most instances at least to get complete returns; but while there was some improvement the results were far from complete, and this was so manifest in the reports of the mineral productions, the returns falling so absurdly below the facts as established by official investigations by representatives of the Mint, that they were omitted entirely from publication. There was paid to Assessors for collecting these statistics in the years 1890-91-92 an average of \$1,742.65 per year; in 1893 the fees of Assessors at the same rates amounted to \$2,058.80. These amounts did not include in any year the cost of blanks, publication or incidental expenses.

The incompleteness of the productive statistics heretofore obtained and the questionable value when incomplete; the fact that other of the statistics were being included in the amplified inquiry into Labor conditions conducted by this Bureau; there being no appropriation for the work and the revenues of the State being diminished by the depression, with other considerations, induced the Executive to approve omission of the collection of the agricultural statistics by Assessors in 1894. One of these considerations was that in 1895 the Census Enumerators can, if so directed and empowered by the Legislature, at a moderate increase of the otherwise necessary expenses, take up these agricultural statistics for 1894 while taking the State census. It should be borne in mind that these productive statistics of Montana have always, necessarily, been taken for the year preceding that in which they are collected.

So far as known, there are only three states (Indiana, North Dakota and Montana) in which the collection of agricultural statistics annually is devolved on what are known as the Labor Statistics Bureaus. In the other thirty states having these Bureaus, with one exception, the agricultural statistics are collected by other departments of officers. The exception is the state of Massachusetts, which probably has the most efficient as well as the most matured systems for the collection of statistics of any state in the Union. The Massachusetts Bureau collects the agricultural statistics only once every ten years, the year selected being the one in which is taken the State Census, as suggested for Montana. In Massachusetts, however, the enumerators leave the agricultural statistics blanks when enumerating in the spring, and then specially selected ones of these enumerators call again on producers in the fall, after the harvests are in, give assistance if necessary, and see that each blank is fully and properly filled out. This costs in Massachusetts, with its contiguous farms of smaller area, 50 cents per farm. In Montana, with its area nearly 16 times as great as Massachusetts and its farms so widely separated, these two visitations would be extremely and unnecessarily expensive. The purpose can be nearly as well accomplished by the enumerators taking the agricultural statistics for 1894 while taking the Census for 1895. It would seem that by this method the agricultural statistics for 1894, in whatever form or amplitude directed, might be secured very nearly complete and exact.

It, in addition to this, it is the will of the Legislature to continue the taking of these agricultural statistics annually, the Assessors appear to be the only officers under existing laws through whom they can be collected at moderate cost. It will be seen at a glance that Sec. 12 of the law establishing this Bureau which takes that duty from Assessors and devolves it on the deputies and assistants of this Bureau was not well considered, unless the State desired to incur a very great expense. In this connection attention is called to the vast area of Montana, it being more than three times as large as either Pennsylvania or Ohio, and more than one third the area of the entire original thirteen States. The other duties of Assessors necessitate their contact or communication with all stock growers and agricultural producers annually and as an incident of their work the taking of statistics relating to these industries would require little additional time, and no additional travel which is the chief item of expense. As some lines of inquiry heretofore included in the schedules submitted by Assessors are now more thoroughly covered by this Bureau, schedules less complex, yet more thorough as relates to agricultural and pastoral pursuits, might well be substituted for those heretofore used. While it has been difficult if not impossible to convince numerous taxpayers that these statistics collected by Assessors were not to be used for purposes of taxation, and for which reason they failed in some instances to give them, the misapprehension is gradually being dispelled and approximately correct returns might perhaps be obtained through that zealous effort Assessors generally bestow on their other duties, and by making up returns for all persons who do not report, in the same manner they would make up lists of property for taxation. It will be a prime necessity, however, whether these statistics are collected by enumerators or assessors or by other methods, to require all persons to whom the inquiries are submitted, either orally or on schedules, by any authorized officer or assistant, to answer the same or become subject to a penalty for failure or refusal to do so. The Acts of Feb. 12th, 1874, and Feb. 17th, 1893, are each fatally defective in this respect.

Methods of the Work.

Among the more important primary investigations that devolve on Labor Bureaus are those relating to the rates of wages; the number of hours of work per day; character and frequency of payments; sanitary conditions of places of employment; healthfulness or unhealthfulness of the avocations followed; continuity of employment; average yearly earnings; costs of living and housing; provident characteristics and the social, sanitary and educational conditions generally of those who live by daily wage. These are practical and fundamental objects of inquiry and should be prosecuted until the facts are brought out and renewed as often, and only as often, as there is material change in the conditions. Special inquiries are incomplete unless this basis is first established. The investigation of 1893 was the first in this direction in this State. It was made under the limitations of time, means, inexperience and exceptionally disturbed industrial conditions. Beside, the depression beginning about the time established for the ending of the Labor Reports for 1893, viz.: June 30, very materially effected employment, and, in some avocations, wages. It has also been kept in view that in 1895 the State census is to be taken requiring some months time, and that, as provided in the law, the State may wish to enter systematically and energetically on the encouragement of immigration. Both these functions devolve on this Bureau and would occupy it to the great exclusion of other work. Beside, the anticipated material decrease in public revenues in 1894 induced continuation in this as the least expensive field work of original investigations. It was therefore decided to renew and further develop this year the investigations into labor conditions over, or in extension of, practically the same lines as in 1893. This has been done. The reports from employes and employers cover the wages and other conditions of 15,212 wage earners and are presented in the body of the Report. Perhaps ten per cent appear in both Reports, but this does not effect results. It has been diligently sought to bring out the exact facts, to the extent the inquiries reached, in every principal employment in the State. The taking of individual reports of wage earners by special agents is necessarily expensive and there are limitations on the number that can be secured by mail, while wages and other conditions vary materially in some occupations in different parts of the State. Due regard was had to all these facts and the endeavor made to get a fair representation in principal employments in different localities. It is believed this has been accomplished and that the Reports of 1893 and 1894, notwithstanding exceptional difficulties both years, are a fair exhibit of industrial conditions as existing during the time covered.

In 1893 the "Individual Reports" of wage earners were tabulated and published in detail, occupying nearly one hundred pages of the Report. The Analysis of the tables followed in text matter, giving aggregates, averages and per centages. This method had its advantages, as the exact conditions relating to each wage earner severally were thereby shown. The highest and lowest and the entire range of wages were presented, and the analysis might be verified by those interested. Under ordinary circumstances that is believed to be the better method. But it materially increases the bulk of the report, adding to the expense of the publication, and making it difficult, if not impossible to get the work printed between the date fixed for its presentation to the Governor and the meeting of the Legislature. The method has therefore been adopted this year of first tabulating all these reports as last year, then computing therefrom aggregates, averages and per centages in each occupation or class of occupation more fully than before, and then presenting these results in tabulated form, first for the State at large, and second, the more important variable features, in special tables for leading occupations in principal labor employing counties. This gives the essence in a form available for reference. The computations have been made in very complete detail, requiring a great amount of office work. All original individual reports and tabulations to prepare these results were then discarded before publishing, but are retained in the office, and the tabulations are available for reference or publication if desired.

This suggests also the propriety of authorizing the destruction of these original reports within a reasonable time after those portions of their contents which may properly be made public have been published. The reports are, necessarily, in nearly all instances taken and received under the pledge of confidence as relates to the identity, business and other conditions relating to the person reporting. They are in many instances confidential business matters entrusted to the Commissioner under verification of name and address that they may be compiled and general results obtained therefrom, but on the condition that the identity of the person shall not be disclosed. In no other way can labor and industrial statistics be obtained. The method is universal. The officer receiving these, or his successor, should retain custody of them until a sufficient time has elapsed after the publication of the Report to enable any error to be corrected by reference to them, say one year, and they should then be destroyed. The authority to do this should be vested in the Commissioner, the written consent of the Governor and some State Board named having been first obtained, if that shall be deemed best. This would enable the Commissioner to fulfill his trust and save the accumulation of papers

that have no further value. The necessity of some provision of this kind has already been responded to in Massachusetts by an amendment to the law as suggested and other Commissioners have requested like legislation. In the absence of any express authority to destroy or withhold these reports from the public eye one Commissioner at least, Mr. Peck of New York, found himself in a very embarrassing situation. If a Commissioner is not known to be trustworthy he should be removed: if he is known to be, he should be permitted and empowered to keep faith.

Date of Report.

The Commissioner of this Bureau, as other officers of the State, is required to make a Report to the Governor on or before the first day of December annually. The Legislative Assembly meets bi-ennially on the first Monday in January. While appreciating the purpose of fixing the first of December as the date of making the Report, I believe it fully demonstrated the service would be benefitted if the date of making the General Report were changed to some months later, or left discretionary with the Commissioner. The duties of the Bureau are complex and manifold. Aside from the Immigration and Census features and the Labor and Industrial statistics it is required to present annually the general statistics of the State. No other of the thirty-three Labor Statistic Bureaus in the United States that I have knowledge of has also devolved upon it the duties defined by Sec. 1971, Fifth Division, Compiled Statutes, which were transferred from the State Auditor to this Bureau. It would be difficult to phrase a requirement more comprehensive and sweeping as relates to the general statistics of the State. Many of the more important of these statistics are made up and can be obtained for the "calendar" year only and are not possibly obtainable or available until after Dec. 31st of each year. It then requires considerable time to collect, systematize, arrange and present them even in manuscript form, and still more to print, prove and revise them to eliminate errors. It is obvious that these statistics for the current calendar year cannot be presented December 1st, and if not presented then under the present requirement they must be deferred for another year. As these statistics are matters of reference and historical record their value depending on completeness, accuracy and arrangement: as thorough collection and careful preparation and verification is impossible if hastily done: as statistics for the calendar year can only be obtained after the close of the year: as it is apparently contemplated that only tabulated general summaries of other State officers' reports shall be carried into this; as those reports for the fiscal year are made in full to the Governor before the regular bi-ennial sessions of the Legislative Assembly, and as the early months of the year can best be devoted by this Bureau to the necessary office work of preparation, it would in my opinion work no inconvenience and enable much more valuable General Reports if the date of their presentation were later or left discretionary with the Commissioner. Special Reports on special subjects might be made at other times. This appears the method generally adopted.

Disturbed Industrial Conditions.

The year 1894 has been one of continued industrial and business depression in Montana, relieved of its acuteness as compared with the latter half of 1893 by somewhat increased activity in mining operations, especially in the development and working of gold producing properties and the consequent increase of vitality in mercantile business and the many dependent industries, but still considerably below normal conditions. The harvests have been unusually abundant; the grazing much above average. The sheep and wool industries have been much depressed. There has been practically no market for common horses. Cattle wintered, well; took on good flesh and found good market. Wages have been materially reduced in agricultural and pastoral pursuits, and to some extent in other vocations and industries. These matters are treated statistically in their several departments. It is the purpose here to record, in such limitation of detail as space at disposal requires, some exceptional influences that contributed to disturb and depress industrial activity during the year. The depression which has blighted the entire country during the past eighteen months we of the west believe sincerely is to a very great extent due to the systematic, vigorous and successful, but

unrighteous war that has been waged against silver. Other things contributed to the result, but this was the underlying and vital cause. The business disasters that have overwhelmed the country began with the dethronement of silver and the establishment of the single gold standard. The great creditor nations, and the creditor classes of other nations, had carefully matured all things to depreciate silver and enhance the value of gold, and the United States, producing more than one-third of the entire silver product of the world, walked into the parlor of the gold spider when its web was woven and deliberately sacrificed one of her chiefest industries, threw hundreds of thousands of wage earners out of employment, and invoked Panic, Failure, Idleness and Distress, with all their attendant brood of evils. The usual results of financial and industrial crises overshadowed the land, and the winter of 1893-4 was a sad one for the poor. Bankruptcy, suspended industries, unemployment, hunger, suffering and unrest were the ordinary and anticipated incidents of the conditions, but the spring of 1894 developed in addition

AN UNIQUE DEMONSTRATION IN AMERICA,

and as Montana became to some extent involved it has mention here. This was what became generally known as the "Coxey Movement."

In the winter of 1893-4 Jacob S. Coxey, a somewhat erratic resident of Massillon, Ohio, a business man of some substance, principally acquired in the horse business, noticing the agitation for Good Roads and the vast number of unemployed people in the country, formulated a bill to be presented to Congress whereby the United States were to issue \$5,000,000 in bonds, to be expended in building roads throughout the land; eight hours to be a day's work; \$1.50 per day the minimum pay. This bill he proposed to present to Congress. He had also other bills providing that any State, Territory, County, Township, Municipality or Incorporated Town or Village might receive loans for making public improvements by depositing in the U. S. Treasury its non-interest bearing bonds to an amount of not more than one-half of the assessed valuation of its property, on which deposit the Secretary of the Treasury should issue full legal tender Treasury notes of small denominations; this loan to be repaid in 25 annual installments of four per cent each. That these bills and the petitions for their enactment should not be "pigeonholed," he proposed to march with an "Army" to Washington and present them to Congress in person. This army, which he proclaimed should be 100,000 strong, came to be known as "The Petition in Boots." For a time the scheme, locally regarded as a harmless lunacy, was scarcely heard of outside of Massillon. But Coxey was energetic and persistent. He had quaint and original ideas. He gave his semi-military, semi-religious organization the title of "The Commonwealth of Christ," and assumed that he and one of his lieutenants were the reincarnation of Christ. Numbers of unemployed men joined him with their banners bearing strange devices, and their Quixotic purposes soon attracted the attention of the sensational press. The scheme was brought to notice throughout the industrial zone, aroused here and there sympathy, derision or apprehension, and resulted in the organization of numerous armies and divisions, especially among the unemployed west of the Missouri, not many flying the legend of "Good Roads," but each taking such watchwords as best expressed their demands or would rally to them recruits.

Coxey proposed to and did march his army from Massillon to Washington, reaching there April 29th with 336 men. The distance was 300 miles. With those, between whose starting and objective points some thousands or more miles intervened, as was the case with all starting from the Rocky Mountains or the Pacific coast, marching was not practicable, and the question of how to make the journey was the most important. Nearly all were destitute of money and could not purchase railroad transportation. In some instances those who sympathized with the armies, or those who wished to be rid of them, hired trains or other transportation to keep them moving on; but these were exceptional cases, and frequently the Railroad Companies refused any concessions on the grounds that terminal states or municipalities imposed penalties for transporting indigent persons thereto. Soon thereafter, where other methods failed, the armies siezed or attempted to seize freight trains, and when successful manned them with skilled "industrials" from their own ranks and steamed away eastward in daring flights until intercepted by officers or troops, or baffled by insurmountable physical obstacles. Some armies were diverted to water, and some to wagon roads; others broke up into detachments and disintegrated and as squads or individuals went eastward in box cars, on brake beams or the "blind baggage" as opportunity offered. Few reached Washington and those who did were subjected to the repression of city or village ordinances and soon dispersed. Coxey paraded his army of 336 men in Washington May 1, and entering the Capitol grounds in procession with banners flying proceeded to fulfill his avowed purpose of speaking from the steps of the Capitol. In violation of some minor and half forgotten Ordinance or Regulation he and two others took a short cut across the grounds, and the grand entree ended by their being arrested for trespassing on the grass and carrying a banner in the Capitol grounds, for which they were fined five dollars each and imprisoned. This practically ended the Coxey movement, a move-

ment which for a time threatened to assume very formidable proportions, engrossed the attention of the country and agitated even the "potent, grave and reverend seignors" of the House and Senate."

Aside from the seizure and operation of trains on systems and schedules of their own, there were very few infractions of the law by the Coxey army. In fact the efforts of their leaders to make them "Armies of Peace"; the strict discipline to which the men submitted even under trying circumstances; the fortitude with which they accepted imprisonment; the religious features developed and practiced; their crusader-like faith in their purposes and leaders, and the determination, courage, skill, endurance and fertility of resource shown in many of their wild flights by rail and river, appealed to the sympathies of many, and frequently commanded the admiration of those who disapproved of the movement as chimerical if not dangerous and condemned all their unlawful methods. In a better cause many would have won the guerdon of heroes. But that a precedent should be established that whenever any considerable body of men in a State, or bodies of men in different States, desiring legislation should ignore the methods of the ballot box and representation as established by law, organize into so-called "armies," speed to the presence of the law makers and present themselves as a physical argument to enforce their demands, did not commend itself to the thoughtful as wise or within the spirit of our institutions. Further, some of these armies seized the property of other persons and appropriating it to their own purposes held and used it in transporting themselves on their journey. These persons appealed to the Courts, for arrest of the offenders and possession of their property. The officers within whose jurisdiction these properties were had a clear duty to perform, and they performed it tempering justice with forbearance and mercy. Coxeyism was not a practical remedy for the industrial depression, nor did it offer solution of any of the special problems the several armies displayed on their banners. The country, owing to the financial and industrial depression, had been under intense mental strain for months, and Coxeyism was rather the manifestation of nervous commotion than the deliberate resolve of those concerned. Probably the best that could be said of it was said by a speaker addressing a Coxey meeting in Helena: "This movement may set our law makers in Washington to thinking."

The main local incidents of the Coxey movement in Montana were the organization and movements of "Hogan's Army" in this State, and the passage, or attempted passage, through it of the contingents from the State of Washington and other points west. Early in April Coxey's scheme developed a desire among a number of unemployed in Butte to participate in the movement. Public meetings were held; organization effected with Hogan as leader, recruits received, contributions of provisions made, and a strong encouragement of the movement developed. By April 20th, the numbers of the Army increased to several hundred. They desired railroad transportation, camped near the stations and occasioned apprehension on the part of the U. P. and N. P. R. R. Companies. These roads being in the hands of Receivers and under control of the U. S. Courts, the officers of the roads applied to Judge Knowles for injunctions forbidding Hogan and his followers from interfering with the property of said roads. The injunctions were issued and U. S. Marshal McDermott placed deputy marshals on the properties. Meantime citizens of Butte offered to pay \$100 per car for transporting the army to St. Paul. The General Manager of the N. P. Company declined on the ground of penal liability for transporting the army into Dakota or Minnesota, and the further fact that like organizations being effected further west would also demand transportation. The strike then existing on the G. N. Ry. eliminated it, the only transcontinental line in Montana not in the hands of the Court, from the possible lines of travel, but added to the complications and the gravity of the situation. From the 20th to the 23d the tension increased and the excitement in Butte became more serious. The situation was deemed perilous by those of conservative judgment. Governor Rickards in response to request placed the militia of the State under arms ready for instant service in case of necessity to preserve peace and protect life and property. Deputy marshals guarded the trains at Butte to prevent seizure. The army seemed determined to go; the railroad determined not to transport it. The strain was kept nearly at breaking point until midnight of the 23d. Shortly after that hour, those of the Hogan army who were camped near the N. P. roundhouse secured an engine, six coal cars and a box car, manned the train with their own men, jumped aboard to the number of 250 or 300 and about 2 or 3 o'clock steamed away eastward at a speed unprecedented. They alleged this method of getting away was arranged for; that they had tacit permit. The Railroad Company alleged the train was stolen. Be that as it may, they passed Bozenian and Livingston and arrived at Billings, having overcome almost insuperable obstacles at Muir tunnel and along the Yellowstone. Some 15 hours after their departure from Butte a special train with 60 or 70 deputy marshals aboard left in pursuit and overtook the army train at Billings, where a large number of citizens had assembled around the station; a deputy's gun was accidentally discharged in a scuffle at the engine and quite a fusilade of shots followed in which one citizen was seriously and two others slightly wounded. Citizens thereupon joined with the Hogan men, disarmed a number of the deputies and drove all away from the train. The Hogan train soon after proceeded eastward.

Meantime U. S. officers in Montana had asked the President of the United States to intercept the train with troops. Attorney General Olney held that the Northern Pacific Road being in possession of the U. S. courts, the State of Montana had no right to interfere in the matter; that the duty devolved on the United States, and the intervention of the troops was ordered. Lieut. Col. Page, in command at Fort Keogh, with six Companies of the 22d U. S. Inf. boarded a special, met the Hogan train at Forsythe, where it stopped on the night of the 25th and arrested the army. They made no resistance and were found to be unarmed. On April 29th, the army consisting of 351 men, were taken under guard of three Companies of the 22d Infantry to Helena, and detained at the Fair grounds in custody of the U. S. Marshal to answer for contempt in violating the injunction of the Court.

A day or two later they were arraigned. Hogan's bail was fixed at \$5,000; that of some 40 Captains and Lieutenants at \$250 each and the remainder at \$100 each, in default of which they were kept in custody and the cases continued to enable them to procure counsel. On May 13th Hogan was sentenced to six months imprisonment in jail; some 40 others to 60 days each (imprisonment afterwards being remitted to those obtaining work) while the privates who promised the Court to refrain from uniting with any organization to seize rolling stock of the R. R. Co. were discharged. The majority of these remained near Helena until May 27th, when they started for Benton by wagon, the City of Helena having furnished them with transportation, provisions and other supplies, and provided them with material at Benton to construct boats, it being their determination to continue their journey. They made the voyage, but the army went to pieces soon after reaching St. Louis.

Of the Spokane, Seattle and Tacoma contingent, some 200 or 300 who had seized a train at Heron were intercepted by 40 deputy marshals at Arlee, placed under arrest and disposed of by imprisonment or discharge. A number got through eastward on the trains, individually or in small squads, and disappeared in the general dispersion. One train on the Great Northern was forcibly seized near the Idaho line and run eastward, narrowly avoiding collision with a regular west bound train, but the Coxey train was soon after ditched and the entire party arrested.

The Coxey movement died out as rapidly as it started and within the year it is already a half forgotten episode. It is almost impossible to realize now the intensity of feeling it evoked, or the grave apprehensions that permeated the entire country as to the extent it would reach and what it portended. It had no precedent in this country and it is not probable its like will ever be seen again. It was as unique in its character as a stray comet that flashes athwart the sky and is gone—unheralded, incomprehensible and evanescent.

Omitting from detailed mention one or two lesser strikes or differences between employers and employes which were soon satisfactorily adjusted by the parties involved, the other events of the year generally disturbing industrial conditions in Montana were the strike on the Great Northern Railway, and the strike growing out of the Pullman Car Boycott, which involved the Montana Union, the Northern Pacific and the Union Pacific Railroads, with all their branches in this State. These affected materially industry, business and employment in Montana, and the record would be incomplete without preliminary reference to the American Railway Union and

THE PULLMAN CAR COMPANY.

This Company organized in 1867, purchased some fifteen years ago a large tract of ground, then fourteen miles from Chicago, located their car manufactory and repair shops there, expended vast sums of money, and established what was deemed and proclaimed to be the model city of the world. Pullman grew to have a population of 12,000. The capital stock of the Company was \$30,000,000, which rose to a par value approximating \$60,000,000. The Company paid two per cent quarterly dividends and accumulated nearly \$25,000,000 of undivided profits. On July 1st, 1893 the Company had in employment 5,816 persons, with a monthly pay roll of \$305,000. Over 2,500 Pullman sleeping, dining and buffet cars were in use on railroads in the United States. In November, 1893, without consulting the employes, the Company cut their piece work rates of wages 25, 40 and even 50 per cent, but no reduction was made in the salaries of managers, superintendents and other officers. It is stated 65 per cent of the employes lived in the city of Pullman; that some 700 or 800 had bought homes on which there were still considerable amounts unpaid, and that others were in arrears \$70,000 for rent. These rents were 20 to 25 per cent higher than asked for similar houses in Chicago, and were not reduced when wages were, Mr. Pullman stating that for the years 1892-3 the Company's returns on the investment had only been 3.82 per cent, and no reduction could be made. He further stated that owing to the business depression orders for new cars had been cancelled; that demand was light for new cars, and the competition of builders very sharp; that he had made strenuous efforts to secure contracts to keep the men employed, and that to secure them for his shops he had taken contracts at \$300 per car less than it would cost the company to build them at the reduced scale of wages; but this does not appear to have been a frank statement, as wages in the repair department, which had not been affected, were cut the same as in the building de-

partment, and self-interest induced the company to keep its shops in operation, its skilled workmen together and other companies out of business. The employes claimed that, with the time they were compelled to lose, the cut wages barely enabled them to pay rents, and would not afford them a living. They requested that the matter be submitted to arbitration. Mr. Pullman offered to exhibit his books to the inspection of employes, which was unsatisfactory to them, as they suspected the books might be falsified. He absolutely declined to arbitrate. On May 11th, 1894, four-fifths of the employes struck, and soon after the Company closed their doors. Thus matters stood at Pullman in May, 1894.

THE AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION.

For many years past there have been Unions or Brotherhoods of certain railway employes in the United States—Conductors, Engineers, Firemen, Telegraphers, Trainmen, Carmen and others—with Local Lodges and National Organizations. These Orders differed somewhat in their organizations, accordingly to their respective employments, but had the same general objects. They had greatly improved the character and morale of their membership; had brought the force of organization to secure better rates of wages and the redress of many grievances where they existed; had commended themselves to the Railway Companies and the public by more efficient service; had developed fraternity, provided for those injured and in distress and for the maintenance of the families of those killed, and had come to be recognized generally by Railroad Companies and the people as organizations whose existence was not only for the welfare of employes, but for that of the Companies and the public. There were, however, those in the service who held these several independent organizations in some ways fell short of the larger and more effective organization that might be had and that was required to meet the later developments of Railway Company organization. Representatives of these views assembled in Chicago in 1893 and on June 20th instituted the American Railway Union. Eugene V. Debs was made President, George W. Howard, V. P. and Sylvester Kelleher, Secretary.

In its declaration of principles then set forth the American Railway Union assumed the number of employes in the service of the Railroads in America was not less than 1,000,000; that less than 150,000 of these were members of Railway Labor Organizations, leaving 850,000 not enrolled in the ranks of organized labor, and that organization, or union, is essential to accomplish that which defies individual effort. It held that the 85 per cent not organized were in three classes: (1) Those who are eligible and decline to join; (2) Those who have been expelled because of their inability or refusal to bear the financial burdens which membership imposes, and (3) The multiplied thousands in various departments of the service who are totally ineligible, there being no provision for their admission.

It was held that there was demand for an Order in which there would be room and protection for all railroad employes; that existing organizations had met with but limited success in promoting and preserving harmonious relations between employer and employes, and had failed to establish friendship and good will between themselves; that a federation of the organizations under existing conditions was impracticable if not impossible; that the cost of membership in existing organizations was so excessive that tens of thousands unable to bear the burden had been forced back into the ranks of the unorganized; that the secret ballot by which thousands of worthy applicants had been excluded was a defect, and that organization divested of mystery was preferable; that the tremendous power conferred upon their chief officers had been a source of widespread dissatisfaction. That such autocratic power vested in a single person is not only dangerous to a degree that defies exaggeration, but is at war with the American idea of government, in which one-man rule has no place; that while righteous complaints and just demands are always in order, and should receive prompt attention and be pressed to a speedy and satisfactory adjustment, the petty complaints ceaselessly arising beget agitation and unrest, and that such petty grievances, with their complicated and irritating machinery, would disappear when correct methods of organization should be inaugurated; that the conventions of organizations were becoming so numerous that many evils to the Companies and their employes were arising therefrom; that while present organizations had expended millions in support of strikes, they had with scarcely an exception been overwhelmed with defeat, and that under present conditions this was inevitable; that organized on correct principles, governed by just laws and animated by unselfish purposes the necessity for strikes and boycotts among Railway employes would disappear; that promotion of engineers, conductors and others on the seniority basis is a pernicious system, and that a system of promotion that recognizes and rewards merit rather than seniority is required.

It was proposed that the American Railway Union should include all classes of Railway employes, separately organized yet all in one great Brotherhood, making a federation of classes instead of a federation of organizations. "The new Order, while pledged to conservative methods, will protect the humblest of its members in every right he can justly claim. But while the rights of members will be sacredly guarded, no intemperate demand or unreasonable proposition will be entertained. Corporations

will not be permitted to treat the organization better than the organization will treat them. A high sense of honor must be the animating spirit and even-handed justice the end sought to be obtained. Thoroughly organized in every department, with a due regard for the right wherever found, it is confidently believed that all differences may be satisfactorily adjusted; that harmonious relations may be established and maintained that the service may be incalculably improved and that the necessity for strike and lockout, boycott and blacklist, alike disastrous to employer and employe and a perpetual menace to the welfare of the public, will forever disappear."

The A. R. U. thereupon eliminated Grand Lodges and Conventions, fixed the admission fees at \$2.00; proposed to establish an employment department and a daily paper and a monthly magazine devoted to the interests of the Order; contemplated a department to promote legislation in its interest and eventually an insurance feature. It adopted constitutions for the General and Local Unions. The first quadrennial meeting of the General Union, consisting of nine members and representatives of Local Unions, was fixed for the second Tuesday of June 1894 at Chicago. In August 1893 the work of local organization began and by June 12th, 1894, when the General Union met in Chicago, 525 Local Unions had been instituted with a membership of 140,000, principally west of and in Chicago.

THE GREAT NORTHERN STRIKE.

Pending this meeting, however, the A. R. U. strike on the Great Northern Railway had occurred. Sept. 1st 1893 a reduction of wages had been made on that system, and a further reduction was made March 1 1894. During March nine switchmen employed in the Montana Central yards at Butte asked for the same rate of pay switchmen were receiving at the Montana Union yards and for a schedule to govern the same. The principal demands were: "Ten hours to constitute a day's work; over time at the same rate; foremen on engines to be paid \$3.65 and helpers \$3.15 per day; one foreman and three men with each engine; promotion to be by seniority; yardmasters to have full charge of yards and of promotion and of the hiring and discharge of men." They struck to enforce the demand. These men were not members of the A. R. U. when they struck, but sent in their names at once and were accepted. The Company acceded to the demands, except in some minor details, and the men returned to work.

A few days later it was rumored the Company was not acting in good faith. The A. R. U. at once set to work to prepare a schedule and rates of pay to govern all classes of employes. While so engaged the coal heavers of Butte were notified their pay would be \$1.00 per day instead of \$1.70 as it then was. They immediately quit work, but in a few hours their wages were restored and work resumed. The car men were also involved; the men became disturbed, and it was apprehended trouble was imminent unless prompt measures were taken. President Debs was notified of the gravity of the situation and Director Hogan was sent for. He reached Butte about April 10th, and acting on the advice of President Debs urged the men to settle peaceably. Proceeding to Helena he gave the same counsel and went to Great Falls for like purpose. At that place it was claimed he found and located 20 men who had been brought there by the G. N. Ry. Co. and promised employment. As there were no vacancies the men presumed the Company meditated a wholesale discharge of A. R. U. men.

Director Hogan returned to Butte and April 13th the men struck on the Montana Central and on the Great Northern from Larimore, N. D., to Spokane, Washington, 1,500 men going out and not a wheel turning. All men were instructed to do no violence, to protect as far as possible the Company's property; to haul the U. S. mail if required, and all men not needed for these purposes were requested to keep entirely away from the Company's property. There was no violence in Montana. The strike quickly extended over almost the entire system. Both parties were apparently resolute and determined. Much public inconvenience and loss ensued, and suspension of operations of several coal mines and reduction works resulted, but it was believed the wages offered in Montana were below living rates, and public sentiment was very generally with the men. It was a simple and direct issue between the strikers and the Company on the question of wages, the men refusing to work at the rates offered.

All local attempts to secure an adjustment having failed, and President Hill having returned from Europe, efforts in this direction concentrated at St. Paul. The A. R. U. at the commencement of the strike had a membership of 27,050 and the strike was ordered by it. This complicated the situation as some of the old organizations not in close accord with it had signed schedules with the Company which were still in force and some friction occurred in Minnesota. The Company proposed as a concession in Montana to pay trackmen, laborers and carmen the same wages paid by the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific for similar service in this State; further, that the men should return to work and all matters of dispute not speedily adjusted to be settled by arbitration. Both propositions were rejected. The situation in Minnesota became critical. The U. S. Court there was asked to issue an injunction forbidding any interference with the property of the Company, and a writ was so issued. Minor disturbances occurred and greater ones seemed imminent. Prominent business men of St. Paul and Minneapolis thereupon took the matter vigorously in hand and secured a committee of

arbitration and the consent of President Hill and principal officers of the A. R. U. to confer with them face to face. The conference met in St. Paul May 1st, and after an amicable session of some hours about 90 per cent of the wages in controversy were satisfactorily adjusted and agreed to—President Hill having previously restored the wages of some classes of employes. The committee held that 75 per cent of the reduction of wages made since Aug. 1, 1893, of all classes of men submitted to them, should be restored. Both President Hill and President Debs expressed entire satisfaction with the decision, an interchange of public courtesies ensued and the reconciliation was complete. The glad tidings flashed over the wires and by May 3d operations had been resumed over the entire system. Early in June a committee of the A. R. U. Directors waited on President Hill and a schedule was prepared which seems to be satisfactory to all. The strike lasted 19 days and involved 4,495 miles of railway and about 5,000 men. No estimate of the loss occasioned has been obtained.

THE PULLMAN CAR BOYCOTT AND STRIKE.

The General Convention of the American Railway Union met in Chicago, June 12th, 1894, as provided in the Constitution. At that time 525 local lodges had been instituted, with a membership of about 140,000. The convention continued until June 23d. During the session the matter of the Pullman Car Company employes was brought up, and a motion was unanimously adopted June 22d that unless by the 26th instant the Pullman Co. should agree to arbitrate with its workmen, as they had requested, the executive committee of the A. R. U. should order a boycott of all Pullman cars in use in the United States. The convention adjourned June 23d, leaving this instruction in force. The proposal to arbitrate not having been accepted by the Pullman Co. within the prescribed time, the executive committee, through President Debs, on June 26th ordered the boycott of the Pullman cars on the Illinois Central Railroad, which refused to detach them, and the switchmen of that Company struck, refusing to switch Pullman cars or trains to which they were attached. Almost simultaneously A. R. U. employes struck at Trinidad, Colorado; on the N. P. R. R. at Livingston, Montana, and at other points where Pullman cars were attached to the trains, and the strike spread with lightning-like rapidity. The purpose of the boycott was to compel the Pullman Company to arbitrate; the purpose of the strike was to make the boycott effective. Only in rarely exceptional cases were there direct grievances against the Railroad Companies, and these were ordered by the general Union to be placed in abeyance and attention given wholly to the main issue. It was therefore what is denominated a "sympathetic" strike. The managers of over twenty Railroads centering in Chicago had formed an association in 1886 for considering the problems of management arising from the operation of Railroads terminating in that city, and this General Managers' Association at once protested against this sympathetic strike, declaring they had no control whatever over the affairs of the Pullman Car Manufacturing Co.: that their relations with it, where they had any, were confined to the contracts for hauling their cars, which they had entered into for a term of years, and to the performance of which they were held in heavy bonds, or that in some instances they were part owners of the cars hauled. All agreed that under no circumstances could they permit any organization to dictate what cars they should not haul, as this precedent once established there would be no limit to interference with them as common carriers. This brought the General Managers' Association and the American Railway Union to a direct issue, and the managers into the attitude of resisting the Pullman boycott. Although some of the members were not in cordial relations with the Pullman Co., the situation practically placed them in the position of taking the Pullman Co.'s fight off their hands. The Pullman Co. might have at any time averted the conflict by submitting the question of wages at their factory to arbitration. They chose not to do so, stood resolutely and relentlessly on their legal rights, and left the A. R. U. and the Railroad Companies to fight out the battle between the Pullman Co. and its employes while the general public suffered. The Pullman Co. exemplified in this instance a considerable measure of the evil that may be done by a "soulless corporation," and demonstrated the necessity for laws that will reach such cases.

Only the more important incidents of the strike can be sketched here, and those briefly, yet it seems the main features of so great an industrial disturbance involving this State cannot properly be omitted. By July 28th it had extended generally over the entire west. Not a train was leaving Chicago for the west, or leaving Pacific coast points for the east. Some eastern and local trains were still moving in Chicago. A few railroad employes at Omaha, Denver and other points had not gone out, the Union Pacific system escaping for a few days the general tie-up. The Great Northern Railway using its own sleepers was not involved. The situation in Chicago continued to grow more serious; men taking the strikers' places there were assaulted; business was prostrated, supplies stopped and famine threatened. By July 2d the city police not appearing sufficient to cope with the mob, the Railway Managers called on the County for aid, and although many deputy sheriffs were sworn in they were still unable to protect trains or suppress disturbance. Appeal was then made to Governor Altgeld for state troops and a number were ordered to the scene, but the united forces still proved inade-

quate for the protection of property, to repress violence or arrest disturbers of the peace. The vicious element of Chicago swarmed in hordes out of its lairs and seething whirlpools of disorder and destruction engulfed the railroad yards. Riot raised its murderous head and the situation became grave in the extreme. Judges Grosscup and West, of the U. S. Court issued writs enjoining all persons from interfering with the conveyance of the U. S. mails and inter-state commerce on twenty-three railroads specifically named, and from inciting or encouraging any acts of interference therewith. Information was also filed with the Attorney General of the United States that the transmission of the U. S. mails and inter-state commerce were being interfered with and the interposition of the government solicited. United States officials in Chicago certified to the President that United States troops were necessary to enforce the orders of the Courts. The Attorney General of the United States held that mail trains were a unit; that interference with their movement as such, or with inter-state commerce, was an offense against United States laws. The arrest of offenders followed and a United States jury was called to consider the cases. President Cleveland issued a Proclamation commanding obedience to the laws and July 2d ordered U. S. troops to Chicago to act under the immediate direction of General Miles. Governor Altgeld protested against the action of President Cleveland; the President sent more troops. The position taken by the United States settled the fate of the strike. But great bodies move slowly and the troops to be used in Chicago had to be concentrated from remote points. Before they could get into position great disorder prevailed and riot was rampant. July 5th mobs aggregating 25,000 persons assembled at different points in the city, attacked and retarded or prevented the moving of trains under protection of the police, deputy sheriffs, militia and regulars and in one case the police were compelled to fire on the mob, although the utmost forbearance was exercised. On the 6th a reign of terror was in full force: incendiaries were applying the torch in many places; thousands of laden cars were burned; railroad yards, switch towers and engines were destroyed, and the city was threatened with destruction by fire. Numerous collisions occurred and several of the mob were killed. By evening the city had 3,300 police on duty; Governor Altgeld ordered out two brigades of state militia and 600 U. S. troops were assembled at the Lake front. July 7th General Miles detailed U. S. troops to assist U. S. marshals in preventing obstruction to the movement of U. S. mails and inter-state commerce and issued an order that any act of hostility, such as firing on trains, assaulting trainmen, marshals or soldiers with missiles "shall be repelled by the use of fire-arms." President Cleveland issued another proclamation urging law abiding citizens to absent themselves from all scenes of riotous assemblage as he was determined to enforce the laws of the United States to the extent of using the entire force of the Nation, and ordered more troops to Chicago. President Debs cautioned all striking employes against any violation of law and urged the arrest and punishment of any one committing violence whether a member of the A. R. U. or not. During the day a mob of 8,000 persons surrounded a single company of Illinois militia engaged in clearing up a railroad track in one of the worst quarters of the city, booed, jeered, interfered with and finally attacked them with missiles. The Company thereupon fired upon and dispersed the mob, killing and wounding a large number of them. Although other and lesser collisions occurred, this day and event marked the turn of the tide. The spirit of the mob was broken. The government began to assert that power before which all the mobs of the continent are as but chaff before the tempest. From thenceforth violence diminished and the return to regular movement of trains was steady and sure. At some other points in the country, principally in California, there was mob violence but it was speedily stamped out.

July 13th President Debs drew up a proposal to the General Managers to declare the strike off on condition that the strikers should be reinstated in their former positions without prejudice, but the Managers declined to have any dealings with him, each Company asserting the right to deal with its own employes. This does not seem to have been a consistent position, as it was known the General Managers Association had in 1893 regulated and reduced to a uniform rate the wages of all switchmen in Chicago. A conference of the leaders of a number of the great Labor Organizations, notably the Federation of Labor, was held soon after in Chicago to consider the proposition of joining in the strike. The decision was adverse to the proposition. July 17th President Debs and other officers of the A. R. U. were placed under arrest for contempt of the writ issued from the U. S. Courts and judicial proceedings against them are still pending. August 1st under authority of an Act of Congress the President of the United States appointed a Commission, of which Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, is chairman, to investigate the strike and report to the President and Congress. The Commission has since been engaged in the work, but at this writing has not completed it. August 6th the strike was formally called off by the A. R. U. in Chicago, local unions throughout the country having in many instances anticipated the action of the General Union. August 13th the Pullman Car Co. reopened its shops and gave employment to 1800 men, the old employes returning to work.

The aggregate losses by reason of the strike are estimated by Bradstreets Commercial Agency as follows:

The United States Government.....	\$ 1,000,000
Loss in earnings of railroads, Chicago.....	3,000,000
Loss in earnings, other railroads.....	2,500,000
Loss by destruction of property.....	2,500,000
Loss of railroad employes, wages.....	20,000,000
Loss on exports.....	2,000,000
Loss in fruit crops.....	2,500,000
Loss to manufacturing companies.....	7,500,000
Loss to manufacturing employes.....	35,000,000
Loss to merchants of quick goods.....	5,000,000
Total.....	\$81,000,000

On June 26th, the same day the boycott of the Pullman cars took effect at Chicago, the A. R. U. men on the N. P. R. R. at Livingston refused to go out on their trains unless the Pullman cars were detached therefrom, and crews could not be made up without them. By the evening of the 27th the entire Northern Pacific main line and branches were tied up in like manner. The Union Pacific Co. which had a contract with the Montana Union to operate over the tracks of the latter between Silver Bow Junction and Butte, continued to run trains until the 30th, when the strike was ordered against it also for continuing to use Pullmans, and against the Montana Union for bringing the U. P. train into Butte over its tracks. The Northern Pacific and Union Pacific were in the hands of Receivers and in custody of the U. S. Courts, and the employes thereof, as held by the U. S. Judges, were employes of the Court. General Manager Kendricks of the N. P. Co., stated the N. P. Co. was half owner of all the Pullman cars it operated, and hence interference with them was interference with property in custody of the Court. Injunctions were sued for in the U. S. Court by the N. P. and U. P. Cos., and writs were issued by Judge Knowles, similar in most respects to those issued by other U. S. Courts, and requiring employes to report for duty within 48 hours or be discharged, but the boycott and strike still continued. The old organizations did not strike, but some of their members joined the A. R. U., and no trains could be manned. The strike situation in Montana was fully as determined as in any other state, but was notably free from violence, disorder or tumult. The roads remained closed until trains arrived from the east and west under guard of U. S. troops. Coincident with the suppression of the mobs in Chicago, troops there and at other points started out with transcontinental trains. July 13th General Manager Kendricks, of the Northern Pacific, issued formal notice that old employes of that Company, except agitators and those who had participated in violence, would be reinstated if application should be made before noon of July 15th; otherwise new men would be employed. On July 14th the first through train reached Helena from the east, and on July 18th from the west. Some of the old employes returned to duty and were reinstated; many others did not, the action of the local A. R. U. Unions largely governing that of the men on the several Divisions. By July 22d a force of about 1,000 troops had been concentrated at Butte and trains came in on the U. P. and N. P. Railroads. July 24th the Butte Union, A. R. U., declared the strike off, and July 25th train service was resumed with the old employes on the Montana Union. There had been some bridges burned on the N. P. and U. P. Roads and a giant powder cartridge exploded under the engine of a moving train near Missoula. These outrages were denounced by the public, the press and the A. R. U., and rewards offered by the State and the Railroad Companies for the perpetrators. For a time troops moved with all trains, and detachments were stationed temporarily at important bridges, trestles and tunnels; but generally speaking the resumption was uneventful; the troops were soon relieved, and railroad operation resumed its normal conditions. Quite a number of employes who did not report for duty, or who were refused, did not receive clearance papers from the Companies, and many of them left the State and sought employment elsewhere. Later a number of those arrested for contempt of the orders of the Courts were brought before Judge Knowles, of the U. S. Court, at Butte for hearing. The most of them were discharged, and six sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment and a fine of \$100 each.

The strike in Montana involved 1,498 miles of roads, employing at the time 3,189 men who were thrown out of employment thereby. It lasted on an average about 19 days. The loss in wages to R. R. employes approximated \$110,550.00. The financial losses direct and indirect to the R. R. Cos., to business men, to fruit growers, and the public generally was enormous, but data are insufficient to reduce them to figures.

Thus the record shows that under complex and unprecedented conditions occurred the great railroad strike of 1894. The American Railway Union had asserted that nearly all strikes under the old organizations had been and would continue to be failures. It had asserted that strike and lockout, boycott and blacklist were alike disastrous to em-

ployer and employe and a perpetual menace to the welfare of the public, and that organization on correct principles governed by just laws and animated by unselfish purposes would cause them to disappear and insure peace and success. The growth of the new organization had been marvelous, and it was perhaps flushed and over sanguine from the success it had achieved in the Great Northern strike. It was doubtless sincere in its sympathy for the Pullman Car Co. employes who had been subjected to practically a starvation rate of wages and believed its championship of their cause would quickly compel the Company to arbitrate with them. But its action in the matter was generously impulsive rather than wisely deliberate. It did not apparently give thought to the fact that the boycott of the Pullman cars would make innocent parties suffer for the offenses of the guilty party. It did not apparently have thought of the Pullman Co. obstinately rejecting arbitration and forcing the railroads to meet the issue, or have prevision of the enormous proportions the strike and its resistance might assume, the legal issues that would be evolved in the contest of the Railroad Companies for the maintenance of their rights, or the potential intervention of the United States government. It does not appear therefore to have contemplated the contingency and consequences of failure, or the evil of throwing out of work so many additional thousands of men, when so many tens of thousands were already unemployed and in distress by reason of the great industrial depression; or the enormous injury that would result to the millions of the general public who were in nowise responsible for or able to control Mr. Pullman or the Railroad Companies; or how more than perilous and unwise it was to start the flames of agitation in the city of Chicago where so many thousands of professionally idle, vicious and revolutionary people are ever eagerly ready for disorder, tumult, sedition and destruction. It might loose the wind but it could not stay the tempest. The strike was to say the least a mistake. It did incalculable damage to millions of people and seemed while in progress an unmitigated calamity. But as from the furnace comes purity and from the conflict more beneficent peace, so from this trial severe as it was may come the solution of disturbing problems and the greatest welfare of all. The day has not yet come when all that was involved in it can be fully comprehended, nor the point of view been reached when its ultimate results can be discerned. Judicial determinations are still pending; government investigation is still in progress; the most careful thought of jurists, humanitarians and patriots is directed to the questions involved and the people and their statesmen are seeking out the ways to just and righteous ends. After darkness will come the light. It has been given to this Nation to work out great problems of humanity and government by the people. Not always has it been done in sunshine and calm or without darkness and blood and tears; but ever its battles have been for human rights and popular government and ever they have been won.

In all conflicts there have been those who doubted, derided or despaired; those who opposed or questioned methods or motives; those who proclaimed that patriotism and public virtue were inert or dead, and those who closing their hearts to Faith and Hope ceased effort, turned their faces backward and supinely said: "It cannot be." Yet ever when the contest was ended the people had triumphed: Man had been invested with added dignities and established rights; the government was stronger, and the emblem of its power and glory floated serenely over a better and happier people. To each generation its duties. Mankind grows better, not worse; who doubts it reads not history aright. The Great Republic was predestined for the development of the highest and purest form of government. It has led the world onward. And as it has been so shall it be again.

Arbitration and Conciliation.

The enlightenment and progress of the age and the land we live in, largely due to the universal education of the people, has awakened higher aspirations in those who live by daily toil, and the same desire to better their condition that exists among those who have competence. They believe that as Labor very largely creates wealth, those who toil, as well as those who plan or furnish capital, should receive a fair share of the profits derived therefrom. This has resulted in many instances in the establishment of co-operative industries and mercantile institutions, and in others by profit sharing, investment of employes with stock in the concern, "sliding schedules" and other forms of added or conditional compensation. These have in many cases resulted well, in others have failed of satisfactory results, and in some enterprises are impracticable. Altogether, however, it is believed much good has been accomplished toward securing better compensation and better feeling between those so associated. Notwithstanding this the extraordinary increase and development of corporations employing the greater proportion of the wage earners of the country, and the consequent extraordinary development of organized Labor to protect itself, has in the past quarter of a century resulted in some serious frictions and alienations in the United States. Bear-

ing in mind that human nature is much the same in every station in life, it could not be expected to be otherwise. Happily for the country in the larger view, but unhappily for it in some of the impulsive manifestations, there is a deal of independence, courage and tenacity of purpose in the American people in asserting and battling for the Right, or what they believe to be their rights. This spirit under true direction won us Independence, Freedom and the Republic. We have been making history very fast. Each succeeding generation has lived in the full light of great achievements by their sires, and there is the consequent impulse when a wrong is believed to exist to right it quickly. Sometimes, chafing and impatient under the delay of established ways and methods, short cuts to desired results are undertaken on impracticable lines, and their accomplishment thereby deferred or defeated, while not infrequently the methods adopted lead to serious public ills.

The better adjustment of the relations and cultivation of greater sympathy and cordiality between employers and employes; the more equitable distribution of earnings and the institution of methods for fairly, promptly and peaceably settling any differences between employers and employes where they themselves have failed, especially since so large numbers of employes are engaged in quasi-public industries or occupations, has had, and is having, the best thought and effort of earnest and honest men in every walk of life from the shop to legislative halls. It is fair to assume that to consideration of these matters has been, and is being, brought the highest qualities of intelligence, patriotism, humanity and statesmanship. The problem confronting this generation is not wholly new. It took form before the Christian era dawned. It will never result in a wholly millennial solution. Yet more practical advancement and good has been accomplished in later years than in all the centuries preceding. When it can be so accomplished the settlement directly and immediately between employer and employes, or by arbitrators chosen by themselves, of any differences arising, is always best, and this is now generally done. That to which public attention is now earnestly directed is the discovery of some method of arbitration and conciliation which will interpose and fairly and speedily settle those differences which occasionally arise between employer and employes which they cannot or will not settle amicably among themselves, and thus do away with those twin evils, strikes and lockouts. Arbitration by fair, competent and impartial third parties, if arbitration can be secured, is doubtless the best method. The question is: How can such cases be brought to arbitration? Shall arbitration be compulsory or voluntary? If Voluntary, one or the other parties may decline to arbitrate. And the cases in which this intervention would be rejected would be most likely the ones most desirable to have settled speedily. There was a recent instance of this at Pullman. If Compulsory and the Board should decide that an employer should continue business under conditions or at rates of wages that would result in financial loss to him, could he be compelled to continue, or would it be just? Or, if the Board should decide against the employes, and they decline to work, how could the decision be made effective? These possibilities cited against compulsory arbitration are extreme and improbable, but they are still possibilities and are entitled to consideration. There are also other conditions more likely to present themselves in private employments which makes compulsory arbitration of doubtful availability.

But the necessity of finding some method of preventing the cessation of operation of public enterprises, such as Railroads, is becoming so imperative that the method must be found. The public welfare demands it, and while Public Opinion once aroused, as was instanced a few months ago at St. Paul, may eventually bring about voluntary arbitration and settlement by moral suasion, it is too slow and uncertain in asserting itself to meet the requirements of such exigencies. The sentiment seems therefore to favor dissociating quasi-public enterprises and private enterprises in seeking a remedy and applying to the former some system of compulsory arbitration and to the latter the more perfected methods of conciliation and voluntary arbitration.

The quasi-public character of railroads as common carriers is obvious. The control of the National government over inter-state commerce and the carriage of mails is established by the Constitution and statutory law. That control was invoked by Railroads and exercised by the government during the recent railroad strike. United States troops were used to secure the operation of railroads carrying mails and inter-state commerce. The assignment of a single detachment of U. S. troops to that duty in one locality established the principle and pledged the whole force of the nation to its execution. The public nature of Railroads being recognized the public control of them must be recognized as vesting either in the several States or in the United States. At the same time the sentiment favoring government control of railroads, telegraph lines, etc., is strong and growing among railroad employes. The desire therefore seems universal for some fair means to be found whereby strikes and stoppage of railroad operation may be avoided, and employes be assured of steady employment at fair wages; and the authority to establish that means exists.

Professor Beemis, of the Chicago University, who has given the subject much careful study, advises the establishment of State or Federal Courts with the especial functions of settling disputes between railroads and employes; that employes, at least of the higher grades, shall be compelled to pass an examination and take out a license; that in case of a dispute between railroads and men, the employes who refuse to accept the

decision of the Court shall thereby forfeit their licenses and be refused employment in railroad work; and if the Railroad Company refuses to accept the decision its charter and franchises shall be revoked. It is possible this plan or some modification of it will be enacted, or State and National Boards of Arbitration with compulsory powers in such cases be substituted for the proposed Courts.

This would leave the method of settling disagreements between private employers and their employes still an open question. The only practicable method at present of settling it seems to be by the development and encouragement of voluntary arbitration by and in the several States. In 1887 the Territory of Montana enacted a law providing for arbitration and conciliation, and for the continuing appointment of Boards to carry its provisions into effect. It has been a failure. It was abreast of the enactments prevailing in the states when it became a law, but in their practical application they proved insufficient. So far as known, the Montana Board was never called on but once, and then the parties declined to arbitrate. At best the law as it exists hedges the Board about with such formalities and restrictions as to defeat its object. It can do nothing until called upon by the employer, or a majority of the employes, or both, and then only after tedious delays and circumlocution. There is no provision for the voluntary and immediate proffer of its services as a Board of Mediation and Conciliation when there is a strike or lockout impending, or the employer and his employes have failed to agree or to select other arbitrators. That is the golden opportunity for conciliation. In view of this defect, other states, following the example of Massachusetts, have made it the duty of such Boards, on receiving reliable information through designated channels that a strike or lockout is impending, to act before it occurs and endeavor to prevent it by conciliatory means or urging submission of the matters at issue to the State Board or a local and temporary Board of Arbitrators. The State Board is also authorized to investigate the causes of controversy, inquire into all the facts, ascertain which party is mainly responsible or blameworthy for the existence and continuance of the same, and, if deemed advisable, make and publish a report setting forth the facts and assigning the responsibility or blame. Of course, there are limitations to the usefulness of such a Board, and much depends upon its composition, but where this amended measure has been tried the results have been highly satisfactory. It will readily be seen that the mere existence of such a Board, so empowered and composed of well known men of ability and high character, would be in itself sufficient to prevent many differences. In other cases its mediation would suffice, and those otherwise disposed would see it to their interest to arbitrate rather than invoke published censure from the Board and public disapproval of their attitude. While differences between private employers and employes in Montana are rare, and when occurring are almost universally and satisfactorily adjusted by the parties thereto without outside intervention, there are occasionally other instances, and as our population, manufactures and other industries increase they are likely to become more frequent. It would seem well, therefore, to adopt the most advanced and successful means known for preventing such cases or adjusting them quickly and fairly and thus aid in maintaining the reputation of Montana as a state of exceptionally harmonious conditions. The existing law should be perfected to conform to the best and most successful known.

RAILROAD STATISTICS.

Some space is given in separate parts of this Report to Railroad Statistics, both as relates to the number and wages of employes and traffic on the respective roads. The wage statistics cover an important field of labor. A principal object as relates to traffic was to ascertain, if possible, the quantity of farm products shipped into Montana, with a view to computing and presenting the amount Montana sends out of the State annually for productions which she should obtain from her own farms. The purpose was not accomplished although effort was exhausted in that direction. Montana has no laws requiring Railroads to furnish the State any statistics whatever. What therefore has been accomplished has been through the courtesy of the General officers of the railroad companies in response to the requests of this Bureau, a courtesy it gratefully acknowledges. But, different Companies keep their traffic statistics in different forms. It requires additional clerical work to furnish them at all, and to prepare them on a uniform system, enabling this Bureau to ascertain the facts sought, involved an expense the railroad officers did not, in the absence of any law requiring it, care to assume, and which this Bureau did not have the means to re-imburse. The traffic statistics are therefore neither complete nor uniform as relate to these products, but under the circumstances are as nearly so as could be reasonably anticipated.

In conclusion I wish again to express sincere thanks to the State and County Officers who have cordially aided this Bureau and to acknowledge the faithful and efficient services of Mr. A. C. Schneider, Chief Clerk, and of Mr. H. T. Bevan, principal special agent of this Bureau. I desire also to thank the thousands of officers or individuals who have promptly filled out the schedules sent, answered the inquiries of special agents, or furnished statistics and other information. This is a work where the contributions of many are as essential to accomplishing its purpose as are the rain drops to the volume

of the river. Their identity may be destroyed but their influence continues. It is moreover a work of laborious and infinite detail, and, at least in its inception with insufficient laws and means, one where constant obstacles baffle the most patient and persistent efforts to accomplish desired ends. But while some efforts fail others succeed, and those which are impracticable are ascertained and thereafter avoided. It is gratifying to add that as the work becomes known it meets with more favor from the intelligent and thoughtful.

Finally the Commissioner desires to acknowledge gratefully the cordiality of appreciation and unanimity of approval bestowed on the First Report of this Bureau by the press, the public and fellow Commissioners, and to add that many times since when baffled or uncertain of the way remembrance of that kindly appreciation has been an inspiration not without good results. None so well as those who endeavor to collect Industrial statistics can know what they have sought to accomplish; the discouragements and disappointments, at least in earlier attempts, they have to endure, or how far the results fall short of their desires and their most earnest efforts to accomplish. It remains for them to submit their work as the best that could be done under the circumstances and to trust that what has been accomplished may be of some public service. And thus is this Report respectfully submitted.

Free Public Employment Offices

Beside the National Labor Bureau, 33 of the States now have distinct Labor Bureaus, or those whose functions include the duties of such Bureaus. The officers of these Bureaus have organized a National Association which convenes in annual sessions at which are considered questions relative to their work. While all officers are eligible, only a few of the States have specially provided the means of membership and attendance. It would be for the welfare of the service if all Commissioners were members of the Association and could participate in the proceedings.

At the Ninth Annual Convention of this Association, held at Denver, Col., in May, 1892, it was unanimously resolved that:

"The Commissioners of Labor of the different states recommend to the Legislatures of the different states consideration of the advisability of creating Free Public Employment Offices under State Control and supervision."

In recommending consideration of this question to the Legislature of Montana it is proper some explanation should be made. The subject under consideration was the evils of private Intelligence Offices or Employment Agencies, and the extent to which working people in many of the States were victimized through the dishonest practices of unscrupulous agents. Montana has not been without instances of this kind, but the extent to which it prevailed and the nefarious methods practiced in some of the larger cities of the older States were appalling. Beside this the humane and economic features of the question were considered, and the result was the above resolution.

It is a fact that those who desire to obtain employment are frequently without means, or can ill spare the amount required, especially when out of work, to obtain places through the Private Agencies which require a fee to provide a situation; and to that is sometimes added a percentage from the wages received. It is also a fact that persons could sometimes give permanent, or at least temporary, employment to a number of persons if there were some general and inexpensive means of making the opportunities known, who in the absence of such facilities let the work remain undone. Some Trades and Guilds have methods of aiding their members in securing employment, but this means is open to but a limited number. The Public Free Employment Office offers the opportunity for all those seeking work, and all those seeking workers to make their wants known to each other through a Public Agency that makes no charge, thus bringing them promptly into communication with each other, and thereby lessening the number of unemployed. Under the plan proposed the State provides the machinery for accomplishing this; holds those who operate it under strict control, and transfers the expense from the individual to itself and cities chiefly interested. The benefit to the State is in diminishing unemployment, protecting the working people from nefarious practices by unscrupulous agents, and lending a helping hand in time of need to those who live by daily wage.

These methods are not entirely new. Local experiments in this direction began in France in 1848 and in England in 1885. In England they are principally town enterprises sustained by the municipality, or by the aid of charitable organizations, and a number of places in the United States, notably Boston, are operating Employment Bureaus under the auspices of charitable or philanthropic associations. The experiments in England have been fairly successful in some places; in others not. The same may be said of like experiments in this country. The chief difficulties are in their being merely local in character and results, and dependent upon the uncertain support of voluntary contributions. In France they have developed since 1887 into a public character, Paris and some other large cities taking municipal control of and supporting these Free Reg-

istry Agencies or Labor Exchanges, although private Agencies are also licensed and permitted to be conducted under supervision and control of the city governments. The results have been better than in England.

During the Paris International Exposition a syndicate of American newspapers sent a delegation of prominent Labor men to Europe to study and report upon the industrial conditions and institutions of the Old World. Among these was Hon. W. T. Lewis, present Commissioner of the Ohio Bureau of Labor Statistics, who made a special study of the Free Public Employment Offices in the city of Paris. He published the result of his observations in American newspapers and in 1890, with the assistance of the Municipal Labor Congress of Cincinnati procured the passage, with great unanimity, of an Act by the Ohio Legislature establishing a system of Free Public Employment offices in the principal cities of Ohio. These were placed in charge of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The principal features of the Act are shown in the following sections:

Sec. 308. The Commissioner shall have an office in the State House, which shall be a Bureau of Statistics of Labor, and he shall collect, arrange and systematize all statistics relating to the various branches of labor in the State, and especially those relating to the commercial, industrial, social, educational and sanitary condition of the laboring classes. Said Commissioner is hereby authorized and directed, immediately after the passage of this Act, to organize and establish in all cities of the first class, and cities of the first and second grade of the second class in the State of Ohio, a free public employment office, and shall appoint one superintendent for each of said offices to discharge the duties hereinafter set forth. Said superintendent shall cause to be posted in front of their said offices on a signboard, or in a suitable place on the building where such offices are located, the words "Free Public Employment Office." It shall be the duty of such superintendents to receive all applications for labor of those desiring employment and those desiring to employ labor, and record their names in a book kept for that purpose, designating opposite the name of each applicant the character of employment, or labor desired, and the address of such applicant. Each of said superintendents shall be provided with such clerical assistance as in the judgment of the Commissioner may appear necessary for properly conducting the duties of their several offices. No compensation or fee shall, directly or indirectly, be charged to or received from any person or persons seeking employment, or any person or persons desiring to employ labor through any of said offices. Said superintendents shall make a weekly report on Thursday of each week to said Commissioner of persons desiring to employ labor, and the class thereof, and all persons applying for employment through their respective offices, and the character of employment desired by each applicant; also of all persons securing employment through their respective offices and the character thereof, and a semi-annual report of the expense of maintaining such offices. Said Commissioner shall cause to be printed weekly a list of all applicants and the character of employment desired by them, and of those desiring to employ labor, and the class thereof, received by him from the respective offices aforesaid, and cause a true copy of such list on Monday of each week to be mailed to the superintendent of each of said offices in the State, which said list by the superintendent shall be posted immediately on receipt thereof in a conspicuous place in his office, subject to the inspection of all persons desiring employment. Said superintendents shall perform such other duties in the collection of labor statistics as said Commissioner shall determine. Any superintendent or clerk as herein provided, who directly or indirectly charges or receives any compensation from any person whomsoever in securing employment, or labor for any person or persons as provided in this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail or workhouse not exceeding thirty days. The superintendent of each of said offices shall receive a salary, to be fixed by the council of such city, payable monthly. The clerk or clerks required in any of such offices shall receive a salary of not more than fifty dollars per month, provided the compensation of such superintendents and clerks so appointed shall be paid out of the city treasury, in which such free employment office may be located.

Sec. 308a. The tenure of office for all superintendents and clerks of free public employment offices shall be two years from the date of appointment, but the commissioner of labor statistics shall have the power of removing any of such superintendents and clerks for good and sufficient cause, and all appointments and removals of such superintendents and clerks shall be made with the consent of the governor.

This measure was found defective in that no specific provision was made for the expenses to the Labor Bureau and in that it was left optional with the cities designated whether they would pay for the services of local officers or not. These defects were promptly remedied. The practical operations of the Bureau also developed necessity for other amendments to make the work effective, and it is presumed they have been adopted. The result of the workings of these Free Public Employment Offices has been very satisfactory. They appear in detailed and statistical form in the Ohio Reports, and are necessarily but briefly referred to here. Five cities at once adopted the system. In the first six months situations were secured for 5,575 males and 3,407 females at an entire cost to the State and the several cities of less than \$5,000. Under the private office system, at the fees prevailing in Ohio, it would have cost the individuals, em-

ployers and employes, \$20,000 to have filled or obtained these situations. As work has progressed the system has continued to improve in efficiency and methods and gives still greater satisfaction. Pay employment offices have almost or entirely disappeared. The work is not confined to the cities having the offices, but is used by employers and employes throughout the State. Efficiency would apparently be greatly promoted by judicious use of the press in disseminating some of the applications. For the year 1892 the following table shows the business of the offices in the several cities that had adopted the system.

	Situations wanted.		Help wanted.		Positions secured.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Cincinnati	3,139	2,789	1,980	2,782	1,497	1,613
Cleveland	3,655	3,539	1,162	4,587	1,000	2,664
Columbus	2,908	1,658	2,013	2,162	1,244	1,152
Toledo	3,160	1,964	1,810	2,654	1,361	1,442
Dayton	2,671	1,474	1,282	1,770	883	989
Totals	15,533	11,424	8,247	13,955	5,985	7,860

Total numbers situations wanted 26,957

Total number help wanted..... 22,202

Total number situations secured..... 13,845

Total number entries made..... 63,004

From the time of the opening of the offices up to January 1, 1893, there have been applicants for situations to the number of 51,519 males and 29,945 females, making a total of 81,464; for help, 29,395 males, and 34,169 females, a total of 63,564; situations secured, 18,527 males and 19,825 females, a total of 38,352. This gives a grand total of 183,380 entries made upon the books.

Other Commissioners and persons interested in the Labor problem have investigated this system and solicited the opinions of employers and employes concerning its practical workings. While it has hardly yet passed the experimental stage and is susceptible of improvement; while there are necessarily some disappointments and still some doubts as to its practicability; while it partakes to some extent of the principle of "paternalism;" and while no system, humane or divine, would be satisfactory to some employers and some employes, the preponderance of opinion and sentiment is so far favorable to the system theoretically and practically, and it will probably be adopted in other states. Much will doubtless depend upon the character and efficiency of the officers in charge. The majority of Commissioners whose Reports have not yet been received submit the matter to the Legislatures with more or less explanation of the system and without recommendation. Whether, if successful in small states, with large cities and many unemployed, it would be adapted to Montana, with few large cities and very considerable distances intervening, is another element of the problem the Legislature of Montana should consider and it is submitted to its wisdom.

But, if it is not deemed wise to try the Ohio system, certainly there should be some state law regulating Private Employment Agencies that charge fees and placing them under bond and restrictions that will prevent imposition on those who are unfortunately out of work. Nearly all states have found it to be unwise and productive of much harm to their working people to leave the subject open or to the varying and uncertain action of cities and towns. This does not involve interference with bona fide Benevolent or Philanthropic organizations that voluntarily and without charge aid unemployed persons to secure work. During election times in all industrial states there is much interest expressed by all in the attitude and aspirations of Labor, and many declarations of concern and effort for its welfare. Let those who work for daily wage not be forced to the conclusion that these things are a pretense and the cheap mouthings of demagogues not to be thought of again until another campaign again renders it desirable to secure the Labor vote. Let us keep faith and be earnest in endeavor. There is opportunity in this matter of employment agencies, as in other things, to manifest sincerity and practical interest in the welfare of the working masses, and it is hoped the Fourth Legislative Assembly will be eminent in good works.

Protection to Human Life

Montana, by its laws relating to Mine and Boiler Inspection and Regulating Coal Mining, susceptible as they may be of beneficial amendment, has to the extent they are adequate and sufficient pursued a commendable line of legislation looking to the protection of human life. But its work on this line is incomplete. There still remain hazards unprovided against the dangers of which might be greatly diminished. One desirable state enactment is a law requiring reliable and sufficient fire escapes to be placed and maintained on buildings three or more stories in height above a ground exit which are occupied by any considerable number of persons for educational purposes, hospitals, asylums, hotels, lodging or tenement houses, factories, workshops, offices or other purposes, by day or by night, and requiring the best appliances possible to be placed in such buildings, prisons, etc., for the purpose of subduing fire. There should be incorporated in such act a requirement that all buildings above a certain capacity in numbers, where public assemblages are held, such as theaters, halls, churches, court rooms, etc., should have safe and sufficient aisles and exits; with doors opening outward, and prohibiting the placing of portable seats or other obstructions in such aisles or exits during assemblages. Where stage scenery is used a curtain of incombustible material, to be dropped in case of fire, should be required to be placed in the proscenium arch between the stage and auditorium. As nearly all theater fires originate on the stage, and as the large proportion of injuries and fatalities in case of such fires or alarms occur from panic and trampling rather than from the fire itself, the very knowledge that such curtains and exits are provided would obviate the greater part of the danger. That some appalling disaster has not emphasized too late the necessity for more adequate protection from conflagration where large number of people work, sleep, or assemble, is a matter of gratification; but it does not justify or excuse further neglect of every reasonable precaution and effort to provide against such disaster.

An equally desirable enactment is one to minimize the dangers of machinery in motion, either by its location or by guarding at exposed points dangerous parts, such as shafting, belting, cables, wheels, pulleys, cogs, gearing, saws, etc., by the safety appliances made for the purpose, or by railing, screening or otherwise, as now required in many States. Incidental to this should be provision for the removal of dangerously defective machinery, the continued usage of which would imperil human life or limb. There should also be provision for the use of automatic trap doors in hatchways, and railing or screens about these and elevators, light wells, etc. That there are yet but few manufactories, workshops, hotels or places of public assemblage in Montana which by the number of persons employed in, or occupying, dangerous parts of the building would bring them within the scope of what is deemed dangerous to life makes this a most opportune time to establish a broad and humane system of legislation in these respects. It would subject none now to burdensome expense, require but small additional outlay in the inception of new enterprises, and protect Montana from those horrors and useless sacrifices of life that so frequently occur when proper precautions have not been taken, and which having occurred render all regrets useless. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

As relates to fire escapes on buildings the only regulations in the State requiring them are municipal ordinances in a few of the cities, varied and none apparently adequate in their requirements.

The outside, single metallic ladder, set perpendicularly and extending from roof to ground or first story has long since been demonstrated insufficient and pronounced by the best authorities as practically valueless in case of fire and is being discarded. Under favorable conditions, when there is no fire, persons engaged in the building trades may ascend and descend them without serious danger, but in case of fire, in the smoke and excitement and haste it has been demonstrated few can utilize them. Either from the heat or smoke, or other cause, not only women and children, but strong men find them only a fatal delusion. Many of these are in place in the State and it is time something better should be substituted. In states where they were adopted the strongest efforts have been made or are being made to secure better escapes.

A very great improvement on these, and where this form is adopted a practically adequate outside fire escape, is the system of metallic balconies connected at each story

with inclined iron stairways. Among others, after many years of investigation and usage, the states of New York, Minnesota and Massachusetts have adopted them. The most approved form of these is described as follows:

Iron balconies, not less than six feet in length and three feet in width, guarded by iron railings not less than three feet high, embracing at least two windows on each story above the first, and connecting with the interior of the building by unobstructed and easily accessible openings. These balconies, or landings, are connected by iron stairways not less than 24 inches wide, placed at an angle not exceeding 45 degrees, provided with steps not less than six inches tread, and an iron hand rail on each side and protecting the opening; the whole to be substantially secured to the building. A removable twelve inch iron drop ladder is provided to connect the lower balcony with the ground. Figure 1 shows the construction of a fire escape of this kind. Shorter bal-

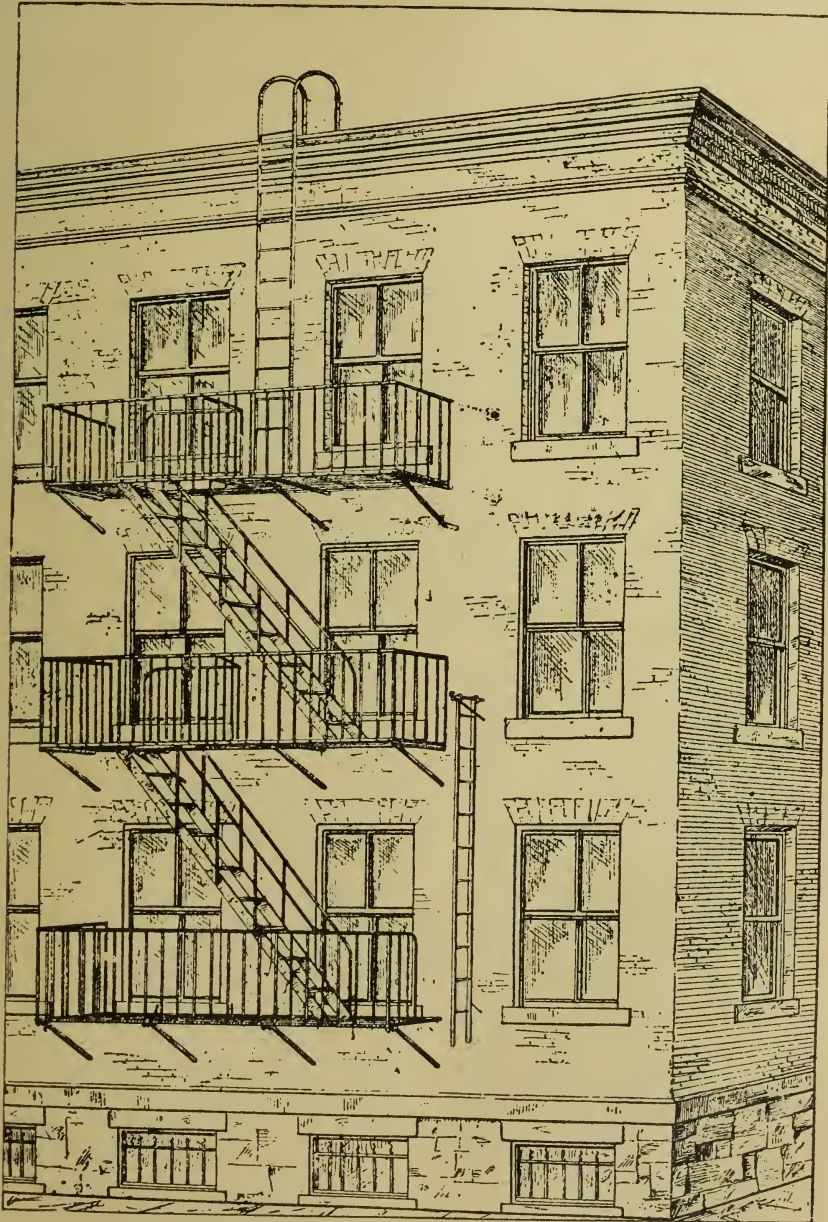


FIGURE 1.—FIRE ESCAPE REQUIRED BY NEW YORK AND MINNESOTA FACTORY INSPECTION LAW.

conies to one opening are sometimes used on the smaller buildings. Some states require that in hotels and other buildings where transient guests are received conspicuous placards in each room shall direct how to reach the stairways and fire escape and that on each story above the first a red light shall be kept burning all night at the head of each stairway and at the exit to the fire escape. The enactment of a general law establishing a uniform system of fire escapes of this character, signal lights and room placards would soon so familiarize our firemen and people with it that the dangers to life from fires would be minimized, if not entirely obviated.

While this is the best external fire escape yet devised, the one that would probably be most generally available in Montana, and the only one recognized as adequate by the most advanced states, internal fire escapes, where large numbers of people congregate, or are employed, or lodge in the upper stories of tall buildings, to be included in the plans, specifications and construction of buildings designed for such purposes, are receiving favorable attention from architects, builders, underwriters, humane societies and legislative bodies as better in material points. Different plans for these have been devised, but the ultimate result of all effort in this direction was the adoption in 1888 by the National Convention of Factory Inspectors of the Fire Proof Interior Stairway devised by Mr. Henry Van Dorn, Chief Factory Inspector of Ohio, and believed to be the best fire escape yet planned for large factories or other buildings where large numbers of operatives or other persons are congregated in upper stories. It is illustrated in Figure 2 and described by its designer as follows:

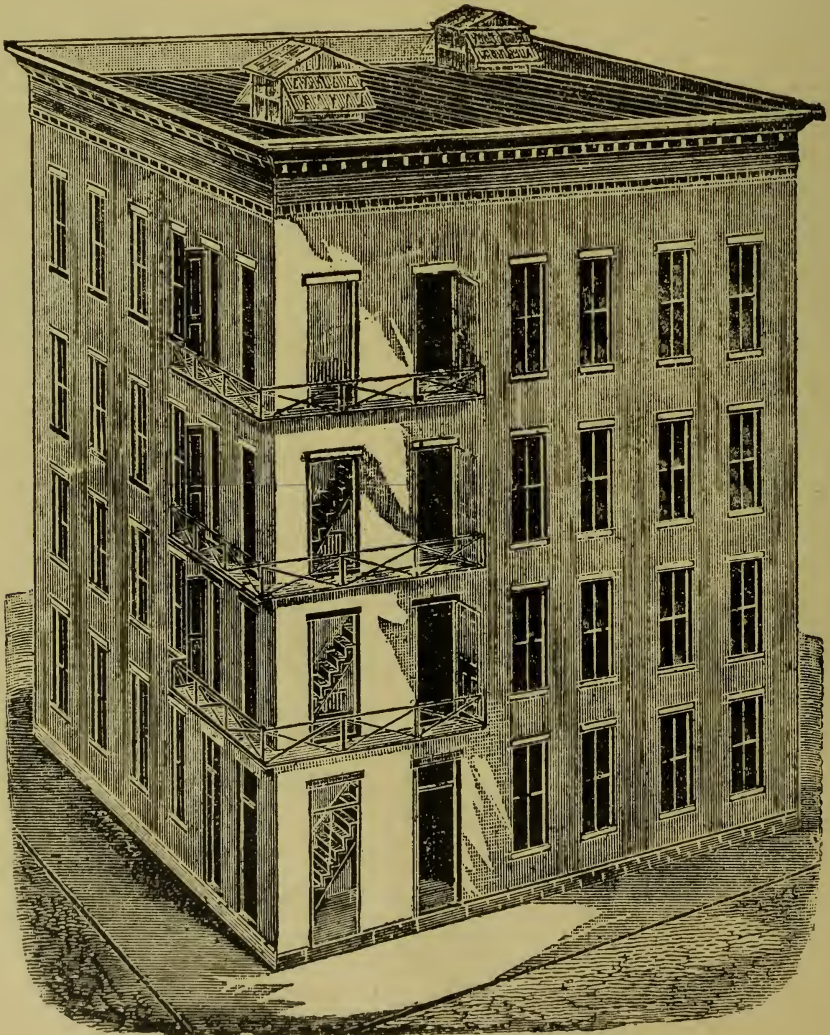


FIG. 2.—VAN DORN'S FIRE PROOF STAIRWAY; EXTERIOR APPEARANCE.

"It is an ordinary stairway built exclusively from iron, two of which are required in a building, located so they are in opposite direction to each other. They are enclosed with a brick wall, twelve inches in thickness, which forms a shaft, the same as used for elevators, reaching from the bottom to the top of the building. There is no communication with the stairway from the inside of the building. This is done for the purpose of preventing smoke as well as fire from entering the stairway in case of conflagration. An iron balcony is built on the outside of the building at each story, a door leading from each floor, the door from the floor opening outwardly, and is constructed alongside of shaft leading onto the balcony, where another door is reached which opens inwardly into the shaft. The doors on each floor open against the adjoining windows, so that a person trying to reach the balcony is not exposed to flames, should the draught carry the same in that direction. In case of fire not a particle of smoke can get into the stairway and escape is made easy even if the entire building be on fire, on account of having communication with the stairway on the outside. This escape obviates a serious objection made to all others, viz.: the fear individuals have of descending them, especially from very high buildings. The openings of the doors outward and inward are so constructed that in case of emergency they cannot be blocked, as is very often the case in serious conflagrations. The shaft is lighted by making the doors entering the same half-glass panels, and the top of the shaft is also provided with a skylight which furnishes sufficient light to make the stairways as well lighted and ventilated as possible."

It will be seen that while one of these stairways in a building would be better than any outside escape, two of them located at opposite extremes of a building would insure almost absolute security. They occupy but little space, are not unsightly, and are available in all cases where they would be required.

In all states where extensive manufactories exist it has been found necessary to take legislative action to protect human life by providing to the fullest extent possible against dangerous machinery and conflagrations, and those states have acted most wisely that have provided the best known safeguards before some great calamity has emphasized their necessity with irremediable horrors. The Mine and Boiler Inspection acts of Montana were timely, and their administration has doubtless saved many lives. It is high time the State should extend this line of legislation to the matters cited above, not alone for the protection of the laboring classes who are required to congregate and perform their duties under such conditions of safety or danger as may exist, but that they who assemble in public buildings and they who lie down to sleep in hotels, either guests or employes, may have the amplest protection possible from sudden and overwhelming dangers by fire. It is not sufficient to leave these matters to city governments. It is the duty of the State to make general laws establishing the best precautions known and making them uniform and universal in the State.

The enactment of such laws and their effective enforcement involves supervision. In many states, especially where the manufacturing interests are large, this is entrusted to Factory Inspectors in whom, owing to the diversity of existing appliances and constructions, considerable discretionary power is generally vested. Frequently these Inspectors are officers of the Labor Bureaus, who perform these in connection with their other duties; but there seems no reason, if it is deemed desirable, why the Mine Inspectors, Boiler Inspectors, Sheriffs, Fire Wardens or other officers of the State, Counties or Municipalities should not be charged with one or more of these duties and be invested with power to enforce observance of the law. The great area of the State suggests the advisability of localizing supervision of fire exits and fire escapes in a designated county or municipal officer, while the Mine or Boiler Inspectors, by the very nature of their employments, could best and most economically exercise supervision over machinery.

While these matters appeal earnestly to the conscience and humanity of the Legislature they fortunately do not involve any material expenditure by the State, and none except what should be cheerfully assumed by those owning, operating or constructing buildings and machinery as indicated. Henceforth hotels and buildings for public assemblages will be built larger in the State, increasing the risks; and manufactories and workshops with large numbers of operatives—employed in exposed positions—will be established. Accidents and disasters of an appalling character have occurred elsewhere and are inevitable here unless carefully provided against. Is not the time opportune and does not good statesmanship demand that Montana shall at once adopt the best systems of protection the experiences of other communities have developed?

PART II.

ANALYSIS OF WAGE EARNERS REPORTS

AGGREGATES, AVERAGES AND PER CENTAGES OF WAGES AND OTHER CONDITIONS FOR THE STATE AND PRINCIPAL LABOR EMPLOYING COUNTIES

COMPARATIVE WAGES AND EMPLOYMENT ON PRINCIPAL RAILROADS IN STATE

COST OF LIVING IN MONTANA

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Analysis of Wage Earners Individual Reports

As stated in the Introduction to this Report, conditions affecting employment in Montana materially changed between the year ended June 30, 1893, the date on which wage earners Reports closed for the first Report of this Bureau, and the year ended June 30, 1894. A large portion of time had been lost by many wage earners through inability to obtain work, and there had been material decrease of wages in a number of avocations. As the Report of 1893 had been published showing the more favorable conditions it was deemed important that an exhibit should also be made of those existing in the period of depression. And as, when a report can be obtained from a wage earner at all, especially when taken by a Special Agent, replies to several inquiries are almost as readily obtained as one or two, the schedules were again prepared embracing 48 direct inquiries designed to cover all material facts of public interest relating to the economic and social conditions of wage earners which it was believed could be readily obtained. This comprehensive inquiry appeared the more desirable this year, as it is believed by the Commissioner that unless there shall be radical changes in conditions, it will not be necessary to again go over these lines of investigation for some years, and there are, besides, other duties devolved by the law on this Bureau that will fully occupy its time. As heretofore stated, the experience of all other Labor Bureaus as well as this has demonstrated these statistics can only be obtained correctly in many instances by Special Agents who seek out the individuals, propound the inquiries and write down the verbal replies given, as, if sent by mail and given attention at all, the schedules are generally returned incomplete, the very items most required being frequently omitted or misapprehended and erroneously entered. Therefore, while some were obtained by mail, as many wage earners' Reports as practicable were secured this year through Special Agents. The limitation on this method was the expense thereof which it was desired to keep well within the very small appropriation from which payment could be diverted for that purpose. It is never expected by Labor Statistic Bureaus to get such Reports from all, or even a majority of wage earners, but to obtain as nearly as possible those which shall be fairly representative of all. This necessitates obtaining reports from all principal labor employing communities, and the exercise of great care that the material facts in each case shall be brought out. In a State the size of Montana, with large labor employing communities so widely separated, the difficulties always attendant on collection of such statistics are greatly increased. The results, all things considered, have been gratifying. It is believed the following tables from employes and from employers and explanatory notes, present fairly the actual average wages and conditions existing in the State at large and in the avocations named in the respective counties where given. That this Report might be published promptly and at as little expense as possible while still preserving the essential general facts, the Individual Reports are not printed, as was done last year, but these Reports were first tabulated as then by occupations and counties, and from those tabulations the following results were carefully computed and the results again tabulated. These tables as usually presented would have occupied some 200 pages of a printed Report. It is believed the present method will be found more satisfactory for ordinary practical purposes than the ampler form of presentation usually employed, even as a Trial Balance shows general results and is more readily comprehended than a full set of books.

As, however, elements enter into all such tabulations that qualify the results, some explanatory matter is necessary to set forth the qualifying facts, and as relates to the more important features the same is herewith given, and the tables are to be considered in connection therewith.

REPORTS OF WAGE EARNERS.

In making up statistics of wage earners it is found necessary to determine upon some maximum compensation that shall be regarded as "Wages" and enter into the

computation. Otherwise the admission of specially paid services for superintendence, administration, etc., distorts the results. Therefore, in soliciting Reports from employes and employers they were advised that all compensations that would aggregate \$2,000 or more per annum would be excluded in computing wage earners' statistics. Salaries of all officials or other persons whose compensation is fixed by law were also excluded. The calculations are therefore limited to statistics of those coming clearly under the denomination of "wage earners."

NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN.

The per centages of those "native born" and "foreign born" in such industries as "coal mining," "smelting," etc., are not given as expressive of the proportion engaged in those industries in the State, but only as the relative proportion of those reporting. It was not contemplated, or practicable, to secure reports from all wage earners in the State and effort was directed to securing a number fairly representative covering the general conditions as to wages, cost of living, employment, working hours, payments, etc., applying with approximate equality to all. Many of the foreign born employes in the avocations mentioned do not speak or write the English language readily, if at all. These, of course, could not fill out the printed schedules sent by mail, and to have obtained them through special agents and interpreters would have involved much expense and consumed time unnecessarily.

AVERAGE TIME THERE IS EMPLOYMENT IN AVOCATION.

The relative, or differential, value of wages to persons following skilled occupations depends to a considerable extent on the number of months in the year that there is usually occupation in Montana in the branch of business they follow, as, for instance, building construction is interrupted by climatic conditions several months in the year, and skilled persons engaged in the building trades so interrupted should logically receive higher wages during the possible construction period than if employment in those trades continued steadily the year round. As mechanics and artisans ordinarily expect to maintain themselves and their families by following exclusively the avocation in which they are skilled, this question of the time in which there is ordinarily employment in it becomes an important element in considering the relation of work and wages. The average given in the table is that derived from the statements of the total number reporting. These statements vary in many avocations, and even in those reporting from the same community. The general average applies to the State.

TIME LOST FROM NO WORK.

The industrial depression which began to be acute about July 1, 1893, the date at which the Wage Earners' Reports closed for the First Annual Report of this Bureau, had a very marked and disastrous effect on employment in Montana. Previous thereto abundant prosperity had blessed the State, and opportunities to work for fair compensation were open to all. If there was idleness it was voluntary or from lack of enterprise in seeking, or satisfactory service in retaining it. The depression due to causes heretofore mentioned very materially changed all this. The blow that fell on the silver production of Montana, which was aggregating over \$22,500,000 annually and still expanding, not only paralyzed it and closely related industries, but its blighting influence fell on all, and many thousands of industrious men and women were thrown permanently out of employment, or could procure work only temporarily. Many left the State to seek employment elsewhere. Labor conditions have improved somewhat during the current year, but employment has not yet resumed its normal proportions. With a view to ascertaining how much time was lost by the inability of wage earners in the State to obtain employment, the item, "Time lost from no work," was included this year in wage earners' schedules, and Special Agents were specially instructed to procure statements on that point from working people, whether they were at present employed or not. It was believed the unemployed would as freely make these statements as the employed, but results did not justify the belief. The Agents reported that while they found little difficulty in procuring reports from persons employed, there was a decided reluctance by many unemployed, or those who had worked but little during the year, to answer questions on the schedule, urging various reasons therefor, and in some cases they were unable to obtain them. It is clear that in the majority of these cases the time in employment and the earnings were so small as compared with previous years that the persons wished to evade the disclosure, regarding which they were keenly sensitive. The facts being known to the Commissioner, it is deemed proper this statement should be made. The actual average of time lost is doubtless some-

what greater than shown by those reporting. In computing "Time Lost," the average given is that of all reporting; irrespective of whether or not all reported loss of time.

MEMBERSHIP IN LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

The per centage of those reported "Members of Labor Organizations" in this table, in contradistinction to those who are not, is the exact per centage only of those who answered "yes" or "no" in reply to the inquiry. It is doubtless higher than the actual relative per centage of all wage earners in the State for the reason that in addition to the general collection of schedules by Special Agents and by mail, lists of members were obtained from many Secretaries of Labor Associations (except K. of L., who are prohibited from doing so) and after checking off those who had already reported, schedules were sent to considerable numbers of them and fairly responded to. The effect was to increase the apparent per centage of union membership above the actual per centage, and the fact is therefore noted.

MEMBERS OF BENEFICIARY ORGANIZATIONS.

The per centage of membership in these is given on the same basis as the membership in Labor Organizations. The per cent stated of those entitled to benefits is the per centage of those who are members of such organizations, and not of the whole number reporting. In computing financial benefits derived from membership in organizations amounts exceeding \$250 are rated as death benefits; amounts of \$250 or less are rated as funeral benefits.

DAYS PAY WITHHELD PAY DAY.

Many employers in the State, especially corporations and large companies, pay their employes monthly, on a regular pay day succeeding the end of the month when such wages have been earned. The object of this inquiry was to ascertain how many days pay of the current month were withheld when the wages for the preceding month were paid. The average given in the tables is the average as stated by those who report pay withheld, and does not include those who reported none was withheld.

BOARD, LODGING AND ROOM RENT.

It being essential to secure a uniform system of presentation, on some selected basis, whether wages were reported by the day, week or month, or whether they included or excluded the items of rent, board, or board and lodging, the following rates were adopted as a fair general average for any length of time and for the entire State, in commutation of the several items for male employes, viz.: For room rent, \$5.00 per month; for board, \$20.00 per month; for board and lodging, \$25.00 per month, and the proper proportions thereof added or subtracted as the case required.

YEARLY EARNINGS.

Aside from the items of "Wages" and "Time Lost," a statement of the "Yearly Earnings" was requested on the schedule. In some avocations all, or nearly all, gave these amounts; in others, and especially where reports were received by mail, a number omitted this item. The average presented in the table is the average of those who reported the amounts, foremen being omitted in averaging wages. In computing these yearly earnings \$300 per annum (or 85 cents per day) has been added where board and lodging was furnished in addition to wages, and 85 cents deducted for each day lost.

OCCASIONAL SUNDAY WORK.

Besides those reporting they work regularly on Sundays, 33.77 per cent of farm hands report they work occasionally, or part of the day on Sunday; also 9.38 per cent of quartz mill employes and 14.28 per cent of milliners.

HEALTH CONDITIONS.

Under this title, "good," "fair" and "medium" are classed as "good."

In the tables following "wages" of Foremen, etc., are not included, as it would unduly increase the average wages of general employes, and are given separately in these notes. In all other computations, except "Average Yearly Earnings," Foremen are included with the general employes.

BARBERS.

Barbers are generally paid on the per centage plan—the average being 60 per cent of receipts. The average weekly earnings are given.

BRICKLAYERS.

Those who state their occupation is "unhealthy" and those stating ten days pay withheld are smelter employes. The wages of Foremen average \$7.00 per day.

BLACKSMITHS.

This title includes horse shoers, wagon and carriage blacksmiths, but not railroad blacksmiths, the latter being classified under the title of "Railroad Employes" and receiving less average wages. Blacksmith foremen and carriage blacksmiths receive \$4.00 and \$5.00 per day.

BOILERMAKERS AND SHEET IRON WORKERS.

Those in railroad employ are not included under this title.

CARPENTERS.

Millwrights are included in all computations with the exception of average wages. Millwrights and carpenter foremen average \$4.60 per day. Carpenters working on railroads are taken up under the title of "Railroad Employes." Those working Sundays are generally employed at mines.

CIGAR MAKERS.

These generally work by the piece, receiving \$10 to \$16 per 1000. Wages per day have only been given by cigar makers at Butte, averaging \$3.04 per day.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

All persons doing clerical work (railroad clerks excepted) are included in computations treating general conditions. In "hours work per day" the computations apply only to store clerks and salesmen. Of drug clerks 11.77 per cent work 11 hours; 5.88 per cent work 12 hours and 82.35 per cent work 14 to 15 hours; 88.89 per cent work part time on Sunday. The per cent stating occupation is unhealthy does not include drug clerks, 33½ per cent of whom so report. Only 9 per cent of other clerks and salesmen so state. Per centage stating place of employment is unhealthy applies to all. The "yearly earnings" include all in clerical pursuits and all salesmen reporting.

COAL MINE EMPLOYES.

Pick Miners here reported are paid 87 cents to \$1.00 per ton. Machine Miners in Cascade County are paid 3 cents per square foot; shooters are paid 27½ cents per ton; Pumpmen, Timbermen and Trackmen are included under heading "Cablemen, Drivers, etc." in all computations except wages. Pumpmen average \$2.62 per day, Timbermen \$2.50 and Trackmen \$3.53. Under head "Loaders, Dumpers," etc., are included Loaders and Machine Helpers. Loaders are paid 20 cents per ton.

COOKS.

The cooks considered under this title are employes in hotels and restaurants and do not include cooks in private families who are classed as domestics. Chief cooks are included in all computations relating to cooks except wages. The average pay of chief cooks is \$133.57 per month with boarding and lodging; their average yearly earnings are \$1,245.71.

COWBOYS.

Receive on an average \$41.25 per month with boarding and lodging.

DOMESTICS.

This title includes girls doing general housework, nurse girls, etc. in Silver Bow, Lewis and Clarke and Cascade counties and no other. The average wages of 7 female cooks is \$35.71 per month with boarding and lodging included.

ELECTRICIANS.

Electrical engineers and foremen receive an average of \$128.00 per month.

FOUNDRY EMPLOYES—MOULDER'S APPRENTICES.

Average age 19.30, began wage work at the age of 12.40 years; 100 per cent in good health then and now; 14.28 per cent married and 85.72 per cent single; 71.43 are native born and 28.57 foreign born; 6 days were lost from sickness and 21.5 from no work; total 27.5; 100 per cent work 10 hours; their average wages are \$2.21 per day; \$605.91 is the average yearly earning; all are paid in cash; 42.85 per cent belong to Labor Organizations; 33.33 per cent of these are entitled to a weekly benefit of \$5.00; 14.29 per cent are members of Beneficiary Organizations; all of these are entitled to a weekly benefit of \$5.50; 7.69 per cent of the whole number carry an average life insurance of \$1.000.

LABORERS.

All laborers exclusive of those employed by railroads, smelters and mills are included under this heading. These latter are taken up under separate classification.

LAUNDRY EMPLOYES—(FEMALES.)

This tabulation is on the basis of wages without board. Where employes are boarded and lodged by employer \$20.00 per month is added to the cash wages stated to secure a uniform basis.

MACHINISTS.

Three machinist foremen, not railroad employes, report their average wages at \$4.66 per day.

MINERS.

Under this title are included quartz and placer miners, their wages being about the same. The established union wages for quartz miners in the State is \$3.50 for underground miners. It is not believed any underground miners are working in Silver Bow, Granite, and perhaps other counties, at any less wages, and very few anywhere in the State, although the average shown in all counties is less than that. The explanation is that some topmen, or perhaps persons engaged temporarily in some other avocation, receiving less than \$3.50 per day, report themselves as "miners" and are necessarily included in the computations. In Jefferson County, where the average wages to June 30th are reported lowest, union wages have since been established in some mines not before paying them. The wages of foremen and shift bosses are not included in these tables. They receive from \$4.00 to \$5.00 per day, and in one instance, a mine foreman, \$6.00 per day.

PAINTERS (SIGN) AND PAPERHANGERS.

The average wages reported by sign painters and paperhangers are \$4.75 per day.

PRINTERS.

Printers generally work by the piece, ranging from 35 cents to 50 cents per 1,000 ems, but have stated their wages by the weekly average. Foremen receive an average of \$5.00 per day; their average yearly earnings are \$1,500.

RAILROAD EMPLOYES.

Train dispatchers average wages are \$127.25 per month. Locomotive engineers are paid by the mile, but report their wages by the average per month. Switch engineers report an average of \$3.60 per day. Hostlers are included in locomotive firemen in all computations, with the exception of wages, their wages averaging \$70.00 per month. Switchmen report an average of \$80.00 per month. Boiler makers' apprentices average \$1.28 per day, and machinists' apprentices \$1.25 per day. Carpenter foremen report an average of \$95.00 per month; car repairer foremen \$2.87 per day. Blacksmiths foremen report average monthly earnings at \$88.25; average yearly earnings, \$1,040. Section men are included under the title laborers.

BLACKSMITHS HELPERS.

Their average age is 27.28 years; began wage work at 13.85 years; all were in good health then and are now; 42.86 per cent married and 57.14 per cent single; 28.57 per cent native and 71.43 per cent foreign born. Total number of days lost—from no work—136; all work 10 hours per day; \$1.92 per day average wages; their average yearly earnings are \$374.16; all are paid in cash; 33.33 per cent married and 66.67 per cent not married; 71.43 per cent belong to Labor Organizations; 14.28 per cent are members of Beneficiary Organizations; all of these are entitled to an average of \$4.00 per week benefit.

RAILROAD BOILER MAKERS HELPERS.

Their average age is 34.25 years; began wage work at 14 years of age; all were in good health then and 66.66 per cent are so now; 75 per cent married and 25 per cent single; all are native born; 45 is the total number of days lost from no work; 50 per cent work 9 and 50 per cent 10 hours; 66.66 per cent work Sundays; \$1.86 the daily wage; average yearly earnings \$475.00; all paid in cash; 66.66 per cent of the married own their homes; value of same \$950.00; 50 per cent belong to Labor Organizations; 25 per cent carry an accident insurance of an average of \$1,500.

SMELTER EMPLOYEES.

Three calcine foremen report an average of \$4.39 per day; average yearly earnings \$1,215. Two refinery foremen receive an average of \$5.00 per day; average yearly earnings \$1,350. The following occupations are included in "Miscellaneous Smelter Employees": Furnacemen, converter men, clay men, elevator men, hot blast men, repair men, crusher men and slag men.

COPPER DIPPERS HELPERS.

Average age 28 years; began wage work at 17-71 years; health conditions good then and now; 14.29 per cent married and 85.71 per cent single; 14.29 per cent native born; 85.71 per cent foreign born; total number of days lost during year from no work 115.5; 28.57 per cent work 8 and 71.43 per cent 10 hours; all work Sundays; average wages \$3.00 per day; average yearly earnings \$725.71; all paid in cash; all belong to Labor Organizations; 14.28 per cent are members of Beneficiary Organizations; all of these are entitled to an average of \$7.00 per week; 14.28 per cent are entitled to an average death benefit of \$100.

SKIMMERS.

Average age, 31.22; began wage work at 17.25 years; all in good health then and now; 50 per cent married and 50 per cent single; all foreign born; 22.5 days lost from sickness, 82.5 from no work and 45 from other causes, a total of 150 days; all work 12 hours; all work Sundays; average wages, \$4.12 per day; average yearly earnings, \$752.50; all paid in cash; 50 per cent belong to Labor Organizations; 25 per cent to Beneficiary Organizations; 50 per cent carry accident insurance of an average of \$600.

SHEEP HERDERS.

Foremen report an average of \$47.85 per month and board and lodging. Hours work is reported "from sunrise to sunset."

STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

Street car conductors average \$3.00 per day; grip and motormen \$2.99 and linemen \$3.50.

TINNERS.

Two foremen receive an average of \$4.50 per day.

TAILORS.

Tailors are usually paid by the piece or hour, but no scale of piece rates was reported. The wages as reported have all been reduced to amount earned per week, averaging \$17.66.

TABLE No. 1—ANALYSIS EXPRESSED IN AGGREGATES, AVERAGES AND PERCENTAGES OF PUTED FROM 3,079 INDIVIDUAL REPORTS MADE BY THEM TO THE BUREAU OF

Tracing Number..	OCCUPATION.	Average age,.....	Average Age at which began wage work.....	Per cent. in good health then.....	Per cent. in good health now.....	Per cent. of Males	Per cent. of Females.....	Per cent. Married.	Per cent. Single..	Per cent. Native born.....	Per cent. Foreign born.....
		Years.	Years.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.
1	Bakers.....	32.54	15.73	100.	100.	100.	.....	63.63	36.77	9.09	90.91
2	Barbers.....	29.96	15.77	100.	81.82	100.	.....	54.54	45.46	50.00	50.00
3	Blacksmiths.....	36.78	14.77	100.	100.	100.	.....	50.72	49.28	44.55	54.45
4	" helpers.....	27.51	15.44	100.	100.	100.	.....	30.30	69.70	40.62	59.38
5	Bookkeepers.....	31.14	17.08	100.	93.65	98.41	1.59	55.56	44.44	68.26	31.74
6	Boilermakers.....	32.60	16.77	100.	100.	100.	.....	30.00	70.00	70.00	30.00
7	Bottlers.....	27.82	15.06	100.	100.	100.	.....	23.53	76.47	70.59	29.41
8	Brewers.....	32.84	15.00	100.	100.	100.	.....	36.83	63.17	21.05	78.95
9	Bricklayers.....	37.80	16.36	100.	100.	100.	.....	80.00	20.00	52.00	48.00
10	Butchers.....	33.81	17.00	100.	100.	100.	.....	50.00	50.00	46.15	53.85
11	Carpenters.....	37.56	16.12	99.34	94.45	100.	.....	61.00	39.00	50.94	49.06
12	Cigarmakers.....	25.41	15.00	100.	100.	91.67	8.33	8.33	91.67	83.33	7.67
13	Clerks and Salesmen.....	27.62	16.19	100.	97.08	96.62	3.38	35.26	64.74	66.50	33.50
14	Coal Mine Employees—Pick Miners.....	32.46	15.25	100.	98.83	100.	.....	44.19	55.81	13.49	86.51
15	Machine Miners, etc.....	31.52	15.00	100.	95.65	100.	.....	43.48	56.52	21.74	78.26
16	Loaders, Dumpers, etc.....	25.41	15.56	96.38	96.38	100.	.....	20.58	79.42	5.88	94.12
17	Drivers, etc.....	27.97	13.00	95.45	90.90	100.	.....	35.29	64.71	32.35	67.65
18	Domestics.....	28.35	16.69	100.	100.	.....	100.	15.15	84.85	15.25	84.75
19	Drivers and Teamsters.....	30.10	16.55	98.78	96.34	100.	.....	36.58	63.42	68.29	31.71
20	Electricians.....	30.93	17.54	100.	100.	100.	.....	57.90	43.10	57.90	43.10
21	Engineers (Sta.).....	34.97	15.75	98.52	96.35	100.	.....	58.52	41.48	66.67	33.33
22	Firemen (Sta.).....	31.35	15.62	100.	98.	100.	.....	40.00	60.00	47.06	52.94
23	Farm Hands.....	31.28	16.32	89.74	94.87	100.	.....	23.53	76.47	48.74	51.26
24	Foundrymen, Chippers.....	28.20	14.20	100.	100.	100.	.....	30.00	80.00	40.00	60.00
25	Moulders.....	33.26	14.50	100.	97.62	100.	.....	36.58	63.42	61.90	38.10
26	Pattern Makers.....	30.77	15.23	92.31	100.	100.	.....	46.15	53.85	61.54	38.46
27	Harnessmakers.....	29.39	16.78	100.	100.	100.	.....	42.86	57.14	64.28	35.72
28	Hotel Empl. Chambermaids.....	23.23	15.80	100.	94.44	100.	.....	9.52	90.48	33.33	66.67
29	Cooks.....	32.33	14.08	100.	100.	98.25	1.75	31.58	68.42	45.61	54.39
30	Waiters.....	28.23	14.50	95.00	95.00	100.	.....	57.14	42.86	76.19	23.81
31	Waitresses.....	23.66	16.58	92.59	92.30	100.	.....	13.79	86.21	57.14	42.86
32	Jewelers, etc.....	37.22	14.88	100.	100.	100.	.....	77.78	22.22	11.11	88.89
33	Laborers.....	38.43	15.86	98.00	94.73	100.	.....	37.63	62.37	51.36	48.64
34	Laundresses.....	28.06	19.65	100.	94.00	100.	.....	23.53	76.47	35.29	64.71
35	Machinists.....	32.56	14.35	100.	98.42	100.	.....	50.00	50.00	58.06	41.94
36	" helpers.....	28.11	16.39	100.	88.89	100.	.....	23.53	76.47	41.18	58.82
37	Milliners, etc.....	25.00	17.00	100.	100.	.....	100.	14.29	85.71	42.86	57.14
38	Miners—Quartz.....	34.88	14.80	99.73	97.50	100.	.....	41.95	58.05	30.24	69.76
39	Painters, etc.....	35.37	16.51	100.	88.22	100.	.....	42.86	57.14	85.71	14.29
40	Plumbers, etc.....	27.62	18.75	100.	100.	100.	.....	37.50	62.50	87.50	12.50
41	Printers.....	31.63	15.82	98.59	98.59	98.59	1.41	44.28	55.72	83.09	16.91
42	R. R. Employees—Agents, etc.....	33.70	16.30	100.	100.	100.	.....	50.00	50.00	90.00	10.00
43	Blacksmiths.....	37.14	13.57	100.	100.	100.	.....	57.14	42.86	28.57	71.43
44	Boilermakers.....	31.50	15.00	100.	100.	100.	.....	62.50	37.50	37.50	62.50
45	Brakemen, etc.....	30.70	15.69	100.	100.	100.	.....	38.46	61.54	100.	.....
46	Carpenters.....	33.83	17.51	100.	93.10	100.	.....	30.00	70.00	40.00	60.00
47	Car Repairers.....	32.80	15.96	100.	100.	100.	.....	32.00	68.00	24.00	76.00
48	Clerks.....	29.86	18.20	100.	95.45	100.	.....	43.47	56.53	73.26	26.74
49	Coal Heavers.....	36.54	15.36	100.	90.91	100.	.....	36.37	63.63	36.37	63.63
50	Conductors.....	33.00	14.75	100.	100.	100.	.....	50.00	50.00	87.50	12.50
51	Engineers (Loco.).....	34.28	16.08	100.	93.87	100.	.....	79.59	20.41	74.47	25.53
52	Firemen, etc.....	26.81	15.20	100.	100.	100.	.....	38.46	61.54	46.15	53.85
53	Laborers.....	32.77	17.22	100.	100.	100.	.....	25.00	75.00	8.33	91.67
54	Machinists.....	31.77	14.50	97.50	97.50	100.	.....	52.50	47.50	42.50	57.50
55	" Apprentice.....	20.75	15.66	100.	100.	100.	.....	100.	.....	66.67	33.33
56	Storekeepers.....	35.00	14.29	100.	100.	100.	.....	71.43	28.57	85.72	14.28
57	Tel. Operators.....	27.00	15.54	100.	100.	100.	.....	30.77	69.23	84.61	15.39
58	Warehousemen.....	34.07	15.00	100.	100.	100.	.....	64.29	35.71	35.71	64.29
59	Wipers.....	27.88	15.88	100.	88.23	100.	.....	52.94	47.06	58.82	41.18
60	Saw Millmen.....	30.60	16.62	100.	94.29	100.	.....	45.71	54.29	51.43	48.57
61	Sheep Herders.....	39.45	18.36	100.	85.	100.	.....	21.05	78.95	52.63	47.37
62	Smelters and Mill Emp.—Calciners.....	31.25	16.49	97.92	97.92	100.	.....	41.67	58.33	29.17	70.83
63	Charge Wheelers.....	31.73	15.00	100.	100.	100.	.....	13.18	86.82	27.28	72.72
64	Copper Dippers.....	32.70	17.87	100.	100.	100.	.....	29.41	70.59	29.41	70.59
65	Feeders.....	31.80	15.40	100.	100.	100.	.....	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
66	Foremen.....	34.10	16.44	100.	100.	100.	.....	55.00	45.00	65.00	35.00
67	Laborers.....	33.27	15.43	98.99	97.98	100.	.....	43.00	57.00	27.55	72.45
68	Refinery and Millmen.....	29.37	15.22	100.	96.85	100.	.....	34.37	65.63	50.00	50.00
69	Quartz Millmen.....	31.63	14.82	100.	93.75	100.	.....	54.55	45.45	65.62	34.38
70	Miscel. Smelter Employees.....	30.80	16.16	100.	98.61	100.	.....	37.33	62.67	29.73	70.27
71	Stonemasons.....	37.60	16.50	90.00	90.00	100.	.....	60.00	40.00	10.00	90.00
72	Str. Ry Empl.—Miscel.....	28.29	15.00	100.	100.	100.	.....	29.18	70.82	52.94	47.06
73	Telegraph Operators.....	27.86	15.82	100.	92.86	85.71	14.29	53.57	46.43	85.18	14.82
74	Tailors.....	34.51	14.69	96.30	85.71	93.94	6.06	45.45	54.55	6.06	93.94
75	Tinners.....	32.67	16.30	95.24	90.48	100.	.....	47.62	52.38	76.19	23.81

CONDITIONS RELATING TO CERTAIN CLASSIFIED WAGE EARNERS IN MONTANA COM-
AGRICULTURE, LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1894.

Tracing Number.	Mos.	Days	AVERAGE TIME LOST YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1894.*				WORKING HOURS CONSTITUTING DAY.												Working regularly Sunday	Satisfying avocation is unhealthy	Satisfying place of employment un- healthy
			From Sick- ness	From No Work	From other Causes	Total	Working 3 hours or less	Working 9 hours	Working 10 hours	Working 11 hours	Working 12 hours	Working 13- 14 hours	Working 15- 16 hours	Per ct	Per ct	Per ct	Per ct	Per ct			
1	12	114.5				114.5		9.09			72.73	9.09	9.09	36.37							
2	12	17			11.7	38.7			9.09	4.55	18.18	63.63	4.55	50.00	9.09						
3	12	1.4			59	72.6		1.41	79.18	1.41				47.22	5.55					2.77	
4	12	1.3			92.5	6.4		3.00	97.00					21.21							
5	12	.9			17.5	1.5	12.29	8.77	35.09	3.50	21.05	15.80	3.50	9.83	8.00						
6	12				74	74			100					40.00	10.00						
7	12	7			15	3.5		11.77	82.35		5.88										
8	12	.4			68.2	4.7			84.62	7.69	7.69			26.32	21.05						
9	7.3				206.6		16.00	44.00	40.00					16.00	8.00						
10	12	.6			42.2	1.3		3.85	15.38		7.69	50.00	23.08	19.23							
11	9.7	4.8			100.2	3.9		.64	24.84	71.34	1.91	1.27		34.60	5.03				1.90		
12	12				10		63.64	18.18			9.09	9.09		16.66							
13	12	1.6			16.4	9.6			25.32	5.70	31.01	32.28	5.69	18.86	8.99				0.96		
14	12				112	5.6	2.33	3.49	94.18					5.74	30.						
15	12	13			95.8	8.			100					4.35	31.25						
16	12	13			93.3	2.			100												
17	12	4.5			80.5	3.5			100												
18	12	2.8			2.3	.5	1.75	1.75	28.07	3.51	50.88	10.53	3.51	93.85	9.26						
19	12	5.8			59	8.	1.30	2.60	61.03	2.60	23.37	2.60	6.50	39.02							
20	12				6.7	8.3		5.25	52.63	10.53	31.58			94.44							
21	12	3.2			48	8.5	11.36		36.36	3.03	46.21	1.52	1.52	82.96	7.40				1.48		
22	12	1.8			56.2	3	15.69		25.49	3.92	54.90			92.15	13.72						
23	10.2	1			20	7			53.13	9.37	18.75	9.37	9.37								
24	12				99				100												
25	12	1.2			88.7	3		2.38	97.62					7.14	11.90						
26	12	4.6			78	30			100					7.69							
27	12				100	2.6			85.72		7.14	7.14									
28	12				21	1.2	9.52	14.29	23.81	4.76	33.34	9.52	4.76	100	5.26						
29	12	2.3			57	12			7.02	1.75	22.80	23.37	40.36	100	25.45				5.76		
30	12	2			41.5	5.8	1.77		38.09	14.29	23.80	4.77	14.28	100	9.52						
31	12	5.5			50	31	3.45		6.89	24.14	10.35	34.49	13.79	100	13.04						
32	12								33.33	66.67					44.44						
33	12	4.5			111	3			35.71	50.00		14.29			15.38						
34	12				12	8.8	0.63	3.32	55.25	2.21	13.26	2.76	16.57	14.00	2.13						
35	12	2			14.7	3.4	1.92	5.77	73.08		7.69	5.77	5.77	48.39	3.22						
36	12	1.7			46.5	3.4			96.77		3.23			52.94							
37	12	10.7			66	3.2			100												
38	12	5			11.2				35.71	50.00		14.29			15.38						
39	12	7.5			111	4.5	6.29	1.64	90.94		1.14			66.85	35.23				3.48		
40	8.5	2.3			147	1.8	2.86	40.00	51.42	2.86	2.86			11.43	37.14						
41	12				6.7	8.3		5.26	52.63	10.53	31.58										
42	12	5			47.2	10.8	15.94	55.07	28.99					23.19	31.15				23.81		
43	12	3.5			9.5				100					90.00	10.00						
44	12				33			14.29	85.71					14.28							
45	12	7.5			63.2	3.8	14.29	14.29	71.42					42.85	12.50						
46	12	4.8			90.8	40	7.70		38.46		46.14	7.70		92.80							
47	12	7.5			66.6	3		10.00	90.00						10.00						
48	12				81.4			8.00	88.00			4.00		72.00							
49	12				25	2		6.09	43.48		26.08	4.35		84.21	14.29						
50	12	8.2			65.2				63.63	18.18	18.18			100	18.18						
51	12				8	7.5			20.00		60.00	20.00		100							
52	12	8.4			38.8	7			77.08		12.50		4.17	95.61	14.28						
53	12	2.3			48.6	4	6.25		66.67	8.33	25.00			96.15	3.84						
54	12	8			57.4	8			97.22				2.78	30.55							
55	12	3.6			18.5	11.8	2.63	18.52	76.32	2.63				23.08	5.13				2.77		
56	12				25	3.8		25.00	75.00												
57	12				17	2.5			66.66	16.67				83.33							
58	12	1.5			24	5.7	15.38		30.77		53.85			100	30.77						
59	12				73	.5	7.14	7.14	78.57		7.14			71.43							
60	12	9			36.8	9			88.24		11.76			100	5.88						
61	12				85				17.14	82.86				11.43	5.71				2.86		
62	12	5.2			13.5	3								100							
63	12	30.6			60	3.5			100					100							
64	12	32.8			104				100					100							
65	12				58.2	7			76.47					100							
66	12				30	27	23.53		10		90			100							
67	12	2.5			43.5	3			45	5	50			85	80						
68	12	9.2			93.2	5.2			76	1	21			90							
69	12				88			6.25	34.37		53.12			53.12	9.37						
70	12	8			68	24	100	3.23	29.03		67.74			90.62	28.12						
71	12	10.5			73.8	10	94.3	4.06	14.86		81.08			96.00	28.17				5.97		
72	12				168.5			30	70					10							
73	12	7			12.3	7			52.94	29.41	17.65			94.12	5.88						
74	12	5			14.3	10.2	45.83	29.17	12.50		12.50			70.37	40				27.27		
75	12	2.1			57.4	8.5		4.35	82.61		13.04			6.06	12.12				3.33		
76	12	4			62.7		4.77		85.71		9.52			23.81	19.04						

*A number gave total days lost but did not state cause.

TABLE NO. I

ANALYSIS EXPRESSED IN AGGREGATES, AVERAGES AND PERCENTAGES OF

Tracing Number.	OCCUPATION.	AVERAGE WAGES				Av. Number days pay withheld on pay day.....	Av. Earnings in past year of those reporting.....	SINGLE PERSONS Av. Cost of		
		Without Board and Lodging.		With B'd and Lodg'g				Board Per Month.....	Board and Lodging Per Month.	Room Rent Per Month.
		Per Day	Per Week.	Per Month	Per Month					
1	Bakers	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Days	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	
2	Barbers		19.50		46 97		892 94	26.50	33 77	7 87
3	Blacksmiths	3 75				9	882 26		28 50	
4	" helpers	2 72				11	618 26		23 17	
5	Bookkeepers			104 43			1,103 51	25 50	33 06	8 00
6	Boilermakers	3 89				8	717 77		30 28	
7	Bottlers			72 26			777 14		28 25	
8	Brewers			76 79	42 00	9.3	643 33	22 56	33 33	
9	Bricklayers	5 67				10	528 00		29 75	
10	Butchers	3 50					866 70		32 50	
11	Carpenters	3 99				12.5	631 15	23 32	29 31	8 60
12	Cigarmakers								32 80	
13	Clerks and Salesmen			76 16			758 88	23 15	31 35	7 85
14	Coal Mine Empl.—Pick Miners	3 40				11	539 46		22 53	
15	Machine Miners					12	510 43		22 50	
16	Loaders, Dumpers	2 55				12	280 16		20 55	
17	Drivers	3 00				12	604 30		23 04	
18	Domestics				22 83	12	c 236 45			
19	Drivers and Teamsters	2 63	17 50	71 40	44 80	13	647 66	22 00	26 55	
20	Electricians			101 82		11	1,082 08		33 16	
21	Engineers (Sta.)	3 76				11	966 48	23 53	32 00	8 64
22	Firemen (Sta.)	2 85				9	823 19		26 30	
23	Farm Hands				31 07		c 316 40			
24	Foundrymen, Chippers	2 80					660 00		29 75	
25	Moulders	3 93				12	818 32		30 82	
26	Pattern Makers	3 94				12	788 35	26 50	31 20	
27	Harnessmakers, etc	3 36					677 73		23 87	
28	Hotel Empl.—hambermaids				22 38	12	c 238 23			
29	Cooks				53 55	12	757 49			
30	Waiters				33 21	13	c 413 06			
31	Waitresses				23 38	11	c 198 48			
32	Jewelers		27 55				1,340 00	21 25	31 25	10 00
33	Laborers	2 55					509 83		25 51	
34	Laundresses			45 78		14	493 32		19 40	
35	Machinists	4 00				11	1,067 00	22 50	28 48	
36	" helpers	2 53				12	676 87	20 00	26 96	7 00
37	Milliners, etc			42 73						
38	Miners, Quartz	3 37				12	632 54		29 73	5.65
39	Painters, etc									
40	Plumbers, etc	3 63					541 48		29 56	
41	Printers	4 10				6	756 43	24 33	33 90	
42	R. R. Employes—Agents, etc			104 75		20	1,172 37	22 37	32 50	
43	Blacksmiths	2 88				17	738 00		25 66	
44	Boilermakers	2 97				17	706 66		27 00	
45	Brakemen, etc			68 57		18	491 66	21 37	29 54	
46	Carpenters	2 68				16	613 88		24 00	
47	Car Repairers	2 01				17	487 50		25 26	
48	Clerks			70 22		19	785 06	20 41	29 75	
49	Coal Heavers	1 80				19	448 18		21 71	
50	Conductors			107 50		19	1,208 57		35 06	10 00
51	Engineers	3 78				18	1,122 50		32 18	
52	Firemen	2 39				20	641 26		29 14	
53	Laborers	1 51				19	371 47		19 19	
54	Machinists	2 91				18	706 09		27 00	
55	" Apprentices	1 39				18	386 83		23 33	
56	Storekeepers			82 05		14	893 00			
57	Tel. Operators			73 42		20	843 77		29 36	9 70
58	Warehousemen			64 00		18	557 58		27 00	
59	Wipers	1 77				19	475 44		23 58	
60	Sawmill men	2 05					377 07		18 19	
61	Sheep Herders				31 43		c 310 00			
62	Smelters and Mill Empl.—Calciners	2 84				11	645 34		26 50	
63	Charge Wheelers	2 57				10	567 27		25 22	
64	Copper Dippers	4 00				10	1,087 06		28 96	
65	Feeders	3 05				10	758 00		27 00	
66	Foremen	4 60				9	1,290 25		29 12	
67	Laborers	2 79				10	659 14		28 04	
68	Refinery and Millmen	3 04				12	644 00		28 80	
69	Quartz Millmen	3 52				13	803 10		33 47	
70	Miscel. Smelter Empl	3 17				11	742 18		27 93	
71	Stonemasons	4 18					344 74		28 25	
72	Str. Ry Empl. Miscel	3 05					993 66	24 17	32 50	7 83
73	Telegraph Operators			78 51		9	1,027 27	25 66	36 14	9 60
74	Tailors		17 66				669 16	24 31	32 00	
75	Tanners	3 45					907 99	23 50	29 83	

c These employes also received Board and Lodging in addition to the earnings stated.

—CONTINUED.

CONDITIONS RELATING TO CERTAIN CLASSIFIED WAGE EARNERS, ETC.

Tracing Number.	How Paid.			Av. time engaged in present employment.....	Average time with present employer	MARRIED PERSONS, HOMES, VALUES, RENTS, ETC										Per cent of married having children.	Av. No. of children to each married person reported	Per cent at School of all children reported
	Paid in Cash	Paid in Merchandise ..	Paid in Cash and Mises..			Per Cent who own Homes	Average value of owned Homes. . .	Av. Number Rooms in same	Per cent who Rent Homes	Av. Rent paid per Month.....	Av. Number of Rooms rented.....	Per ct	Dols.	No.	Per ct			
1	100	.....	.....	14.8	1.4	.....	.....	.....	100	9.83	4	100	.....	.....	.....	3	55.55	.....
2	100	.....	.....	12.6	1.7	.....	1,175	4	55.56	14.00	3	44.44	.....	.....	.....	2	42.85	.....
3	97.22	1.39	1.39	17.4	3.6	.....	41.84	4.6	58.16	9.00	4.5	97.70	.....	.....	.....	3.5	32.19	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	5.4	3	.....	40.00	3.5	60.00	12.00	4	50.00	.....	.....	.....	3	44.44	.....
5	98.41	.....	1.59	8.2	3.5	.....	37.11	5.5	62.89	17.00	5	57.16	.....	.....	.....	2	33.33	.....
6	100	.....	.....	15.5	1.9	.....	66.67	7.5	33.33	25.00	4	66.66	.....	.....	.....	1	33.33	.....
7	100	.....	.....	3.9	2.6	.....	.....	.....	100	11.83	4.3	50.00	.....	.....	.....	1.7	66.66	.....
8	100	.....	.....	13.1	3.9	.....	.....	.....	21.05	9.00	3.2	42.86	.....	.....	.....	1.7	40.00	.....
9	100	.....	.....	18.5	1.4	.....	60.00	4.5	40.00	11.50	4.2	55.00	.....	.....	.....	3	40.00	.....
10	100	.....	.....	14.4	2.1	.....	46.15	1,983	4	53.85	11.85	4.5	84.61	.....	.....	2	28.57	.....
11	88.96	.....	11.04	14.8	3.9	.....	61.85	892	4.3	38.15	10.84	4.3	84.54	.....	.....	2	41.97	.....
12	.....	.....	.....	6.2	8	.....	.....	.....	100	6.00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	95.66	.....	4.34	6.7	2.9	.....	30.14	1,923	4.5	69.86	15.65	4.2	73.97	.....	.....	2.2	36.44	.....
14	98.85	.....	1.15	9.9	3.1	.....	57.89	236	3	43.11	6.50	3.7	76.83	.....	.....	2.3	35.53	.....
15	100	.....	.....	4.5	2.4	.....	70.00	185	2.5	30.00	6.00	3.5	60.00	.....	.....	3.3	10.00	.....
16	100	.....	.....	3.5	1.6	.....	28.57	175	4	71.43	8.00	3	71.42	.....	.....	2.5	.....	.....
17	100	.....	.....	5.2	2.1	.....	41.66	.....	2.5	58.34	8.50	4.2	75.00	.....	.....	3	46.27	.....
18	100	.....	.....	8.4	1.4	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	.....	.....	60.00	.....	.....	2.3	50.00	.....
19	100	.....	.....	6	2.3	.....	36.66	1,582	4.8	63.34	12.00	3.7	60.00	.....	.....	3.1	50.00	.....
20	100	.....	.....	6.4	2.3	.....	72.72	1,443	5.4	27.28	14.00	4	45.45	.....	.....	2.6	53.85	.....
21	97.78	.....	2.22	10.8	3.9	.....	41.77	756	4.8	58.23	11.53	3.7	74.68	.....	.....	2.2	47.76	.....
22	95.04	.....	1.96	4.1	3.8	.....	40.00	464	3.8	60.00	13.75	3.5	55.55	.....	.....	2.2	37.50	.....
23	88.37	.....	11.63	8.5	2.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44.44	.....	.....	4.5	33.33	.....
24	100	.....	.....	2.8	1.0	100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	1.5	33.33	.....
25	100	.....	.....	14.0	2.3	.....	26.67	550	3.7	73.33	16.75	4	53.33	.....	.....	1.8	40.74	.....
26	100	.....	.....	9.4	3.9	.....	33.33	900	5.5	66.67	15.33	6	66.66	.....	.....	1.3	37.50	.....
27	100	.....	.....	10.8	2.2	.....	16.66	.....	6	83.34	12.40	4	66.66	.....	.....	2.7	36.36	.....
28	100	.....	.....	4.1	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	100	.....	.....	11.0	1.4	.....	11.11	1,750	5.5	88.89	12.09	3.4	55.56	.....	.....	2.6	42.31	.....
30	100	.....	.....	9.0	1.8	.....	.....	.....	100	13.75	3.7	33.33	.....	.....	.....	1.5	50.00	.....
31	100	.....	.....	4.1	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	100	.....	.....	15.1	4.3	.....	42.86	1,933	.....	57.14	23.00	2.7	85.71	.....	.....	2.5	33.33	.....
33	100	.....	.....	7.3	1.8	.....	34.29	593	4	65.71	11.45	4.2	84.28	.....	.....	3	39.55	.....
34	95.58	.....	3.87	3.0	2.0	.....	16.66	350	2	83.33	15.10	3	33.33	.....	.....	2.5	80.00	.....
35	98.00	.....	2.00	13	2.5	.....	29.03	1,051	3.3	70.97	15.13	4.2	80.64	.....	.....	2	44.00	.....
36	100	.....	.....	3.3	2.4	.....	.....	.....	100	14.00	3.7	75.00	.....	.....	.....	2.3	57.14	.....
37	100	.....	.....	5	1.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	100	.....	.....	13.5	2.1	.....	42.77	468	3.7	57.23	9.91	3.6	72.95	.....	.....	2.9	47.76	.....
39	98.05	.....	1.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	.....	.....	.....	15.9	5.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	87.50	.....	12.50	13.3	3.5	.....	32.26	1,825	5	66.67	12.50	3.1	73.33	.....	.....	2.5	62.96	.....
42	100	.....	.....	11.3	7.1	.....	20.00	1,407	3.2	67.74	15.64	3.6	58.06	.....	.....	1.9	40.00	.....
43	100	.....	.....	14.5	5.8	.....	50.00	1,650	.....	50.00	9.75	5.5	100	.....	.....	4.5	50.00	.....
44	10	.....	.....	12.5	3.6	.....	60.00	708	6	40.00	11.50	3	100	.....	.....	2.8	50.00	.....
45	100	.....	.....	7	1.3	.....	40.00	2,100	5	60.00	9.00	3.5	50.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	100	.....	.....	6.2	4.3	.....	66.66	933	4.5	33.33	.....	2.5	88.88	.....	.....	2.5	39.28	.....
47	100	.....	.....	4.7	2.2	.....	50.00	.....	2.2	50.00	10.00	4	100	.....	.....	2.5	55.00	.....
48	100	.....	.....	5.3	3.3	.....	60.00	1,360	4.3	40.00	10.20	5	70.00	.....	.....	2	30.77	.....
49	100	.....	.....	4.4	2.5	.....	50.00	400	3.5	50.00	.....	3	50.00	.....	.....	5	50.00	.....
50	100	.....	.....	11.7	5.5	.....	50.00	1,650	4.5	50.00	11.75	4	50.00	.....	.....	2	20.00	.....
51	100	.....	.....	11.4	2.5	.....	51.28	1,357	5	48.72	13.59	4.5	82.05	.....	.....	2.2	53.55	.....
52	100	.....	.....	3.3	3.0	.....	30.00	400	3	70.00	9.71	4	66.66	.....	.....	2.7	18.75	.....
53	100	.....	.....	6.3	2.0	.....	77.78	343	3	22.22	.....	.....	44.44	.....	.....	2.4	33.33	.....
54	100	.....	.....	12.5	3.8	.....	57.14	958	5.5	42.86	10.12	3.4	90.48	.....	.....	3	34.54	.....
55	100	.....	.....	2.0	2.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	100	.....	.....	4.3	3.2	.....	80.00	566	4.2	20.00	.....	.....	40.00	.....	.....	4	25.00	.....
57	100	.....	.....	10.5	4.0	.....	25.00	.....	.....	75.00	15.00	3.5	25.00	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
58	100	.....	.....	3.5	2.4	.....	22.22	1,550	5.5	77.78	11.00	4.3	66.67	.....	.....	3.7	36.36	.....
59	100	.....	.....	3.4	2.1	.....	44.44	630	4	55.56	7.00	3.7	44.44	.....	.....	3.6	55.55	.....
60	100	.....	.....	6.5	5.5	.....	62.50	435	3.5	37.50	10.50	4.2	81.25	.....	.....	2.5	37.50	.....
61	74.3	.....	25.71	7.0	2.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	5.5	18.18	.....
62	100	.....	.....	3.8	1.2	.....	20.00	567	3.3	85.00	8.68	3.5	70.00	.....	.....	1.7	54.17	.....
63	100	.....	.....	4.7	3.6	.....	50.00	.....	.....	50.00	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	3.5	42.86	.....
64	100	.....	.....	2.5	3.1	.....	40.00	.....	.....	60.00	14.00	4	80.00	.....	.....	2.2	22.22	.....
65	100	.....	.....	4.2	3	.....	40.00	600	3.5	60.00	7.33	3	40.00	.....	.....	1.5	.....	.....
66	100	.....	.....	7	5	.....	36.36	1,250	4.7	63.64	17.67	4.5	90.90	.....	.....	2.1	14.29	.....
67	100	.....	.....	6.2	3.9	.....	39.54	727	3.5	60.46	11.22	3.5	65.12	.....	.....	2.5	46.57	.....
68	100	.....	.....	4.8	2.8	.....	9.09	.....	.....	90.91	13.00	3.5	54.55	.....	.....	3.0	33.33	.....
69	100	.....	.....	5.5	3.1	.....	38.89	518	3.2	61.11	8.93	2.7	77.78	.....	.....	3	40.48	.....
70	100	.....	.....	3.0	3.2	.....	35.71	765	3.7	64.29	12.04	4.1	85.71	.....	.....	3.7	37.50	.....
71	98.00	.....	2.00	11.7	1.9	.....	50.00	1,116	3.7	33.33	9.00	5.5	100	.....	.....	2.7	50.00	.....
72	100	.....	.....	4.6	3.7	.....	20.00	1,000	4	80.00	12.50	3.2	60.00	.....	.....	2.3	85.71	.....
73	100	.....	.....	12	4.7	.....	6.67	.....	.....	93.33	16.58	4.5	33.33	.....	.....	1.8	33.33	.....
74	100	.....	.....	18.5	2.3	.....	13.33	.....	.....	86.67	17.25	3.2	53.33	.....	.....	1.2	68.42	.....
75	100	.....	.....	13.7	3.1	.....	50.00	1,040	4	50.00	15.00	3.6	60.00	.....	.....	1.1	9.99	.....

TABLE NO. I

ANALYSIS EXPRESSED IN AGGREGATES, AVERAGES AND PERCENTAGES OF

Tracing Number.	OCCUPATION.	LABOR ORGANIZATIONS: STIPULATED FINANCIAL BENEFITS						
		Members of Labor Organizations	Entitled to weekly sick or accident benefits	Average amt per week of those entitled...	Entitled to funeral benefits...	Average amt to each so entitled...	Entitled to death benefits...	Average amt to each so entitled...
		Perct	Perct	Dols.	Perct	Dols.	Perct	Dols.
1	Bakers	18.18	50.00	5 00				
2	Barbers	54.54	8.33	5 00	8.33	50 00		
3	Blacksmiths	34.29	8.33	4 50				
4	" helpers	35 50	45.45	5 40				
5	Bookkeepers	4 76						
6	Boilermakers	100	30.00	6 00	10.00	100 00		
7	Bottlers	17.65						
8	Brewers	36.84	14.28	10 00				
9	Bricklayers	64.00	62.50	6 90	12.50	80 00		
10	Butchers	15.37						
11	Carpenters	49.68	67.08	6 55	34.17	236 87		
12	Cigarmakers	50.00	100.00	5 00	83.33	230 00		
13	Clerks and Salesmen	16.90						
14	Coal Mine Empl.—Pick Miners	96.55						
15	Machine Miners, etc	100						
16	Loaders, Dumpers, etc.	94.11						
17	Drivers	100						
18	Domestics	9.09						
19	Drivers and Teamsters	23.17						
20	Electricians	38.88						
21	Engineers (Sta)	37.03	16.00	7 00	4.00	90 00		
22	Firemen (Sta)	37.25	21.05	5 75	10.52	82 50	10.52	1,500
23	Farm Hands							
24	Foundrymen, Chippers	80.00	50.00	6 00				
25	Moulders	64.28	3.23	6 00	61.29	97 37		
26	Pattern Makers	46.15	66.66	7 25				
27	Harnessmakers							
28	Hotel Empl.—Chambermaids	4.76						
29	Cooks	29.09	68.75	7 82	12.50	70 00		
30	Waiters	9.50						
31	Waitresses							
32	Jewelers, etc							
33	Laborers	21.39	10.81	8.75	18.92	79 57		
34	Laundresses	25.00						
35	Machinists	59.68	24.32	5.33	2.70	100 00	2.70	2,000
36	" helpers	33.33					16.66	2,000
37	Milliners, etc							
38	Miners, Quartz	66.51	95.49	9 82	82.70	70 45		
39	Painters, etc	20.00	60.00	7 00				
40	Plumbers, etc	14.28						
41	Printers	88.23	6.67	8 25	51.66	55 16		
42	R. R. Empl—Agents, etc.	30.00					10.00	
43	Blacksmiths	57.14						
44	Boilermakers	87.50						
45	Brakemen, etc	61.54					37.50	1,066 66
46	Carpenters	60.00						
47	Car Repairers	52.00						
48	Clerks	39.13						
49	Coal Heavers	72.72						
50	Conductors	100.00	25.00	13 75	12.50	75 00	25.00	1,500 00
51	Engineers	80.00	11.63	12 50			100.00	1,956 52
52	Firemen, etc.	79.17	15.80	11 66			31.60	1,466 66
53	Laborers	61.11						
54	Machinists	87.18	38.24	4 46				
55	" apprentice	53.33						
56	Storekeepers	28.57	50.00	6 00				
57	Telegraph Operators	61.54	25.00	6 50			25.00	2,000 00
58	Warehousemen	50.00						
59	Wipers	43.75						
60	Sawmill men							
61	Sheep Herders							
62	Smelters and Mill Empl—Calciners.	20.83	40.00	6 75				
63	Charge Wheelers	18.18						
64	Copper Dippers	94.12	5.88	6 00				
65	Feeders	20.00	50.00	6 00				
66	Foremen	25.00	20.00	5 00				
67	Laborers	23.00	17.39	7 75	4 35	90 00		
68	Refinery and Millmen	68.75	37.27	5 16				
69	Quartz Millmen	9.09						
70	Miscel. Smelter Employees	41.33	22.58	6 71	6.45	95 00		
71	Stonemasons							
72	Str. Ry Empl. Miscel	64.71	9.09	5 00	9.09	150 00		
73	Telegraph Operators	14.29						
74	Tailors	78.79	3.85	7 00	57.69	98.33		
75	Tinners	4.76	100.00	5 00				

—CONTINUED.

CONDITIONS RELATING TO CERTAIN CLASSIFIED WAGE EARNERS, ETC.

Trucking Number.	BENEFICIARY ORDERS: STIPULATED FINANCIAL BENEFITS.								ACCIDENT INSURANCE		OTHER LIFE INSURANCE	
	Members of Beneficiary Orders....	Entitled to weekly sick or accident benefits...	Average amt per week of those entitled...	Entitled to funeral benefits....	Average amt to each so entitled....	Entitled to death benefits.....	Average amt to each so entitled....		Per cent of all report- ing who carry acci- dent insur-	Average In- surance car- ried by those in- sur- ed.....	Ins. in Com- munity or other Life	Average In- surance of those in- sur- ed.....
	Per ct.	Per ct.	Dols.	Per ct.	Dols.	Per ct.	Dols.	Per ct.	Dols.	Per ct.	Dols.	Per ct.
1	27.27	66.66	6 50	33.33	75 00	33.33	2,000 00					9.09
2	38.09	100.00	11 00	33.33	61 33	44.44	1,325 00					18.08
3	44.44	62.50	8 90	43.75	123 85	46.87	1,666 66					1.39
4	42.42	64.29	6 44	50.00	72 14	50.00	1,357 14					
5	22.22	46.15	6 83	38.46	70 00	77.77	2,400 00	4.76	2,333 33	47.62	3,566 66	
6	20.00					10.00	2,000 00			10.00	3,000 00	
7	17.65	66.66	6 50	66.66	50 00	66.66	2,000 00					
8	15.79	100.00	5 33			33.33	1,000 00					5.26
9	32.00	85.71	6 25	28.57	62 50	57.14	1,750 00					16.00
10	42.32	45.45	6 60	36.66	87 50	81.82	2,000 00					23.08
11	39.62	47.62	6 77	30.16	84 07	50.80	2,125 00	14.29	1,044 44	5.16	2,737 50	
12	41.66	100.00	5 50	8.33	200 00	8.33	2,000 00			8.33	1,500 00	
13	31.88	50.00	6 77	34.86	90 67	53.03	2,485 71	5.31	3,659 09	20.77	3,204 00	
14	46.97	90.32	6 91	74.19	73 91	16.13	1,220 00					
15	42.86	100.00	6 11	44.44	70 00	55.55	560 00					
16	30.80	100.00	6 00	25.00	62 50	75.00	533 33					
17	40.62	92.31	6 25	61.54	88 12	38.46	1,240 00					
18	6.06	40.00	5 00									
19	32.92	63.00	7 03	33.33	70 55	37.04	2,800 00	4.87	875 00	1.22	5,000 00	
20	58.82	60.00	7 50	30.00	50 00	60.00	2,858 33	21.05	1,875 00	15.76	4,000 00	
21	38.52	61.58	7 38	26.92	103 21	48.08	2,130 00	16.30	1,444 74	14.81	2,375 00	
22	41.17	76.19	6 81	57.14	68 33	33.33	2,000 00	17.64	900 00	7.84	1,562 50	
23	7.00					66.66	1,500 00					
24	40.00	50.00	7 00									
25	23.81	40.00	5 50	30.00	141 67	30.00	2,000 00	2.3	1,500 00	11.96	2,040 00	
26	15.38	100.00	5 50	50.00	35 00	50.00	2,000 00			7.69	1,000 00	
27	14.28					100.00	1,500 00			7.14	1,000 00	
28												
29	15.79	50.00	8 78	33.33	61 66	50.00	2,222 22			3.51	2,500 00	
30	36.84	100.00	6 42	100.00	104 28	16.66	2,000 00					
31												
32	55.55	20.00	6 00	20.00	50 00	40.00	2,000 00					
33	20.93	55.55	5 22	33.47	69 17	38.88	2,000 00	5.83	672 72	22.22	3,000 00	
34										1.60	1,333 33	
35	35.48	59.09	8 35	22.72	77 00	22.72	2,000 00	9.67	1,100 00	14.51	2,077 77	
36	27.77	80.00	5 20	60.00	73 33	40.00	1,000 00	11.11	460 00	5.55	2,500 00	
37										6.14	2,500 00	
38	38.61	66.42	7 08	32.82	78 98	31.34	1,952 35	11.26	977 32	5.23	2,464 50	
39	25.71	44.44	6 75	33.33	75 00	55.56	2,400 00			2.86	2,500 00	
40	28.57					100.00	2,000 00			12.50	5,000 00	
41	23.21	38.46	6 80	23.08	75 00	76.92	1,900 00	1.41	1,500 00	4.23	2,166 67	
42	50.00	10 00		10.00		40.00	3,500 00	10.00		50.00	3,040 00	
43	42.85	100.00	5 00					33.33	2,000 00			
44	87.50	71.42	8 20	28.57	50 00	42.85	1,500 00	25.00	2,000 00	12.50	5,000 00	
45								15.38	1,573 33			
46	36.66	100.00	7 73	45.55	65 00	18.18	2,500 00	20.00	1,100 00	13.33	1,875 00	
47	28.00	71.43	7 30	28.57	75 00	57.14	2,000 00	8.00	1,750 00	8.00	1,500 00	
48	57.90	36.36	5 37	18.18	100 00	63.63	2,142 85			26.09	2,533 33	
49	9.09									9.09	500 00	
50	62.50	80.00	10 50	60.00	53 33	60.00	5,500 00	37.50	3,166 66	12.50	5,000 00	
51	44.89	68.18	9 80	13.64	133 33	68.18	2,000 00	42.86	1,592 00	18.37	2,555 55	
52	30.77	100.00	9 37	37.50	106 66	25.00	2,000 00	19.23	1,800 00	11.54	1,166 66	
53	8.33	66.66	6 00			100.00	1,233 00	2.77	500 00	2.77	500 00	
54	38.88	78.43	8 18	50.00	67 14	28.57	2,125 00	22.50	1,844 00	10.00	1,875 00	
55	16.66	100.00	6 75					16.66	1,600 00			
56	42.86	100.00	7 33	33.33	75 00	33.33	3,000 00			42.86	2,167 00	
57	40.00	25.00		25.00	100 00	50.00	1,500 00	23.07	3,167 00	23.07	3,000 00	
58	35.71	40.00	6 75	40.00	87 50	80.00	2,750 00					
59	17.65	100.00	6 00	50.00	75 00	50.00	2,000 00	5.88	2,000 00			
60	25.71	33.33	5 00	33.33	66 67	66.67	2,000 00			2.86	3,040 00	
61	15.50					66.67	2,000 00					
62	16.67	50.00	5 75	50.00	66 25	25.00	2,000 00	18.75	1,089 00	4.17	2,750 00	
63	27.27	33.33	6 00	33.33	75 00	66.66	2,000 00					
64	41.18	71.43	6 40	71.43	70 00	28.57	1,500 00					
65	20.00	100.00	8 50	100.00	112 50							
66	30.00	16.67		16.67	50 00	66.67	2,250 00	20.00	2,050 00	10.00	2,000 00	
67	29.00	44.82	7 31	6.90	87 50	55.17	1,903 00	14.00	771 00	5.00	1,500 00	
68	53.12	58.82	6 80	29.41	85 00	29.41	1,800 00	15.62	600 00			
69	54.54	72.22	7 62	16.67	75 00	50.00	2,000 00	30.30	1,000 00	6.06	3,000 00	
70	24.00	38.89	4 86	38.89	89 29	50.00	2,000 00	13.33	640 00	2.87	2,000 00	
71	20.00	100.00	6 00	50.00	75 00							
72	64.71	81.81	6 88	36.36	100 00	27.27	1,867 00	11.76	1,250 00	17.65	2,667 00	
73	25.00	42.85	5 67	14.28	50 00	71.43	4,400 00			10.71	3,667 00	
74	27.33	66.66	6 66	77.77	89 28	33.33	2,000 00			9.09	2,167 00	
75	19.05					75.00	2,000 00			23.81	2,800 00	

HOURS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN CERTAIN AVOCATIONS IN PRINCIPAL LABOR FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1894.

Tracing Number ...	AVOCATIONS. (Continued from op- posite page)	AVERAGE NO. DAYS TIME LOST				AVERAGE WORKING HOURS, BY PER CENTAGE WORKING THE HOURS STATED.							
		From Sick- ness	From Work.....	No	From other causes.....	Total*	8 Hours (or less)	9 Hours.....	10 Hours....	11 Hours....	12 Hours....	13 or 14 Hours	15 or 16 Hours
1	Blacksmiths	3	105	21	.....	108			100				
2	"		21	25	.....	58			100				
3	"		8.5		.....	8.5			100				
4	"		51.2	21	.....	72.2		4.17	95.83				
5	"	5	118.7		.....	123.7			100				
1	Carpenters	3.7	144		.....	147.7		68.75	25.00	6.25			
2	"	4.2	82.8	9	.....	96			100				
3	"	8.2	89.8	1.4	.....	99.4		70.00	30.00				
4	"	7	136.2		.....	150.5	2.86		97.14				
5	"	2.6	122.4	3	.....	137.4		77.78	18.52	3.70			
1	Calciners	43	51.2	21.4	.....	115.6				100			
2	"		52.5		.....	52.5				100			
3	"	54.4	23.7	3.7	.....	81.8				100			
4	"	11.8	135	13	.....	159.8				100			
1	Clerks and Salesmen		18.7	73.5	.....	92.2		16.77	50.00	33.33			
2	"	7	47.5	1.6	.....	49.8	5.55		16.66		27.80	44.44	5.55
3	"	1.2	22.2	8.9	.....	38.8	9.20	1.80	16.70		24.00	38.90	9.40
4	"	3	8.5		.....	9.6			55.00	5.00	25.00	5.00	10.00
5	"	5.1	4.4	3.7	.....	13.2			27.30	6.80	45.40	20.50	
1	Coal Miners.....	3	109.5	6	.....	126			100				
2	"	7	97.5	3.7	.....	102			100				
1	Engineers (Sta.)	6.5	48	4	.....	58.5			78.58		7.14	7.14	7.14
2	"		41	11.6	.....	52.7			33.33		66.67		
3	"		11.5	17.5	.....	35.7	33.33		23.22		44.44		
4	"	6.7	62		.....	77.3	15.79		15.79		52.63		15.79
5	"	4	38.7	13.5	.....	98.2	18.18		27.27	3.03	48.48	3.03	
1	Laborers.....		170.5		.....	170.5			90.90		9.09		
2	"	2	90	3.5	.....	95.5			87.50		12.50		
3	"	2.3	150.6	1.5	.....	154.2	20.00		62.23		13.33	2.22	2.22
4	"	10.2	136	4.5	.....	150.7	13.05		67.39		19.56		
1	Machinists.....		114		.....	114			100				
2	"	6	54	1	.....	55.6			96.00		4.00		
3	"	4	42.1	5.7	.....	49.8			100				
4	"	2	26	9	.....	37			100				
1	Quartz Miners.....	5	92.5	10.5	.....	116	6.98		90.70		2.32		
2	"	6	72	3	.....	81	7.69		92.31				
3	"	7.3	123	1.9	.....	132.2	17.15	5.71	65.71		11.43		
4	"	7.2	131	3.7	.....	142	1.39		98.61				
5	"	15	65	5.3	.....	85.3		6.25	87.50		6.25		
6	"	5	80	8	.....	93	11.11	5.56	83.33				
7	"	9.3	148.5	3	.....	158.1	3.19		96.81				

AVOCATION OR PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT UNHEALTHY? IF SO, HOW COULD
REDUCED OR AVOIDED?

Laborers	Machinists	Painters	Printers	Quartz Miners	Railroad Em- ployes	Smelter Em- ployes	Stonemasons	Telegraph Oper- ators	Timers	Tailors	Total
6	1		4		1				3		8
2	1		6	35	1	5		9	2		1
1			2	3		6				1	13
5	1	2	4	40	8	19	1	4			1
			2			2		1			2
						12					12

Opinions and Suggestions of Wage Earners

What legislation, if any, would in your opinion promote the general welfare, particularly of Wage-Earners following your vocation? (Please make brief practical suggestions; avoid party issues.)

In collecting individual reports from Wage Earners in 1893, after the 38 special questions therein there followed the general invitation: "If any wrong exists, state it and suggest remedy." The expression in response thereto were published in the Report for 1893, and to that report reference is made for explanation of the object in view. This year, after the special inquiries on wage earners' schedules, the general question was submitted: "What legislation, if any, would in your opinion promote the general welfare, particularly of Wage Earners following your vocation? (Please make brief practical suggestions; avoid party issues.)" With many it was apparently impossible to observe the concluding monition, and a very great proportion of the replies consisted of political views which were amply formulated in the platforms of the respective parties and recently found expression at the polls. Where opinions were offered on which party lines have not been drawn a wide latitude has been accorded. The expressions, outside of political, have not been so numerous this year as last, the occasion of it being largely due to the fact that a greater proportion of them were this year taken up by special agents. Aside from the facts that in milling, smelting and manufacturing plants there is generally much noise; that the time each employe can spare or be spared from work is limited, and that it requires some time to answer the specific questions, there are also the facts that few workmen care to formulate and express general opinions publicly, even if they could do so on the instant. More complete results in this direction are secured when the schedules are sent direct from the Bureau by mail and returned in like manner, but it is demonstrated that a full expression can only be obtained by asking a direct and specific question. This is amply illustrated by the fact that while it is well known the wage earners of the State are, perhaps without an exception, earnestly in favor of legislation establishing the "free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1," only 310 of all reporting so state in reply to the above question, although they answered, with scarcely an exception, the specific questions asked applying to them. These explanations are given to show to a great extent why there is so limited a number of responses to the above inquiry, and that it may be understood these are presented merely as the expression of a limited number and not as being complete, or even generally representative. Further, many of the replies being susceptible of general classification and condensed presentation being desirable, such as conveniently could be have been classified as follows:

For the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, 310; to make eight hours a legal working day, 179; for the early closing of stores, 4; for abolishing Sunday work, 12; to prohibit convict labor (presumably "competitive," 7; for the prohibition or restriction of immigration ("Foreign" specified in nearly all instances,) 60; for more rigorous and restrictive naturalization laws, 3; for State or National arbitration of Labor disputes, 12; for exclusion of Chinese, 8; for National or State system of irrigation, 5; for government ownership or control of railroads, 58; for government ownership or control of telegraph lines, 51; for election by the people of President, U. S. Senators and certain appointive State officers, 31.

Aside from these the following individual expressions are given of

MINERS.

Silver Bow: I would abolish Sunday work, and advocate an eight-hour law, believing this could be brought about without any material injury to employers.

Silver Bow: The eight-hour system; 11 hours is too long for a man to be under ground.

Silver Bow. Make use of the most approved safety appliances about mines compulsory; give Mining Inspector power to compel mine owners to use such appliances as would make the mines safe and healthy.

Silver Bow; Cages in mining shafts should be closed so men cannot fall off.

Meagher; (2) Stop issuing bonds bearing gold interest.

Meagher; All foreign immigration should be stopped for 10 years and voting be limited to those who have been here 21 years.

Jefferson; Safety appliances should be used on all machinery used for hoisting and lowering men in mines.

Jefferson; Miners should be allowed full time on legal holidays.

Granite; The law concerning labor liens on mines should be amended as to make it simpler and more effective, and miners should be better secured in their claims for labor against small and shaky concerns.

Lewis and Clarke; All mine owners employing 25 or more men should be prohibited from owning or operating stores or boarding houses and compelling employes to trade or board with them.

Jefferson; (2) Require mine owners to properly timber and ventilate their mines.

COAL MINERS.

Cascade; (9) A law compelling mine owners to exclude boys under 16 years of age and provide travel way for men.

Cascade; (2) Fifteen years is young enough for boys to work in mine.

Cascade; (2) Mine Inspector should have at least 10 years' experience as a practical coal miner. * * Abolish Company stores.

MILL AND SMELTER MEN.

Silver Bow; (2) A law prohibiting Companies from holding out \$2.50 per month doctor's fees against the wishes of the employes.

Granite; Nearly all quartz mills work their men 12 hours. The majority are very dusty, with poisonous fumes injuring the health; an eight-hour day would greatly help the mill men.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

Beaverhead; An Act limiting the number of hours men shall be kept on duty: also the number of miles per month; engineers are frequently required to run 5,000 miles per month on freight trains.

Beaverhead; A law fixing the maximum time Railroad employes shall be kept on duty—say not exceeding 10 to 14 hours. From 15 to 30 hours is a common occurrence now.

Beaverhead; Abolish all Sunday trains, except through passenger trains; make semi-monthly pay day; limit service to 12 hours on duty, with eight hours rest between 12-hour trips.

Dawson; The government should own the railroads, and a system of license be adopted that none but efficient men may be employed; there should be a compulsory arbitration law and a State Board of arbitration.

Dawson; I don't think any legislation would be necessary if all wage earners would leave whiskey, gambling and tobacco alone.

Deer Lodge; Firemen should be required to fire a locomotive five years before becoming an engineer; and all engineers should be required to pass an examination on machinery, steam boilers and Time Card Rules before receiving license to run an engine.

Silver Bow; Compulsory Arbitration; Board to be composed of practical men.

Gallatin; In the interest of the public and fellow engineers, require all engineers to pass a strict examination before being permitted to run a locomotive.

Gallatin; The United States should own all railroads; all high bluffs and bridges where tracks run to be protected by watchmen. No engineer should be permitted to go on a run until he has had eight hours' rest after the preceding run.

STATIONARY ENGINEERS.

Silver Bow; There should be a few amendments to the Boiler Inspector's law to make it more effective in its operation.

Silver Bow; I suggest that all Labor Organizations unite, and by their votes elect men who would give wage earners the laws they desire—that is, laws that will be impartial to Capital and Labor.

Madison; A first-class law for licensing stationary engineers.

Jefferson; A law prohibiting any engineer from working more than eight hours out of the 24 on hoisting engines. Hoisting engineers have more responsibility than any other person about a mine, from the superintendent down.

Flathead; (2) It would be mutual benefit to engineers and the public if all men in charge of steam threshing machines were required to secure a license; also that portable boilers should be inspected by State Boiler Inspector.

RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

Lewis and Clarke (switchman); It would be for the welfare of the traveling public if, especially on mountain grades, only experienced trainmen were employed, and three brakemen to the train.

Lewis and Clarke (railroad foreman); A law to govern the hours of labor; also to make classified wages for all employes, thereby doing away with occasions for strikes and labor troubles.

Silver Bow (clerks 2); Government control of railroads; established scale of wages and protection of employes from removal without cause.

Silver Bow (clerk); Gradual acquisition of railroad control by government if experiments shall prove beneficial.

CARPENTERS.

Lewis and Clarke; Eight hours should constitute a day's work at a certain price per hour; all state, county and city work should be done by the day.

Lewis and Clarke; I favor an eight-hour law; there would be work for more men, and that would be the means of more families getting a living.

Lewis and Clarke; (1) Equality in railroad freights—have 1,000 pounds the minimum instead of 20,000. We could thus save the cost of the unproductive middleman. (2) The right to work, if I can find employment, without interference from labor unions.

Beaverhead (carpenter and contractor); For the safety of all no carpenter should be allowed to contract for the erection of buildings without passing examination and securing license, the same as engineers, etc.

Beaverhead; A law securing to labor its wages for work performed without loss or great trouble.

Beaverhead; (1) Compulsory arbitration in case of strikes by arbitrators appointed pro tem.—one by each party in interest, and the third by these two. (2) Revision of the lien law to enable collection of wages more speedily and at less expense.

Fergus; I would like to see wages regulated by legislation.

Gallatin (carpenter and contractor); Repeal the lien law so that a responsible contractor will have the same footing as any good business man.

Fergus; Simplify the mechanic's lien law so that a man of ordinary intelligence can make out a lien without the aid of a lawyer, which costs all some liens are worth.

Gallatin; Repeal the lien law so that only responsible men can get credit from dealers. At present anyone can get credit if only getting half-price for work, as the owner is responsible for all bills. The other fellow can draw payment and leave the country, and the building is good for the bills.

CLERKS, BOOKKEEPERS AND SALESMEN.

Missoula; A law like that in New York making Saturday afternoon a holiday.

Silver Bow; An eight-hour law would be a great benefit to clerks. They are frequently harder worked and generally less paid than mechanics. They have no chance to educate or improve themselves on account of so many hours required in the stores.

Silver Bow; More rigid laws to punish tampering with election votes.

Silver Bow; Suppression of professional labor agitators.

Lewis and Clarke; Fix a maximum for hours of work, and fine employers for exacting more hours.

Lewis and Clarke; Business houses should close at 6 P. M.

Lewis and Clarke; It is essential to health that the working hours of salesmen be lessened.

Lewis and Clarke; Legislation for shorter hours for grocery clerks, and educate the people to buy their goods before night time.

Lewis and Clarke; Shorter hours. I am a bookkeeper and work 14 hours; the same amount of work could be done in 10 hours, and would be for the benefit of both employer and employe.

DRUG CLERKS.

Lewis and Clarke; Enactment and enforcement of a strict Pharmacy law. (2) Less number of working hours.

Lewis and Clarke; A law limiting a day's work in Pharmacy to 12 hours.

Granite; Enact a strict Pharmacy law.

Dawson; There should be a State Pharmacy law, and all druggists be required to register.

TELEGRAPHERS.

Lewis and Clarke; Legislation with a view to government control of the telegraph along the lines followed by the government of Great Britain.

Lewis and Clarke; The general government should operate the telegraphs with civil service regulations; otherwise the State should enact an eight-hour law for commercial telegraphers and others doing like continuous and careful work, and should require classification of operators as to speed, correctness and writing.

Deer Lodge; (2) A law protecting an employe from discharge on the ground of his being a member of a labor organization.

Silver Bow; (2) Corporations should pay twice a month.

Missoula; No compulsory arbitration; let the employer and employe settle their disputes themselves.

PRINTERS.

Lewis and Clarke; Government ownership of telegraph lines—which would prevent Publishing Companies from acquiring franchises in the transmission of news to the exclusion of others who would engage in the newspaper business.

Lewis and Clarke; If the bills now before the National Congress are passed working men and women could ask for nothing better.

Cascade; A law providing for good light and ventilation and good sanitary arrangements generally, and for a shop and factory inspector to enforce it.

Gallatin; A law to keep type-setting machines out.

Silver Bow; The government ownership of the telegraph systems by lessening the cost of dispatches would enable more newspapers to be published and give employment to more printers.

Silver Bow; Repeal the State law regarding the manner of collecting poll tax from employes.

Silver Bow; The government ownership of telegraph lines would in the opinion of nearly all union men materially benefit the printers of the United States.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lewis and Clarke (blacksmith); Do away with fad education, and in place thereof teach our children "Law."

Missoula (miller); Establish a school of trades where a tradesman could be examined, and if found proficient in his work receive a diploma certifying to the fact.

Missoula (employe in woodwork factory); Prohibit incompetent men from operating machinery; make employes protect or cover dangerous parts of machinery, such as belts, pulleys, etc.

Granite (grain elevator employe); All elevators should have outside fire escapes and dust collecting machinery.

Teton (mechanical engineer); A lien law giving a wage earner the right to hold property of any description until wages are paid for work done on that property.

Yellowstone (cook); Compel hotel and restaurant keepers to ventilate kitchens properly.

Yellowstone (barber); A State Sunday closing law, closing barber shops at 8 P. M. week days and at 12 P. M. Saturday.

Fergus (2 farm hands); There should be a law securing laborers in their wages regardless of mortgages or other evasions of employers.

Fergus (2 shepherds); Law for the protection of poor ranchers who are unable to fence their lands; to prevent monopoly of water rights; to prevent filing on lands for purposes of speculation (the present law don't prohibit); to prevent importation of pauper labor, and laws to promote agriculture and irrigation.

TAILORS.

Silver Bow (8 tailors); Ask such legislation as will protect Montana tailors from the competition of cheap made eastern clothing, orders for which are taken in the State, and which brings down wages and diminishes the number of tailors who can get employment.

TABLE NO. 4.—DAYS REQUIRED AT INCREASED WAGES

Duration of Strike (Days)	DAYS REQUIRED AT PER CENT OF INCREASE SHOWN.						
	1 per cent	2 per cent	3 per cent	4 per cent	5 per cent	6 per cent	7 per cent
1	100.0	50.0	33.3	25.0	20.0	16.7	14.3
2	200.0	100.0	66.7	50.0	40.0	33.3	28.6
3	300.0	150.0	100.0	75.0	60.0	50.0	42.9
4	400.0	200.0	133.3	100.0	80.0	66.7	57.1
5	500.0	250.0	166.7	125.0	100.0	83.3	71.4
6	600.0	300.0	200.0	150.0	120.0	100.0	85.7
7	700.0	350.0	233.3	175.0	140.0	116.7	100.0
8	800.0	400.0	266.7	200.0	160.0	133.3	114.3
9	900.0	450.0	300.0	225.0	180.0	150.0	128.6
10	1,000.0	500.0	333.3	250.0	200.0	166.7	142.9
11	1,100.0	550.0	366.7	275.0	220.0	183.3	157.1
12	1,200.0	600.0	400.0	300.0	240.0	200.0	171.4
13	1,300.0	650.0	433.3	325.0	260.0	216.7	185.7
14	1,400.0	700.0	466.7	350.0	280.0	233.3	200.0
15	1,500.0	750.0	500.0	375.0	300.0	250.0	214.3
16	1,600.0	800.0	533.3	400.0	320.0	266.7	228.6
17	1,700.0	850.0	566.7	425.0	340.0	283.3	242.9
18	1,800.0	900.0	600.0	450.0	360.0	300.0	257.1
19	1,900.0	950.0	633.3	475.0	380.0	316.7	271.4
20	2,000.0	1,000.0	666.7	500.0	400.0	333.3	285.7
21	2,100.0	1,050.0	700.0	525.0	420.0	350.0	300.0
22	2,200.0	1,100.0	733.3	550.0	440.0	366.7	314.3
23	2,300.0	1,150.0	766.7	575.0	460.0	383.3	328.6
24	2,400.0	1,200.0	800.0	600.0	480.0	400.0	342.9
25	2,500.0	1,250.0	833.3	625.0	500.0	416.7	357.1
26	2,600.0	1,300.0	866.7	650.0	520.0	433.3	371.4
27	2,700.0	1,350.0	900.0	675.0	540.0	450.0	385.7
28	2,800.0	1,400.0	933.3	700.0	560.0	466.7	400.0
29	2,900.0	1,450.0	966.7	725.0	580.0	483.3	414.3
30	3,000.0	1,500.0	1,000.0	750.0	600.0	500.0	428.6
31	3,100.0	1,550.0	1,033.3	775.0	620.0	516.7	442.9
32	3,200.0	1,600.0	1,066.7	800.0	640.0	533.3	457.1
33	3,300.0	1,650.0	1,100.0	825.0	660.0	550.0	471.4
34	3,400.0	1,700.0	1,133.3	850.0	680.0	566.7	485.7
35	3,500.0	1,750.0	1,166.7	875.0	700.0	583.3	500.0
36	3,600.0	1,800.0	1,200.0	900.0	720.0	600.0	514.3
37	3,700.0	1,850.0	1,233.3	925.0	740.0	616.7	528.6
38	3,800.0	1,900.0	1,266.7	950.0	760.0	633.3	542.9
39	3,900.0	1,950.0	1,300.0	975.0	780.0	650.0	557.1
40	4,000.0	2,000.0	1,333.3	1,000.0	800.0	666.7	571.4
41	4,100.0	2,050.0	1,366.7	1,025.0	820.0	683.3	585.7
42	4,200.0	2,100.0	1,400.0	1,050.0	840.0	700.0	600.0
43	4,300.0	2,150.0	1,433.3	1,075.0	860.0	716.7	614.3
44	4,400.0	2,200.0	1,466.7	1,100.0	880.0	733.3	628.6
45	4,500.0	2,250.0	1,500.0	1,125.0	900.0	750.0	642.9
46	4,600.0	2,300.0	1,533.3	1,150.0	920.0	766.7	657.1
47	4,700.0	2,350.0	1,566.7	1,175.0	940.0	783.3	671.4
48	4,800.0	2,400.0	1,600.0	1,200.0	960.0	800.0	685.7
49	4,900.0	2,450.0	1,633.3	1,225.0	980.0	816.7	700.0
50	5,000.0	2,500.0	1,666.7	1,250.0	1,000.0	833.3	714.3
51	5,100.0	2,550.0	1,700.0	1,275.0	1,020.0	850.0	728.6
52	5,200.0	2,600.0	1,733.3	1,300.0	1,040.0	866.7	742.9
53	5,300.0	2,650.0	1,766.7	1,325.0	1,060.0	883.3	757.1
54	5,400.0	2,700.0	1,800.0	1,350.0	1,080.0	900.0	771.4
55	5,500.0	2,750.0	1,833.3	1,375.0	1,100.0	916.7	785.7
56	5,600.0	2,800.0	1,866.7	1,400.0	1,120.0	933.3	800.0
57	5,700.0	2,850.0	1,900.0	1,425.0	1,140.0	950.0	814.3
58	5,800.0	2,900.0	1,933.3	1,450.0	1,160.0	966.7	828.6
59	5,900.0	2,950.0	1,966.7	1,475.0	1,180.0	983.3	842.9
60	6,000.0	3,000.0	2,000.0	1,500.0	1,200.0	1,000.0	857.1
70	7,000.0	3,500.0	2,333.3	1,750.0	1,400.0	1,166.7	1,000.0
80	8,000.0	4,000.0	2,666.7	2,000.0	1,600.0	1,333.3	1,142.9
90	9,000.0	4,500.0	3,000.0	2,250.0	1,800.0	1,500.0	1,285.7
100	10,000.0	5,000.0	3,333.3	2,500.0	2,000.0	1,666.7	1,428.6
200	20,000.0	10,000.0	6,666.7	5,000.0	4,000.0	3,333.3	2,857.1
300	30,000.0	15,000.0	10,000.0	7,500.0	6,000.0	5,000.0	4,285.7

* The question often arises as to the time required at increased wages to recover the loss during strikes. To answer this question the National Bureau of Labor prepared a Table by which it can be readily ascertained, at certain given per cents of increase, the time required to recover a loss. For instance, let it be supposed that the strike lasts 20 days, and that the increase of wages resulting from the strike is equal to 12½ per cent. The time required

TO RECOVER LOSS IN WAGES DURING STRIKES.*

DAYS REQUIRED AT PER CENT OF INCREASE SHOWN.							Duration of strike (Days)
8 per cent	9 per cent	10 per cent	12½ per cent	15 per cent	20 per cent	25 per cent	
12.5	11.1	10.0	8.0	6.7	5.0	4.0	1
25.0	22.2	20.0	16.0	13.3	10.0	8.0	2
37.5	33.3	30.0	24.0	20.0	15.0	12.0	3
50.0	44.4	40.0	32.0	26.7	20.0	16.0	4
62.5	55.6	50.0	40.0	33.3	25.0	20.0	5
75.0	66.7	60.0	48.0	40.0	30.0	24.0	6
87.5	77.8	70.0	56.0	46.7	35.0	28.0	7
100.0	88.9	80.0	64.0	53.3	40.0	32.0	8
112.5	100.0	90.0	72.0	60.0	45.0	36.0	9
125.0	111.1	100.0	80.0	66.7	50.0	40.0	10
137.5	122.2	110.0	88.0	73.3	55.0	44.0	11
150.0	133.3	120.0	96.0	80.0	60.0	48.0	12
162.5	144.4	130.0	104.0	86.7	65.0	52.0	13
175.0	155.6	140.0	112.0	93.3	70.0	56.0	14
187.5	166.7	150.0	120.0	100.0	75.0	60.0	15
200.0	177.8	160.0	128.0	106.7	80.0	64.0	16
212.5	188.9	170.0	136.0	113.3	85.0	68.0	17
225.0	200.0	180.0	144.0	120.0	90.0	72.0	18
237.5	211.1	190.0	152.0	126.7	95.0	76.0	19
250.0	222.2	200.0	160.0	133.3	100.0	80.0	20
262.5	233.3	210.0	168.0	140.0	105.0	84.0	21
275.0	244.4	220.0	176.0	146.7	110.0	88.0	22
287.5	255.6	230.0	184.0	153.3	115.0	92.0	23
300.0	266.7	240.0	192.0	160.0	120.0	96.0	24
312.5	277.8	250.0	200.0	166.7	125.0	100.0	25
325.0	288.9	260.0	208.0	173.3	130.0	104.0	26
337.5	300.0	270.0	216.0	180.0	135.0	108.0	27
350.0	311.1	280.0	224.0	186.7	140.0	112.0	28
362.5	322.2	290.0	232.0	193.3	145.0	116.0	29
375.0	333.3	300.0	240.0	200.0	150.0	120.0	30
387.5	344.4	310.0	248.0	206.7	155.0	124.0	31
400.0	355.6	320.0	256.0	213.3	160.0	128.0	32
412.5	366.7	330.0	264.0	220.0	165.0	132.0	33
425.0	377.8	340.0	272.0	226.7	170.0	136.0	34
437.5	388.9	350.0	280.0	233.3	175.0	140.0	35
450.0	400.0	360.0	288.0	240.0	180.0	144.0	36
462.5	411.1	370.0	296.0	246.7	185.0	148.0	37
475.0	422.2	380.0	304.0	253.3	190.0	152.0	38
487.5	433.3	390.0	312.0	260.0	195.0	156.0	39
500.0	444.4	400.0	320.0	266.7	200.0	160.0	40
512.5	455.6	410.0	328.0	273.3	205.0	164.0	41
525.0	466.7	420.0	336.0	280.0	210.0	168.0	42
537.5	477.8	430.0	344.0	286.7	215.0	172.0	43
550.0	488.9	440.0	352.0	293.3	220.0	176.0	44
562.5	500.0	450.0	360.0	300.0	225.0	180.0	45
575.0	511.1	460.0	368.0	306.7	230.0	184.0	46
587.5	522.2	470.0	376.0	313.3	235.0	188.0	47
600.0	533.3	480.0	384.0	320.0	240.0	192.0	48
612.5	544.4	490.0	392.0	326.7	245.0	196.0	49
625.0	555.6	500.0	400.0	333.3	250.0	200.0	50
637.5	566.7	510.0	408.0	340.0	255.0	204.0	51
650.0	577.8	520.0	416.0	346.7	260.0	208.0	52
662.5	588.9	530.0	424.0	353.3	265.0	212.0	53
675.0	600.0	540.0	432.0	360.0	270.0	216.0	54
687.5	611.1	550.0	440.0	366.7	275.0	220.0	55
700.0	622.2	560.0	448.0	373.3	280.0	224.0	56
712.5	633.3	570.0	456.0	380.0	285.0	228.0	57
725.0	644.4	580.0	464.0	386.7	290.0	232.0	58
737.5	655.6	590.0	472.0	393.3	295.0	236.0	59
750.0	666.7	600.0	480.0	400.0	300.0	240.0	60
875.0	777.8	700.0	560.0	466.7	350.0	280.0	70
1,000.0	888.9	800.0	640.0	533.3	400.0	320.0	80
1,125.0	1,000.0	900.0	720.0	600.0	450.0	360.0	90
1,250.0	1,111.1	1,000.0	800.0	666.7	500.0	400.0	100
2,500.0	2,222.2	2,000.0	1,600.0	1,333.3	1,000.0	800.0	200
3,750.0	3,333.3	3,000.0	2,400.0	2,000.0	1,500.0	1,200.0	300

to cover the loss ascertained from the table is 160 days. To use the table, find the number of days duration in the left hand column, and the per centage of increase at the top of the column; then follow to the angle the two would make in crossing the whole table. The computations in the table have been made for consecutive days from 1 to 60; then for 70, 80, 90, 100, 200 and 300 days. With these amounts any combination can be made that may be required

Railway Employes.

TABLE NO. 5—NUMBER OF EMPLOYES ON RAILROADS IN MONTANA IN JUNE 1893, AND JUNE 1894, (RECEIVING COMPENSATION OF LESS THAN \$2,000 PER ANNUM) WITH AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES OF EACH CLASS IN JUNE 1894, (WITHOUT BOARD) AS SHOWN BY THE PAY ROLLS OF COMPANIES NAMED.

NOTE—(1) Owing to the strike existing on several railroads in the State, June 30, 1894, the number of employes is given as they were June 23d. The average wages are computed for the month of 30 days by officers of the several Railroad companies. (2) There being no R. R. Commission in the State of Montana, and no law requiring R. R. Companies to furnish any statistics to the State, this Bureau is wholly indebted to the courtesy of general officers of the several R. R. companies for all statistics obtained from them, and necessarily took them in such form as could be obtained. This will account for lack of uniformity in the R. R. statistics.)

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Yellowstone Division; Glendive to Billings; Length 225.8 miles; Pay 20th, for preceding month.

Class of Occupation.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES		Average wages per month	No. working days per month	Class of Occupation.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES		Average wages per month	No. working days per month
	June 30, 1893.	June 23, 1894.				June 30, 1893.	June 23, 1894.		
TRANSPORTATION DEPT.									
Sup'ts Clerks.....	3	3	\$82 17	30	Worktrain Conductors	1	2	87 49	26
Train Dispatchers.....	4	5	104 85	30	Worktrain Brakemen.....	2	4	69 71	26
					W. B. & T. Watchmen.....	6	3	45 50	30
					Carpenters and Helpers...	12	15	70 38	26
					Painters	1			
STATION SERVICE					Wood Pilers and Coal				
Agents, Station	5	2	90 00	30	Heavers	20	11	45 95	30
Clerks, Station	10	4	58 11	30	Pumpers and P. Repairers.	11	6	57 20	26
Operators	18	13	61 02	30					
Agts and Operators.....	4	5	68 00	30	MACHINERY DEPT.				
Station Laborers.....	4				Foreman Mo. Power.....	2	1	81 00	26
Switchmen, Flagmen and					Shop Messenger.....	1	1	5 00	26
Watchmen	17	5	80 18	30	Blacksmiths and Helpers..	3	2	51 00	26
Other Station Employes...	3	2	25 33	30	Boilermakers and Helpers.	3	2	64 78	26
					Carpenters	1	1	62 75	26
TRAIN SERVICE					Machinists and Helpers ..	8	5	70 71	26
Conductors	35	13	94 27	30	Tinsmiths and Helpers	1	1	54 60	26
Brakemen	70	26	55 31	30	Car Builders and Repairers	14	7	58 61	26
Miscel. Trainmen.....	2	2	47 50	30	Engineers & Firemen (Sta)	1	1	66 50	26
					Wipers and R. H. Laborers	22	11	47 19	26
MAINTENANCE ETC					Hostlers and Dispatchers..	6	4	60 67	26
Road Masters	2	2	108 50	30	Laborers, shop, yard, etc ..	5	4	48 37	26
Sup't & Foremen B. & B ..	1	1	112 50	30	Watchman, shop	1	1	53 20	30
Clerks and Storekeepers...	1	1	67 50	30	Engineers, Loco.....	43	17	117 50	30
Track Foremen	43	41	52 74	30	Firemen, Loco.....	43	17	69 65	30
Track Laborers	140	157	37 96	26	Total.....	397	317		

TABLE NO. 5—CONTINUED.

N. P. R. R.

Montana Division: Billings to Helena; Length including branch lines, 507½ miles; Pay 20th for preceding month

Class of Occupation.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES		Average wages per month.....	No. working days per month.....	Class of Occupation.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES		Average wages per month.....	No. working days per month.....
	June 1893.....	June 23, 1894.....				June 1893.....	June 23, 1894.....		
Train Dispatchers	4	4	110 00	30	Machinists and Foremen ..	39	34	76 54	27
Agents	9	9	79 54	30	“ helpers and appr.	38	27	48 19	27
Clerks, shop	10	7	72 29	30	Boilermakers	6	6	76 40	27
Clerks, stations	22	17	69 17	30	“ helpers and appr.	14	10	47 24	27
Telegraph Operators	27	21	59 66	30	Blacksmiths	6	5	71 07	27
Agents and Operators	21	23	61 82	30	“ helpers and appr.	6	4	46 00	27
Laborers, station	9	8	54 82	27	Wipers, etc	62	47	54 19	30
Switchmen, Flagmen and					Car Repairers	53	39	61 48	30
Watchmen	28	20	72 34	27	Pumpers	18	15	60 00	30
Tr. Br. and Tun. Watchm'n	8	5	41 47	27					
Carpenters	37	33	74 07	27	Conductors	31	19	98 67	30
Coal Heavers, M. Dep't ..	29	20	50 68	30	Engineers	46	29	100 42	30
Coal Heavers, Tr. Dep't ..	4	4	43 55	27	Firemen	46	29	61 17	30
Section Foreman	73	67	56 55	30	Brakemen	56	39	59 95	30
Section Laborers	266	260	40 50	27					
Miscellaneous, shops	14	5	51 00	30	Total	1,008	830		
Miscel.. offices, est.	26	24	40 00	.....					

N. P. R. R.

Rocky Mountain Division: Helena to Hope; Length including Branch lines, 568 miles; Pay 20th for preceding month.

Class of Occupation.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES		Average wages per month.....	No. working days per month.....	Class of Occupation.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES		Average wages per month.....	No. working days per month.....
	June 1893.....	June 23, 1894.....				June 1893.....	June 23, 1894.....		
TRANSPORTATION DEP'T.					Worktrain Brakemen	2	48	72 80	26
Superintendent's Clerks ..	4	4	84 37	30	Pile Driver Men	1	31	72 55	26
Train Dispatchers	7	7	109 92	30	Steam Shovel Men	1	1	109 75	26
STATION SERVICE.					Tr. B. & T. Watchmen ..	14	19	48 48	30
Agents	8	7	89 03	30	Carpenters and Helpers ..	45	151	70 66	26
Clerks	27	23	68 16	30	Wood Pilers and Coal				
Operators	30	25	64 05	30	Heavers	14	16	50 00	30
Agents and Operators	30	29	63 28	30	Pumpers and Repairers ..	10	10	56 45	30
Baggagemen	3	3	52 30	30	Miscellaneous	1	2	117 33	30
Mail Carriers	1	1	60 00	30					
Laborers, station	20	14	52 61	30	MACHINERY DEP'T				
Switchmen, Flagmen and					Master Mechanics	1	1	135 00	30
Watchmen	44	26	65 33	30	Foremen Mo. Power	5	4	94 50	26
Other employes	6	5	46 48	30	Foremen Car Dep't	2	2	90 00	26
TRAIN SERVICE.					Apprentices	3	3	43 95	26
Conductors	73	26	98 71	30	Blacksmiths and Helpers ..	5	5	47 23	26
Brakemen	150	53	60 22	30	Boilermakers and Helpers ..	5	5	60 98	26
Miscellaneous	1	1	47 50	30	Carpenters	2	2	66 07	26
MAINTENANCE, ETC.					Coppersmiths and Helpers ..	2	2	58 51	26
Road Masters	3	2	116 13	30	Machinists and Helpers	34	22	75 11	26
Supt's and Foremen B. & B	1	1	135 00	30	Painters and Helpers	2	2	57 70	26
Clerks and Storekeepers ..	9	7	67 58	26	Car Builders and Repairers ..	37	25	61 28	26
Track Foremen	74	76	50 46	26	Car Cleaners and Oilers ..	4	4	49 75	26
Track Laborers	235	690	40 58	26	Eng. and Firemen (Sta.	2	2	49 53	26
Chinese Laborers	57	151	31 05	26	Wipers and R. H. Laborers ..	59	45	45 84	26
Worktrain Conductors	1	24	97 34	26	Hostlers and Dispatchers ..	13	11	59 45	26
					Laborers, shop, yard, etc. ...	5	4	47 51	26
					Watchman, shop	6	6	53 23	30
					Engineers, Loco	57	52	120 77	30
					Firemen, Loco	57	52	65 55	30
					Total	1,235	1,700		

TABLE NO. 5—CONTINUED.
MONTANA UNION RAILWAY.

Butte to Garrison: Length including Branch Lines, 72 miles; Pay 7th for preceding month.

Class of Occupation.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES		Average wages per month.	No. working days per month.	Class of Occupation.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES		Average wages per month.	No. working days per month.
	June 1893, 30.	June 23, 1894.				June 1893, 30.	June 23, 1894.		
Train Dispatchers	3	1	\$150 00	30	Boilermakers	2	2	108 00	30
Agents	1	1	112 14	30	Boilermaker, Helpers.	11	2	75 00	30
Clerks	50	22	94 77	30	Blacksmiths	5	1	108 00	30
Telegraph Operators	8	5	80 00	30	Blacksmiths helpers	7	1	72 00	30
Laborers at Station	7	3	60 00	30	Car Repairer	23	10	82 00	30
Switchmen, Flagmen and Watchmen	66	16	102 37	30	Pumpers	2	1	67 50	30
Carpenters	7	5	81 72	26	Conductors and Trainmen.	33	9	92 77	30
Coal Heavers	26	4	60 00	30	Engineers	29	8	144 90	30
Section Foremen	13	12	67 08	30	Firemen	29	8	91 26	30
Section Laborers	65	54	45 80	26	Miscellaneous	19			
Machinists, Foremen	10	2	108 00	30	Total	442	176		
Machinists, Helpers	20	3	90 00	30					

UTAH AND NORTHERN RAILWAY—UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.

Idaho Division: Monida to Silver Bow; Length, including Branch lines 125½ miles; Pay 21st for preceding month

Class of Occupation.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES		Average wages per month.	No. working days per month.	Class of Occupation.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES		Average wages per month.	No. working days per month.
	June 1893, 30.	June 23, 1894.				June 1893, 30.	June 23, 1894.		
Section laborers	38	77	43 50	20	Watchmen	2	2	43 50	30
Section Foremen	21	23	65 00	30	Engineers	16	16	108 00	30
Roadmasters	1	1	125 00	30	Firemen	15	15	62 80	30
Operators	6	5	69 10	30	Conductors	5	5	138 80	30
Clerks	2	2	70 00	30	Brakemen	10	10	88 70	30
Agents	6	6	77 67	30	Total	126	166		
Switchmen	4	3	85 00	30					
Messengers	0	1	15 00	30					

GREAT FALLS AND CANADA RAILWAY. (NARROW GAUGE.)

Great Falls to Lethbridge: Length including Branch lines 200 miles. In Montana 133 miles. In Alberta (A. R. & C. Co.) 67 miles. Pay 22d for preceding month.

Class of Occupation.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES		AVERAGE WAGES		Class of Occupation.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES		AVERAGE WAGES	
	June 1893, 30.	June 23, 1894.	Per Month.	Per Day ..		June 1893, 30.	June 23, 1894.	Per Month.	Per Day ..
General Office	9	6	\$75 00		Carpenters and Car Repairers	12	7		2 37
Storekeeper and Clerks	3	3	70 00		Foreman Machinists	1	1	100 00	
Agents and Operators	11	10	75 00		Roadmaster	1	1	125 00	
Conductors and Y'dmaster.	10	6	\$3 00		Section Foremen	11	12	56 50	
Brakemen	11	8	2 00		Laborers	38	53		1 50
Engineers	11	6	4 00		* Total	173	138		
Firemen	11	6	2 20						
Sta. Eng. and Pumpmen	4	4	52 00						
Machinists, Apprentices, Eng., Turners and Wiper	40	15		2 20					

* The Great Falls and Canada Railway Co. operated 109 miles more Railway in 1893 than in 1894. The Dunmore line, 109 miles was changed to a Standard Gauge, and sold to the Canadian Pacific Ry Co., by whom it is now operated.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Montana Force Report for year ended June 30th, 1894.

(The figures not being readily available in the form requested and supplied by some other companies, the Comptroller of the G. N. and M. C. Ry's kindly forwarded copies of the Force Reports as furnished to the Inter-State Commerce Commission and R. R. Commissioners of the States having such officers.)

Class.	Number of Men.	Total Days Worked.	Total Yearly Compensation.	Average Daily Compensation.
General Office:s				
Other Officers	2	732	\$5,853 37	8 00
General Office Clerks				
Station Agents	22	7,988	15,929 09	1 99
Other Station Men	20	7,424	12,045 86	1 62
Engineers	50	18,394	74,946 07	4 07
Firemen	52	18,956	43,813 37	2 31
Conductors	34	11,439	40,089 35	3 51
Other Train Men	66	23,383	48,070 31	2 06
Machinists	24	7,872	24,367 77	3 10
Carpenters	42	13,848	34,628 82	2 50
Other Shopmen	176	56,563	107,485 55	1 90
Section Foremen	103	38,215	60,166 33	1 57
Other Trackmen	363	118,222	180,123 73	1 52
Switchmen, Flagmen and Watchmen	26	8,308	20,789 56	2 50
Tele. Operators and Dispatchers	36	12,908	28,508 62	2 21
All other Employes and Laborers	70	25,337	40,717 29	1 61
Employes account Floating Equipment				
Total	1,086	369,589	737,529 09	2 00

DISTRIBUTION OF ABOVE.

General Administration	2	732	5,853 37	8 00
Maints. of Way and Structures	508	170,285	274,917 88	1 61
Maintenance of Equipment	200	64,435	131,853 32	2 05
Conducting Transportation	376	134,137	324,904 52	2 42
Total	1,086	369,589	737,529 09	2 00

MONTANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Force Report, for the year ended June 30, 1894.

Class.	Number of Men.	Total Days worked.	Total Yearly Compensation.	Average Daily Compensation.
General Officers	6	2,190	5,178 80	2 36
Other Officers	3	1,080	7,691 01	6 56
General Office Clerks	15	5,334	10,934 66	2 05
Station Agents	14	5,392	12,884 36	2 39
Other Station Men	20	7,468	14,991 34	2 01
Engineers	24	8,426	33,945 35	4 03
Firemen	24	8,644	19,861 69	2 30
Conductors	16	5,613	18,822 76	3 35
Other Train Men	36	12,905	28,064 41	2 17
Machinists	2	708	2,175 53	3 07
Carpenters	29	10,308	27,908 93	2 71
Other Shopmen	23	11,393	29,163 72	2 56
Section Foremen	35	13,061	22,776 56	1 74
Other Trackmen	125	44,726	73,727 17	1 65
Sw. Men, Flagmen and Watchmen	16	6,608	16,977 76	2 57
Tele. Operators and Dispatchers	12	4,756	9,452 48	1 99
All other employes and Laborers	33	12,187	27,621 04	2 27
Employes account Floating Equipment				
Total	433	160,799	361,580 57	2 25

DISTRIBUTION OF ABOVE.

General Administration	24	8,604	23,204 47	2 70
Maints. of Way and Structures	189	68,095	124,412 66	1 83
Maintenance of Equipment	25	12,101	31,339 25	2 59
Conducting Transportation	195	71,999	132,624 19	2 54
Total	433	160,799	361,580 57	2 25

RECAPITULATION.

Name of Road.	Division or Terminals.	Length in miles	No. of employees June 30 1893	No. of employees June 23 1894	Pay of same in June, 1894, for month of 30 days.
Northern Pacific R. R.	Yellowstone	225.8	397	317	\$21,883 85
Northern Pacific R. R.	Montana	507.5	1,008	830	50,739 42
Northern Pacific R. R.	Rocky Mountain	568.0	1,235	1,700	77,211 34
		1301.3	2,640	2,847	\$149,834 61
Great Northern Ry	In Montana	801.9	Est. 1,086	1,086	a 61,460 76
Montana Central Ry	Butte to Great Falls	256	Est. 433	433	a 30,131 71
Montana Union Ry	Butte to Garrison	72.0	442	176	13,820 31
Utah and Northern Ry	U. S. System	125.5	126	166	10,889 42
Great Falls and Canada Ry	Gr. Falls to Lethbridge	b 132.5	173	138	8,397 70
Butte, Anaconda and Pacific Ry	Butte to Anaconda	40.6	No Rep.	No Rep.	No Rep.
		2,729.8	4,900	4,846	274,534 51

a One-twelfth of yearly compensation. b 133 miles in Montana; the remaining 67 miles in Canada under title of N. R. & C. Co. both roads being narrow gauge.

TABLE NO. 6.—AVERAGE WAGES OF EMPLOYEES IN AND AROUND MINES, MILLS AND SMELTERS, AND OTHER CONDITIONS, AS COMPUTED FROM STATEMENTS MADE BY EMPLOYEES IN NINE DIFFERENT COUNTIES, COVERING THE OCCUPATION OF 2,085 MEN.

OCCUPATION.	Per Day.	OCCUPATION.	Per Day.
MINE EMPLOYEES.		Concentrator men	3 00
Miners	3 37	Crushermen	3 19
Pumpmen	4 00	Cooling Floor men	3 00
Timbermen	3 75	Dippers	4 00
Station Tenders	3 50	Dynamo Tenders	3 50
Carmen	3 12	Engineers	3 85
EMPLOYEES IN MINES, SMELTERS AND QUARTZ MILLS.		Firemen	3 00
Foremen	4 74	Feeders	3 09
Amalgamators	4 08	Furnacemen	3 35
Blacksmiths	3 85	Furnacemen Helpers	2 62
Blacksmiths Helpers	2 73	Laborers	2 72
Batterymen	3 75	Machinists	4 02
Boilermakers	4 12	Machinists Helpers	2 85
Bricklayers and Masons	5 33	Mill men	3 37
Carpenters	4 01	Refiners	5 00
Charge Wheelers	2 50	Roasters	2 93
		Skimmers	4 25
		Trammers	2 87
		Weighers	2 44
		Vannermen	3 00

NOTE.—In 1894, as in 1893, effort was made to obtain by mail general statistics relating to Quartz Mining and Reduction. The inquiries included the amount of ore mined and reduced; the process and place of reduction, the investments in mines and reduction works, the products and values, the amount paid annually for labor and its proportion to the value of the product, with a number of cognate items. The returns were so incomplete as to defeat the general purposes of the inquiry. It was found statistics of production, etc., which to be of value should be complete, could not be secured with the means at disposal. Only a limited number of the items are therefore available.

The average wages as reported are given above. All are paid in cash. The average number of days pay withheld is 8. Working hours range from 8 to 12. There is no reduction reported in wages in these employments since 1893 except in two instances. The average cost to employes for Board and Lodging, where reported by employers, is as follows: Cascade County \$24.50 per month; Deer Lodge County \$28.00 per month; Lewis and Clarke County \$24.00 per month; Missoula County \$28.00 per month. The amounts retained out of wages for medical attendance and Hospital dues range from \$1.00 to \$2.50 per month.

TABLE NO. 7—Cost of Living in Montana BY AVERAGE RATES OF Boarding and Lodging at Hotels and Boarding Houses, AS AVERAGED FROM THE STATEMENTS OF PROPRIETORS OF SAME OR OTHERS IN THE RESPECTIVE COUNTIES FOR THE 12 MONTHS ENDED
JUNE 30, 1894.

BEAVERHEAD COUNTY.

	Time	1st Class Hotels.	2d Class Hotels.	Boarding Houses.
Table Board.....	Day.....	1 50	1 00	75
Table Board.....	Week.....	8 00	6 50	4 50
Board and Lodging..	Day.....	2 50	2 00	1 00
Board and Lodging..	Week.....	12 00	8 50	6 00
Board and Lodging..	Month.....	45 00	35 00	25 00

CASCADE COUNTY.

	Time	1st Class Hotels.	2d Class Hotels.	Boarding Houses.
Day.....		2 25	1 50	75
Week.....		11 00	7 50	5 00
Day.....		3 00	2 00	1 00
Week.....		14 00	12 00	6 25
Month.....		55 00	43 00	25 00

CHOTEAU COUNTY.

Table Board.....	Day.....	1 50	75	66%
Table Board.....	Week.....	8 50	5 50	4 50
Board and Lodging..	Day.....	2 00	1 25	1 00
Board and Lodging..	Week.....	12 50	7 00	5 00
Board and Lodging..	Month.....	40 00	27 5	20 00

CUSTER COUNTY.

Day.....		1 25	75	75
Week.....		8 00	5 00	5 00
Day.....		2 50	1 00	1 00
Week.....		13 00	6 00	6 00
Month.....		42 50	27 00	25 00

DAWSON COUNTY.

Table Board.....	Day.....	1 50	1 00	.....
Table Board.....	Week.....	9 00	6 00	.....
Board and Lodging..	Day.....	2 50	1 50	.....
Board and Lodging..	Week.....	12 00	8 50	.....
Board and Lodging..	Month.....	.....	.....	.....

DEER LODGE COUNTY.

Day.....		2 33	1 35	75
Week.....		12 00	8 00	5 00
Day.....		3 00	2 00	1 06
Week.....		16 50	10 00	7 00
Month.....		55 00	41 00	27 00

FERGUS COUNTY.

Table Board.....	Day.....	1 25	1 25	.....
Table Board.....	Week.....	7 00	7 00	.....
Board and Lodging..	Day.....	2 00	2 00	.....
Board and Lodging..	Week.....	10 00	10 00	.....
Board and Lodging..	Month.....	40 00	40 00	.....

FLATHEAD COUNTY.

Day.....		1 25	75	75
Week.....		8 50	4 75	4 50
Day.....		2 75	1 00	1 00
Week.....		12 25	6 50	6 00
Month.....		40 00	27 00	25 00

GALLATIN COUNTY.

Table Board.....	Day.....	1 50	75	65
Table Board.....	Week.....	8 00	5 75	4 50
Board and Lodging..	Day.....	2 50	1 25	1 00
Board and Lodging..	Week.....	12 00	6 00	5 00
Board and Lodging..	Month.....	50 00	25 00	.....

GRANITE COUNTY.

Day.....		1 50	1 00	75
Week.....		7 00	7 50	5 00
Day.....		2 50	2 00	1 00
Week.....		11 00	8 50	7 00
Month.....		53 50	30 00	25 00

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Table Board.....	Day.....	.....	1 25	.....
Table Board.....	Week.....	.....	.....	.....
Board and Lodging..	Day.....	2 00	1 50	.....
Board and Lodging..	Week.....	14 00	.....	.....
Board and Lodging..	Month.....	50 00	27 50	.....

LEWIS AND CLARKE COUNTY.

Day.....		2 25	1 00	75
Week.....		10 50	7 50	5 00
Day.....		2 30	2 00	1 00
Week.....		13 50	8 50	7 00
Month.....		53 50	30 00	25 00

MADISON COUNTY.

Table Board.....	Day.....	1 25	1 25	.....
Table Board.....	Week.....	.....	6 75	.....
Board and Lodging..	Day.....	2 00	2 00	.....
Board and Lodging..	Week.....	9 75	9 75	.....
Board and Lodging..	Month.....	30 00	30 00	26 00

MEAGHER COUNTY.

Day.....		1 33	75	.....
Week.....		7 50	5 00	.....
Day.....		2 08	.....	.....
Week.....		9 66	.....	.....
Month.....		37 33	.....	.....

TABLE No. 7—CONTINUED.

MISSOULA COUNTY.

PARK COUNTY.

	Time.	1st Class Hotels.	2d Class Hotels.	Boarding Houses.		Time.	1st Class Hotels.	2d Class Hotels.	Boarding Houses.
Table Board.....	Day.....	2 25	1 00	75	Day.....	1 50	1 15	60	
Table Board.....	Week.....	12 00	6 75	5 00	Week.....	7 00	6 00	4 00	
Board and Lodging..	Day.....	3 00	1 80	.....	Day.....	2 75	1 60	1 00	
Board and Lodging..	Week.....	18 00	10 00	.....	Week.....	12 00	8 50	6 00	
Board and Lodging..	Month.....	55 00	35 50	20 00	Month.....	38 00	36 25	24 00	

RAVALLI COUNTY.

SILVER BOW COUNTY.

Table Board.....	Day.....	1 50	75	75	Day.....	3 00	1 00	75
Table Board.....	Week.....	7 00	5 00	4 50	Week.....	15 00	6 50	5 00
Board and Lodging..	Day.....	2 00	1 25	1 12	Day.....	3 50	1 00	1 00
Board and Lodging..	Week.....	12 00	7 00	6 00	Week.....	18 00	7 00	7 00
Board and Lodging..	Month.....	43 00	25 00	20 00	Month.....	60 00	30 00	28 00

TETON COUNTY.

VALLEY COUNTY.

Table Board.....	Day.....	1 50	1 00	.....	Day.....	1 50	.....
Table Board.....	Week.....	7 00	6 00	.....	Week.....	5 00	.....
Board and Lodging..	Day.....	2 00	1 75	.....	Day.....	2 50	.....
Board and Lodging..	Week.....	9 00	8 50	.....	Week.....	8 00	.....
Board and Lodging..	Month.....	37 50	34 00	.....	Month.....	30 00	.....

YELLOWSTONE COUNTY.

Table Board.....	Day.....	1 50	83½	75	Day.....	.....	.....
Table Board.....	Week.....	7 00	5 85	5 00	Week.....	.....	.....
Board and Lodging..	Day.....	3 00	2 00	1 25	Day.....	.....	.....
Board and Lodging..	Week.....	10 00	10 00	6 00	Week.....	.....	.....
Board and Lodging..	Month.....	40 00	40 00	30 00	Month.....	.....	.....

* Figures given are prevailing average rates. In some counties no distinction is made in the class of Hotels.

Cost of Living by Families.

Family receipts and expenditures are among the most valuable and interesting elements entering into a study of the relative value of wages to a people. The amounts and objects of their expenditures are among the strongest side lights on the social and domestic economies and characteristics of the home life of a people. The presentation of statistics of this character has therefore been adopted by many of the Labor Statistics Bureaus in this and other countries. But while valuable, they are very difficult to obtain. There is some degree of reluctance on the part of many families to yield to the public eye an exhibit of their receipts and expenditures, resenting it as an unnecessary inquiry into the domestic economies; but the greatest difficulty in obtaining these reports arises from the fact that very few families keep an account of their receipts and expenditures, and few care to take the time or the trouble, even when possible, to go back carefully over the entire year and make them up. So important, however, have this class of statistics been considered that in numerous instances Bureaus devote an entire page, or the greater part thereof, to the exhibit of each family, and in some instances, that exact figures might be obtained, have gone to the expense of preparing, publishing and supplying families with printed house account books, in itemized detail, for entering the expenditures of each day, week and month in the year, the same to be returned to the Bureau at the end of the year for arrangement and publication. The state of Michigan supplied 5,000 families with these books for the year 1893, and in the Report for that year devotes over 100 pages to an exhibit of the results. While but a small number of those returned were susceptible of tabulation, and the analytical presentation contemplated was abandoned, they still possessed much value and interest. It was not within the means of this Bureau to supply the account books to families for this year, and only a few reports were obtained. These are tabulated and presented concisely as possible. Should it be determined at some future time to renew the inquiry into the conditions of wage earners in this State, it is the opinion of the Commissioner that the method adopted in Michigan, at least to the extent of obtaining reports, would be a good one to follow.

TABLE NO. 8. COST OF LIVING IN MONTANA BY AVERAGE PRICES OF GROCERIES AND MEATS
 AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AS AVERAGED FROM THE STATEMENTS OF LEADING MERCHANTS, DEALERS, BUTCHERS AND
 OTHERS IN THE RESPECTIVE COUNTIES FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1894.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Beaverhead Co., Dillon & Dewey's.	Cascade Co., Gr't Falls, Cascade & Monarch.	Choteau Co., Ft Benton and Havre.	Custer Co., Miles City and Alzada.	Dawson Co., Glendive.	Deer Lodge Co., Deer Lodge, and Bald Butte.	Fergus Co., Lewistown.	Flathead Co., Kalispell and Libby.	Gallatin Co., Bozeman and Manhattan.	Granite Co., Phillipsburg and Granite.	Jefferson Co., Boulder and Radersburg.
Flour: 1st Qual. Imp.	100 lbs.	\$2.90	\$3.38 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$2.75	\$2.50	\$2.25-2.50	\$2.94	\$3.75	\$2.40	.....	.....	\$2.86
Flour: 1st Qual. Imp.	Pound	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.023 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03	.02 $\frac{3}{4}$	.023 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03	.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -.03	.....	.....	.13
Flour: 1st Qual. Mont.	100 lbs.	2.25	2.20	2.52 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	2.60	3.25	2.00	\$2.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	2.65
Flour: 1st Qual. Mont.	Pound	.023 $\frac{1}{2}$	.023 $\frac{1}{2}$	.023 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.3	.....	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03	.....	.023 $\frac{1}{2}$ -.03
Flour: 2d Qual. Imp.	100 lbs.	1.75	1.75	2.25	2.00	2.00	2.33	.....	2.00-2.25	.....	.....	.....
Flour: 2d Qual. Imp.	Pound	.02	.02	.023 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....
Flour: 2d Qual. Mont.	100 lbs.	1.75	1.50	2.00	.....	.....	1.60 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.50	1.50	1.45-1.75	.....	1.75
Flour: 2d Qual. Mont.	Pound	.013 $\frac{1}{2}$	.013 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.02	.....	.02	.02	.....	.02
Corn Meal	100 lbs.	1.67 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.55	3.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	2.25	2.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.50	2.19 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.30	.....	.....
Corn Meal	Pound	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.023 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.03 1-6	.023 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....
Roll'd Oats	100 lbs.	3.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.72 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.00	4.00	4.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.00	3.29 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.75	.....	3.87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Roll'd Oats	Pound	.04	.04	.041 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05	.05	.051 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.04 1-6	.041 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.041 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sugar	100 lbs.	5.88 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.78 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.92 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.05	5.45-5.75	6.00	7.00	5.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.00	6.25	5.87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sugar	Pound	.061 $\frac{1}{2}$	.061 $\frac{1}{2}$	.061 $\frac{1}{2}$	.061 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.061 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07 1-6
Tea	Wh. lb.	31	30-70	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	.50	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	.40	.32	40-85
Tea	Ret. lb.	40	.50-1.00	.45	.48 $\frac{1}{2}$	.43 $\frac{1}{2}$	.57 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.50	.43 $\frac{1}{2}$	.40	.60-1.00
Coffee	Wh. lb.	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	23-40	36	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	.27	.30	.24 $\frac{1}{2}$	.25	.27
Coffee	Ret. lb.	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.30	.24 $\frac{1}{2}$	.25	.27
Lard	Wh. lb.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.11	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.13	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lard	Ret. lb.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10	.11	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	.14	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bacon	Wh. lb.	.09	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.13	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.13	15	.....	.13	.13	.13	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bacon	Ret. lb.	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.12	.11	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.13	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	.15	.14
Ham	Wh. lb.	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	.12	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.12	.11	14	.....	.13	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	.16	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ham	Ret. lb.	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	.24 $\frac{1}{2}$	.20	.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	.22	35	.....	.20 $\frac{1}{2}$	.24 $\frac{1}{2}$	.25	.22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Butter	Wh. lb.	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	.29	.30	.23 $\frac{1}{2}$	.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	.....	.27	.24 1-6	.30	.25
Butter	Ret. lb.	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.94	25	.....	3.60	4.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	4.58 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.30	5.50
Eggs	Wh. Case.	5.50	15-23 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.30	.....	3.60	4.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	4.58 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.30	5.50
Eggs	Ret. Doz.	1.00	1.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.50	1.50	.15	1.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	2.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	.157 $\frac{1}{2}$	.25	.25
Potatoes	100 lbs.	1.00	1.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.50	.....	.02	1.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.00	1.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.75	.25-30	.95
Potatoes	Ret. lb.	.....	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.01	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$
Canned Vegetables	Per Case.	2.72 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.55	3.00	.....	.....	2.75-3.25	4.00	2.35-2.75	2.40-3.63 $\frac{1}{2}$	.15	2.95
Canned Vegetables	Per Can.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	15	.....	.....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.50	4.00-4.50	4.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	.20	5.00
Canned Fruits	Per Can.	3.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.00-4.50	4.60	3.25-4.46	3.30	2.35-2.75	2.40-3.63 $\frac{1}{2}$	.20	5.00
Canned Fruits	Wh. lb.	.20	.20 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05	.20	.25	.05	.04	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06	.08	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$
Boiling Meats	Wh. lb.	.051 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05	.....	.06	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06	.08	.08	.08	.10
Boiling Meats	Ret. lb.	.07	.04	.08	.07	.14	.10	.06	.09	.10	.10	.10
Steaks	Wh. lb.	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08	.15	.....	.14	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Steaks	Ret. lb.	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10	.15	.....	.14	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$

TABLE NO. 8—CONTINUED.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Lewis and Clark Co. Helena and Marysville.	Madison Co. Virgin- ia City and Pony.	Meagher Co. W. Sul. Sp's, T. wh- send, N. h't and Barker.	Missoula Co. Mis- soula.	Park Co. Livingston and Red Lodge.	Ravalli Co. Steven's, Le, Grantsdale and Cor- vallis.	Silver Bow Co. Butte.	Teton Co. Choteau and Din- payer.	Valley Co. Glasgow.	Yellow- stone Co. Billings and Colum- bus.
Flour: 1st Qual. Imp.	100 lbs.	\$2.66	.....	\$3.00	\$2.75	\$2.75	\$2.75	\$2.66	.....	.....	\$2.25-2.50
Flour: 1st Qual. Imp.	Pound.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flour: 1st Qual. Mont.	100 lbs.	2.30-2.25	.....	2.57 1/2	2.00-2.30	2.15 1/2	1.80-2.00	2.30-2.25	.....	.....	2.25-2.25
Flour: 1st Qual. Mont.	100 lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flour: 2d Qual. Imp.	100 lbs.	2.30	.....	.....	2.05-2.30	2.40	1.75-2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flour: 2d Qual. Imp.	100 lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flour: 2d Qual. Mont.	100 lbs.	1.46 1/2	.....	.....	1.45	1.48 1/2	1.02-1.20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flour: 2d Qual. Mont.	100 lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flour: 2d Qual. Mont.	100 lbs.	1.46 1/2	1.57 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.45	1.48 1/2	1.02-1.20	1.57 1/2	1.65	.....	1.45-1.60
Corn Meal	100 lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corn Meal	100 lbs.	1.87 1/2	2.07	2.05	1.85	2.05	2.53 1/2	1.75	2.38 1/2	.....	2.00-2.50
Roll'd Oats	100 lbs.	3.88 1/2	3.50	4.26	3.25	4.00	3.25	3.50	4.41 1/2	.....	3.75
Roll'd Oats	100 lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar	100 lbs.	5.73 1/2	6.12 1/2	6.02	6.08	5.90	6.00	5.87 1/2	5.94 1/2	.....	6.00
Sugar	100 lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tea	Wh. lb.	3.11 1/2	2.83 1/2	4.80	3.00	3.13 1/2	3.13 1/2	4.13-1.25	3.71 1/2	.....	25-1.00
Tea	Wh. lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coffee	Wh. lb.	2.22 1/2	2.28	2.27	2.25	2.24	2.24 1/2	41% -1.25	34 1/2	.....	.....
Coffee	Wh. lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lard	Wh. lb.	1.11	1.13 1/2	1.13	1.11 1/2	1.10 1/2	1.11 1/2	25-40	25	.....	.....
Lard	Wh. lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bacon	Wh. lb.	1.21 1/2	1.14	1.14	1.21 1/2	1.13	1.13 1/2	14	10 1/2	.....	11 1/2
Bacon	Wh. lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ham	Wh. lb.	1.21 1/2	1.14	1.14	1.21 1/2	1.13	1.13 1/2	14	10 1/2	.....	11 1/2
Ham	Wh. lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butter	Wh. lb.	2.41 1/2	2.21 1/2	2.24	2.25	2.20	2.20	25	27 1/2	.....	25
Butter	Wh. lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eggs	Wh. Case	5.37 1/2	6.00	3.1	5.25	5.58 1/2	5.37 1/2	4.25	3.80	.....	6.00
Eggs	Wh. Case	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potatoes	100 lbs.	1.16 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.40	1.75	2.80	2.80	1.83 1/2	1.00	.....	50-75
Potatoes	100 lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canned Vegetables	Per Case	2.66 1/2	2.75	3.03	3.00	2.81 1/2	2.81 1/2	96 1/2	2.58 1/2	.....	75-1.00
Canned Vegetables	Per Case	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canned Fruits	Per Can	8.63 1/2	4.25	5.55	4.50	4.27 1/2	4.91 1/2	2.62	1.15	.....	2.75
Canned Fruits	Per Can	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boiling Meats	Wh. lb.	1.05	1.06 1/2	1.08	1.05	1.05	1.05 1/2	4.00	3.00	.....	4.00
Boiling Meats	Wh. lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boiling Meats	Wh. lb.	1.11 1/2	1.11 1/2	1.11	1.11 1/2	1.11 1/2	1.11 1/2	1.05	1.05	.....	1.05
Steaks	Wh. lb.	1.12	1.13 1/2	1.13	1.13 1/2	1.12	1.13 1/2	1.07	1.06	.....	1.06
Steaks	Wh. lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—The expenses of living, as shown by the cost of principal table supplies, is an element to be considered in connection with rates of wages and their relative value, and also one of the principal inquiries by those contemplating immigration. The effort has therefore been made to ascertain the same in the several counties, and 117 blank schedules were sent out to principal dealers therein embracing the items appearing above. The inquiries were generally responded to. While at first thought there would appear to be no difficulty in getting exact prices by this method, practical application of the plan develops considerable. The prices fair to obtain from smaller towns as well as the larger; from lessor dealers as well as the greater; from communities off the lines of railroad as well as on them. It seems fair to obtain prices from smaller towns as well as the larger; from pay high wagon freights, therefore comes into the computation with the greater dealer on the railroad line who perhaps handles car load lots and has active competition. Again: Different dealers rate and grade their goods differently. "First quality imported flour" from Minneapolis, or Sioux City, or Spokane, are quite different propositions, and what is rated first quality one place may be rated second quality another. The same holds good as relates to Montana flour. The difference in grading quality prevails with many other articles. Greatly amplified tables might to some extent render them more exact, but not wholly. The object has been to present as nearly as possible within reasonable compass the average prices for the ordinary grades of the several commodities prevailing during the year stated.

TABLE NO. 9.—COST OF LIVING FOR FAMILIES IN MONTANA FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1894.

Bureau Number....	County.	Occupation.	NATIVE OR FOREIGN BORN.		YEARS IN U. S.		YEARS IN MONT.		AV. NO. OF PERSONS IN FAMILY.		RECEIPTS.		TABLE EXPENSES.									
			Husband..	Wife.....	Husband..	Wife.....	Husband..	Wife.....	Total.....	Minors....	Adults....	Months head of family employed.....	No. Persons paying Board.....	Amount earned by head of family	Total receipts including amount of family of Board	Flour and Bakery Goods	Tea, Coffee and Sugar.	Milk, Butter and Eggs.	Other Groceries.	Fruit and Vegetables.	Meat, Poultry and Fish.	
1	Cascade	Loco. Firemen	U. S.	U. S.	32	23	13	7	3 1/2	4	3	1	6	0	\$300 00	\$300 00	\$40 00	\$30 00	\$40 00	\$150 00	\$35 00	\$50 00
2	"	Pumpmen	"	"	44	37	3 1/2	3	3 1/2	2	1	1	11	0	1,011 00	1,011 00	21 50	27 00	75 00	180 00	35 00	65 00
3	"	Coal Miner	"	"	36	29	2	2	2	1	1	5	9	0	800 00	800 00	50 00	48 00	75 00	35 00	100 00	100 00
4	Dawson	Loco. Engineer	For..	For..	30	24	11	4	3	3	3	5	0	1,800 00	1,800 00	45 00	15 00	140 00	300 00	90 00	540 00	
5	Deer Lodge	Accountant	U. S.	U. S.	12	14	9	4	3	3	3	8 1/2	0	1,800 00	1,800 00	45 00	18 00	108 00	11 00	52 00	340 00	
6	"	Tinner	U. S.	U. S.	8	5	5	8	2	2	2	12	0	622 00	644 75	11 00	16 00	36 00	240 00	40 00	45 00	
7	"	Bollermaker	U. S.	U. S.	30	25	11	8	2	2	2	12	0	1,400 00	1,400 00	30 00	13 00	22 00	36 00	10 00	180 00	
8	Fathead	Carpenter and Joiner	"	"	45	19	2	2	4 1/2	2	2	6	0	688 00	688 00	25 00	13 00	22 00	36 00	10 00	180 00	
9	Gallatin	Carpenter	"	"	26	19	2	2	4 1/2	2	2	12	0	1,000 00	1,000 00	15 00	30 00	25 00	300 00	35 00	30 00	
10	"	Clerk in Gen. Store	"	"	42	31	13	13	2	2	2	9	0	600 00	600 00	7 00	15 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	40 00	
11	"	Sawyer and Engineer	"	"	42	31	13	13	2	2	2	9	0	600 00	600 00	7 00	15 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	40 00	
12	Granite	Engineer	For..	For..	17	10	13	6	4	4	4	12	0	1,200 00	1,200 00	30 00	30 00	17 00	50 00	60 00	100 00	
13	"	Mining	U. S.	U. S.	11	4	9	4	2	2	2	6	2	750 00	750 00	20 00	60 00	130 00	25 00	30 00	50 00	
14	"	Carpenter	U. S.	U. S.	34	32	8	5	3	3	3	8 1/2	0	150 00	150 00	60 00	50 50	82 80	50 00	35 00	67 00	
15	"	Painter	U. S.	U. S.	38	26	30	5	3	3	3	5	0	840 00	840 00	22 50	40 00	88 00	140 00	35 00	60 00	
16	"	Batterman	For..	For..	13	6	6	5	3	3	3	5	0	600 00	600 00	63 00	48 00	87 00	12 00	24 00	85 75	
17	"	Engineer & Machinist.	U. S.	U. S.	15	10	4	4	2	2	2	12	0	1,000 00	1,000 00	22 00	31 80	16 00	16 00	45 00	30 00	
18	"	Carpenter	U. S.	U. S.	13	15	4	4	3	3	3	9	0	1,200 00	1,200 00	30 00	30 00	132 00	125 00	75 00	50 00	
19	"	Mining	U. S.	U. S.	15	10	4	4	3	3	3	12	0	720 00	720 00	30 00	30 00	96 00	20 00	20 00	72 00	
20	"	Miner	For..	For..	15	5	5	5	3	3	3	8	0	380 00	380 00	36 00	30 00	48 00	20 00	25 00	40 00	
21	"	Miner	U. S.	U. S.	25	20	6	12	2	2	2	10	0	1,200 00	1,200 00	75 00	35 00	75 00	100 00	50 00	50 00	
22	Jefferson	Bookkeeper and Salesman.	U. S.	U. S.	18	21	10	6	3	3	3	12	0	1,200 00	1,200 00	25 00	35 00	50 00	190 00	25 00	75 00	
23	"	Mining	For..	For..	18	21	10	6	3	3	3	12	0	960 00	960 00	36 00	30 00	65 00	180 00	30 00	120 00	
24	"	Work in Quarz Mill	U. S.	U. S.	18	21	10	6	3	3	3	12	0	1,100 00	1,100 00	25 00	16 00	65 00	200 00	15 00	60 00	
25	"	Screen carrier in ore h.	U. S.	U. S.	18	21	10	6	3	3	3	12	0	932 80	932 80	25 00	16 50	60 50	200 00	56 00	84 44	
26	"	Carpenter	For..	For..	11	2	9	5	1	1	1	12	0	1,200 00	1,200 00	55 00	43 20	97 20	36 00	54 00	108 00	
27	"	Stationary Engineer	U. S.	U. S.	29	27	7	4	3	3	3	8	0	1,500 00	1,500 00	45 00	40 00	131 00	250 00	95 00	210 00	
28	Lewis and Clarke	Placer Mining	U. S.	U. S.	10	10	10	10	2	2	2	12	0	800 00	800 00	15 00	40 00	74 00	20 00	18 00	121 00	
29	Madison	Miner	U. S.	U. S.	16	15	10	6	3	3	3	8	0	720 00	720 00	18 00	40 00	80 00	20 00	50 00	65 00	
30	"	Laborer	For..	For..	16	15	10	6	3	3	3	8	0	103 50	103 50	13 00	23 00	90 00	10 00	5 00	50 00	
31	"	Carpenter	U. S.	U. S.	45	38	18	7	2	2	2	12	0	500 00	550 00	20 00	20 00	85 00	125 00	50 00	75 00	
32	Ravalli	Mach. in pump'g Mach.	U. S.	U. S.	45	38	18	7	2	2	2	12	0	1,080 00	1,080 00	20 00	40 00	70 00	65 00	50 00	70 00	
33	Park	Stationary Engineer	For..	For..	16	4	10	4	1	1	1	12	0	847 25	847 25	20 00	40 00	125 00	100 00	100 00	175 00	
34	"	Painter, etc.	U. S.	U. S.	39	39	5	4	2	2	2	10 1/2	0	1,000 00	1,000 00	100 00	100 00	125 00	100 00	100 00	175 00	
35	Yellowstone	Painter, etc.	For..	For..	40	45	10	12	6	6	6	12	4	1,000 00	1,000 00	20 00	40 00	70 00	65 00	50 00	70 00	

a Includes all Table expenses.

b Receipts and expenditures for 6 months.

TABLE NO. 9—CONTINUED—COST OF LIVING FOR FAMILIES IN MONTANA FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1894.

Bureau Number....	Own or Rent Home.	No. of rooms occupied.....	COST OF RENT, CLOTHING, FURNITURE, ETC.					MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.					RECAPITULATION.					
			Rents.	Fire and Light.	Boots and Shoes.	Hats, Caps and Clothing.	Dry Goods and Carpets.	Furniture.	School and other Books.	Paid to Charity and Religion, Etc.	News-papers Magazines and Stationery.	Medicines and Medical Attendance.	Tobacco, Cigars and Liquor.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Total Income.	Total Expenses.	Amount Saved.	Deficit.
1	Rent.....	4	60 00	50 00	25 00	50 00	20 00	24 00	8 25	10 00	10 00	50 00	15 00	20 00	300 00	655 00	00	355 00
2	Ovnl.....	4	37 20	37 00	40 00	67 00	27 00	24 00	8 25	20 00	15 00	21 00	7 25	.....	1,011 00	663 20	347 80	.....
3	Rent.....	4	72 00	21 00	50 00	100 00	80 00	25 00	10 00	25 00	8 00	45 00	.....	.....	800 00	837 00	.....	37 00
4	Ovnl.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125 00	.....	.....	.....	85 00	.....	25 00	1,080 00	705 00	285 00	.....
5	Ovnl.....	3	.....	100 00	85 00	150 00	120 00	45 00	18 00	90 00	18 00	70 00	40 00	48 00	1,800 00	1,400 00	400 00	.....
6	Ovnl.....	3	300 00	30 00	16 00	68 00	9 00	8 00	.....	38 00	18 00	3 50	12 00	5 00	1,644 75	1,423 50	221 25	.....
7	Rent.....	3	60 00	60 00	30 00	75 00	180 00	400 00	.....	15 00	25 00	12 00	50 00	50 00	1,400 00	1,647 00	.....	247 00
8	Ovnl.....	7	.....	.....	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 50	4 50	45 00	.....	.....	315 00	235 00	80 00	.....
9	Rent.....	5	108 00	35 00	11 75	50 00	20 00	.....	.....	25 00	8 00	22 00	.....	10 00	688 00	487 75	200 25	.....
10	Rent.....	10	.....	55 00	30 00	50 00	10 00	.....	10 00	25 00	8 00	22 00	.....	.....	1,000 00	665 00	335 00	.....
11	Rent.....	2	50 00	12 00	10 00	300 00	15 00	25 00	.....	10 00	8 00	40 00	5 00	10 00	600 00	290 00	300 00	.....
12	Rent.....	4	120 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	40 00	20 00	120 00	20 00	14 00	18 00	15 00	30 00	1,200 00	1,132 00	373 00	532 00
13	Rent.....	4	96 00	60 00	75 00	75 00	15 00	5 00	.....	57 00	7 00	40 00	5 00	8 00	750 00	532 00	218 00	.....
14	Ovnl.....	4	.....	35 00	25 00	75 00	10 00	.....	5 00	.....	.....	65 00	.....	.....	1,250 00	613 30	.....	463 30
15	Ovnl.....	6	130 00	70 00	50 00	90 00	10 00	11 25	.....	50 00	7 00	175 00	8 00	50 00	800 00	913 75	.....	75 75
16	Rent.....	8	.....	45 00	12 00	25 00	27 00	10 00	5 00	50 00	6 00	40 00	9 00	4 00	600 00	713 75	.....	113 75
17	Ovnl.....	2	18 00	115 00	15 00	75 00	40 00	.....	.....	22 00	25 00	15 00	12 00	125 00	1,000 00	635 00	364 95	.....
18	Rent.....	4	96 00	62 00	35 25	100 00	25 00	8 50	15 00	52 00	25 00	15 00	4 00	12 00	1,200 00	644 50	555 50	.....
19	Ovnl.....	4	45 00	45 00	25 00	50 00	5 00	.....	.....	35 00	15 00	20 00	4 00	.....	1,720 00	555 90	164 10	.....
20	Ovnl.....	4	.....	40 00	28 90	50 00	10 00	.....	2 00	10 00	2 00	4 00	.....	.....	800 00	302 00	78 10	.....
21	Ovnl.....	4	.....	30 00	15 00	30 00	10 00	50 00	.....	75 00	20 00	70 00	10 00	10 00	1,200 00	730 00	410 00	.....
22	Ovnl.....	5	.....	75 00	50 01	100 00	50 00	.....	25 00	.....	20 00	30 00	12 50	.....	1,200 00	739 50	460 50	.....
23	Ovnl.....	125	.....	58 00	48 00	50 00	36 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	70 00	12 00	.....	960 00	722 00	238 00	.....
24	Ovnl.....	24	.....	73 00	38 25	13 40	45 00	22 00	.....	24 00	3 00	134 50	7 00	100 00	1,000 00	882 75	217 25	.....
25	Rent.....	25	72 00	47 00	80 00	88 70	35 00	12 00	30 00	25 00	23 00	41 00	20 00	75 00	1,200 00	1,394 40	.....	194 40
26	Rent.....	2	.....	120 00	110 00	210 00	30 00	15 00	15 00	70 00	14 00	40 00	25 00	30 00	1,800 00	1,469 00	111 00	.....
27	Ovnl.....	6	.....	40 00	40 00	40 00	22 00	.....	.....	10 00	12 00	32 00	15 00	15 00	800 00	726 00	74 00	.....
28	Ovnl.....	4	134 00	60 00	20 50	50 00	18 00	.....	3 00	20 00	12 00	.....	15 00	1 50	720 00	607 50	112 50	.....
29	Rent.....	30	144 00	50 00	25 00	150 00	50 00	25 00	10 00	30 00	15 00	1 00	25 00	.....	1,030 50	913 50	621 00	210 00
30	Rent.....	3	.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	550 00	621 00	71 00	.....
31	Ovnl.....	33	.....	35 00	20 00	40 00	45 00	18 00	3 00	35 00	10 00	100 00	30 00	30 00	1,080 00	1,080 00	.....	.....
32	Ovnl.....	4	.....	50 00	50 00	25 00	200 00	.....	12 00	25 00	10 00	25 00	50 00	75 00	2,000 00	1,262 00	738 00	.....
33	Ovnl.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Ovnl.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Ovnl.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a, Total expense for Rent, Culinary, Furniture, etc. b, Ground Rent.

Labor Organizations

On the following pages will be found the Directory of Labor Organizations in the State for 1894, in the same form as presented in 1893, except those appearing below as reported to the Bureau by the several Secretaries thereof. Since the report of 1893, owing to the industrial depression and other causes, recent members thereof notify the Bureau that some of the smaller local lodges or unions had not maintained their organization, and others surrendered their charters and their membership became merged in other organizations. Possibly, others have failed to report, although blank forms and request were mailed to all of whom knowledge was obtained, except local lodges of the American Railway Union and Local Assemblies of the Knights of Labor, lists of which are given below through the courtesy of general officers thereof:

LOCAL UNIONS A. R. U.

Number.	Location.	Number.	Location.
No. 20	South Butte	No. 123	Troy
No. 32	Lima	No. 124	Havre
No. 33	Anaconda	No. 127	Livingston
No. 88	Helena	No. 128	Billings
No. 89	Great Falls	No. 129	Glendive
No. 93	Kalispell	No. 146	Glasgow
No. 107	Missoula		

LOCAL ASSEMBLIES ATTACHED TO D. A. No. 98, KNIGHTS OF LABOR OF MONTANA.

Name.	No.	Location.	Date Organized.	
Pioneer	2330	Butte	Sept. 13, 1882	Mixed Assembly
Nonpareil	3923	Helena	May 30, 1885	" "
Meaderville	3775	Meaderville	April 16, 1885	" "
Custer Banner	7205	Miles City	May 3, 1886	" "
Billings	1896	Billings	Dec. 23, 1885	" "
Miners & Laborers	7229	Granite	June 3, 1886	Miners and Laborers
W. R. Morley	3711	Anaconda	Mar. 27, 1885	Mixed Assembly
Butte City Clerks	5924	Butte	Nov. 2, 1890	Clerks
Walkerville	3689	Walkerville	Oct. 7, 1891	Mixed Assembly
Richard Griffith	3257	South Butte	May 11, 1891	Carpenters
Cooks & Waiters	3963	Anaconda	Dec. 4, 1891	Male Kitchen Employees
Cooks & Waiters	3918	Butte	Nov. 23, 1891	" "
Working Men	3210	Helena	April 22, 1891	Mixed Assembly
Women's Protective	3348	Butte	1891	Women only
T. V. Powderly	4565	Missoula	1891	Mixed Assembly
Philipsburg	2109	Philipsburg	Sept. 18, 1891	" "
Unity	1730	Red Lodge	Nov. 2, 1889	" "
Copper City Clerks	708	Anaconda	Feb. 16, 1893	Clerks
Belt Mountain	864	Nelhart	April 14, 1893	Mixed Assembly
Working Men	223	Butte	July 28, 1893	Mixed Working Men
Women's Protective	458	Anaconda	Nov. 8, 1893	Women only
Austro-Slavonian	461	Anaconda	Nov. 12, 1893	Austrian language
Barbers	311	Anaconda	Feb. 23, 1894	Barbers
Butte Crispin	467	Butte	Mar. 20, 1894	Shoemakers
Butchers	336	Anaconda	Mar. 2, 1894	Butchers
Butte Brewers	488	Butte	April 4, 1894	Brewery Employees
Kalispell	913	Kalispell	June 12, 1894	Mixed Assembly
Columbia Falls	901	Columbia Falls	June 13, 1894	" "
Belt	865	Belt	June 13, 1894	" "
Cokedale	749	Cokedale	May 6, 1894	" "
Basin	966	Basin	June 25, 1894	" "
Sons of Vulcan	942	Butte	June 20, 1894	" "
Juvenile	985	Anaconda	July 17, 1894	Mixed under age 18

TABLE NO. 10—DIRECTORY OF LABOR

Date of Report.	Name of Organization.	Location.	Date of Organization	Elect Officers.	Date of Meeting.
1894					
Aug. 6	Butte Miners Union	Butte	June 13, 1878	Semi-Annually	every Tuesday. ...
Aug. 11	Granite Miners Union	Granite	Sept. 28, 1888	1st Tue. Mar. & Sep	every "
July 23	Belt Mountain Miners Union	Neihart	May 10, 1890	1st meet. Mar. & Sep	every Saturday
Nov. 15	Belt Creek Miners Union	Belt	July 9, 1894	Semi-Annually	every Tuesday.
Oct. 10	Winston Miners Union	Winston	July 18, 1894	"	2d and 4th Sat.
Aug. 8	Mill and Smelter Men's Union No. 2	Great Falls	Sept. 21, 1892	Last meet Jun & Dec	every Thursday. ...
Aug. 10	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America	Butte	Mar. 19, 1890	Semi-Annually ..	every Thursday ...
July 23	Same	Great Falls	Dec. 6, 1890	"	every Wednesday ..
Sept. 10	Same	Anaconda	May 16, 1889	"	every Thursday ...
July 28	Same	Helena	April 10, 1889	"	2d and last Friday ..
Sept. 23	Painters and Decorators of America	Great Falls	Jan. 12, 1892	"	every Tuesday.
Aug. 12	National Brotherhood of Boiler-makers	Anaconda	Dec. —, 1891	1st meet. January ..	2d and 4th Wed.
July 20	Same	Livingston	Mar. 25, 1893	"	2d and 4th Mon.
July 20	Bricklayers and Masons International Union	Butte	April —, 1890	Semi-Annually	every Friday
Nov. 9	Same	Anaconda	Oct. 24, 1891	"	every Wednesday ..
July 21	Int'l Association of Machinists	Butte	April —, 1891	Semi-Annually	2d Tuesday
Nov. 4	Same	Livingston	May —, 1891	"	1st and 3d Friday ..
Nov. 23	Same	Missoula	Oct. 15, 1890	Semi-Annually	1st and last Sunday ..
Aug. 5	Same	Great Falls	June 16, 1892	"	2d and 4th Monday ..
Aug. 13	Iron Molders Union	Butte	Aug. 2, 1890	"	"
July 28	Same	Anaconda	Jan. 2, 1892	"	3d Friday
July 28	National Association of Stationary Engineers	Butte	Sept. 28, 1886	Last meet. Dec	2d and 4th Sat.
July 23	Same	Great Falls	May 9, 1893	Semi-Annually	1st and 3d Tue.
Sept. 20	Same	Red Lodge	Dec. 29, 1890	Last meet. Dec	every Thursday ...
Aug. 10	Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers	Butte	July 21, 1891	Semi-Annually	every Friday
Sept. 20	International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths	Butte	June 28, 1893	Semi-Annually	1st and 3d Wed.
Nov. 1	Same	Anaconda	July —, 1892	"	2d and last Thur. ...
Aug. 9	Granite Cutters Nat'l Union	Helena	Nov. 11, 1888	"	3d Saturday
Nov. 1	Stone Cutters Union	Great Falls	April 1, 1891	Semi-Annually	1st and 3d Monday ..
Sept. 10	Journeyman Tailors Union of America	Great Falls	Sept. 1, 1891	Semi-Annually	1st and 3d Monday ..
Sept. 17	Butchers Union	Great Falls	June 1, 1894	1st meet. January ..	1st and 3d Thur. ...
Sept. 8	Plasterers Union No. 110	Great Falls	Jan. 2, 1892	Semi-Annually	every Thursday ...
Sept. 3	Typographical Union No. 95	Helena	July —, 1883	"	1st Sunday
July 26	Same No. 255	Anaconda	"	"	"
July 24	Same No. 126	Butte	Aug. —, 1883	"	"
Aug. 5	Same No. 256	Great Falls	Nov. 7, 1889	"	"
Sept. 17	Same No. 277	Missoula	July 28, 1894	"	"
Nov. 1	Order Railway Conductors	Butte	Oct. 11, 1890	December	2d and 4th Sunday ..
July 21	Same	Glendive	June 22, 1886	"	1st and 3d Wed.
Sept. 14	Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Div. No. 262	Missoula	Jan. 20, 1885	1st meet. March ...	2d and 4th Monday ..
Sept. 30	Same Div. No. 274	Butte	1885	31st March	1st and 3d Sat.
Nov. 30	Same Div. No. 195	Forsyth	Nov. —, 1882	March	every Wednesday ...
Nov. 3	Same Div. No. 499	Kalispell	Aug. 28, 1892	Feb. 1st	2d and 4th Sunday ..
Nov. 5	Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen No. 194	Missoula	1880	June	1st and 3d Sunday ..
Nov. 1	Same No. 464	Helena	1889	1st Friday July ...	1st and 3d Friday ..
Nov. 1	Same No. 256	South Butte	April 5, 1885	31st Friday July ...	2d and 4th Thur. ...
Sept. 10	Same No. 4	Great Falls	June 7, 1891	Last meet. July ...	2d and 4th Sunday ..
Sept. 21	Same No. 34	Lima	May 8, 1889	"	every Wednesday ...
Nov. 2	Same No. 128	Glendive	Nov. 5, 1882	"	every Tuesday.
Sept. 27	Order R. R. Telegraphers	Butte	Dec. 1, 1888	Jan. 1st	"

PART III.

MANUFACTURERS AND GENERAL EMPLOYERS REPORTS OF INVESTMENTS, PRO- DUCTIONS, WAGES, ETC.

In pursuance of the duty of the Commissioner as defined in the law "to prepare from the official reports, and from whatever other reliable sources to which he may obtain access, as full and intelligible tables of the statistics of Montana as may be in his power," the attempt was made this year, and last, to obtain general statistics relating to the manufacturing and other productive industries of Montana by sending circular schedules by mail to all whose addresses could be ascertained. While the collection and record of these statistics seemed desirable, it is fair to say the law is at least not clear in requiring manufacturers and producers to furnish them and dependence was had on the courtesy of those engaged in such industries. In numerous cases repeated requests were made for reports and even then they were not always returned or if returned, were so imperfect as to be unavailable. The Commissioner obtained "all in his power." In some lines the industries are approximately complete; in others not. Those which were sufficiently complete to have value are presented.

If it is deemed desirable by the Legislature to collect and publish the productive statistics of the State, as a matter of contemporaneous information or historical record, it would seem wise to revise section 1973, Chapter CX, Fifth Division Compiled Statutes, wherein is defined the statistics of production to be collected, and it will be necessary to make it obligatory upon those in possession of the facts to furnish them to the officers charged with their collection. The statistics as therein designated were arranged and defined more than twenty years ago. Industrial and other conditions have very materially changed in Montana within that time, and it appears the statistical information called for should be revised to meet these later conditions.

Reports of employers under this title cover the employment of 3,600 persons. Where available the comparative average wages for the years ending June 30th, 1893 and 1894, respectively, are given. The decrease in nearly all avocations is material, as is also the average increased amount of "time lost from no work" as shown by the reports of employees. To obtain a uniform basis of representation the equivalent adopted this year for employees board is \$20.00 per month and board and lodging \$25.00. The wages and other conditions, except production, are approximately exact.

The failure of some employers in productive industries each year to make up reports, prevents the institution of comparative productions or the presentation of these tables as being complete exhibits of the productions of the State. It was thought possible these might be obtained and that it was at least the clear duty of the Bureau to make the attempt. Effort has been exhausted through the only available methods under the law and the Commissioner knowing the productions reported are incomplete in some industries, only presents them as those reported.

TABLE NO. 11.—PUBLISHERS' AND PRINTERS' REPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1894.

Tracing Number	No. EMPLOYEES.				Hours Constituting Day's Work	Days Constituting a Week's Work	How Often are Wages Paid	How Paid—in Cash or M/dse.	No. Days' Pay Withheld	If Paid by Piece, Price per 1,000 Em.	Capital Invested in Business	No. Floors Occupied	Square Feet of Floor Space Occupied	Are Sanitary Conditions Good?	Is Bus's Process Comp. with the Enl. June 30, '93?	If Not, Why Not?	What Legislation Would Be Beneficial?
	Male Adults.	Fem. Adults.	Boys	Total													
1	6		6	12	9	6	wkly	Cash	0		\$8,000	1	1,000	yes	no	a	(1)
2	6			6	10	6	Mly	"	0		1,000	1	1,000	"	yes		
3	1	1		2	8	6	wkly	"	3		8,800	2		"	no	b	(1-2)
4	1		1	2	9	6	Mly	"	0		1,000	1	720	"	no	a	(1-2)
5					9	6	"	"	0		4,000	1	750	yes	"	c	
6	1			1	8	6	"	"	0		1,000	1	480	"	"		
7	1			1	8	6	"	"	0		10,000	1	900	"	yes	b	(3)
8	1			1	8	6	"	"	0		400	1	540	"	no		
9	1			1	10	6	wkly	Cash	0		3,200	1	800	"	yes	b	(1)
10					9	6	"	"	0		4,000	1	1,500	"	no		
11					10	6	"	"	0		3,000	1		"	yes		
12					9	6	"	"	0		6,000	1	1,200	"	no		
13					9	6	"	"	0		2,500	1	800	"	S		
14	1			1	9	6	O. D.	Cash	0		1,750	1	1,750	"	yes		(1)
15					9	6	wkly	"	0		2,000	1	900	"	no		(1)
16					9	6	"	"	0	.35	5,500	2	2,400	"	yes		
17					4	6	mly	"	0	.35	12,000	1	1,800	"	"		
18					10	6	wkly	"	0	.50	10,000	1		"	"		(1-2)
19					8	6	"	"	0		5,000	1	140	"	no	b	(1)
20					9	6	"	"	0	.36	8,000	1	3,000	"	"		
21											2,700				"		
22	1	1	1	3	10	6		Cash		.40	1,300	1	768	yes	"		
23	1			1	9	6	wkly	"	0		E 5,000	1		"	S		
24	1			1	9	6	"	"	0	.50	7,500	2	3,200	"	yes		
25	17	1		18	9	6	"	"			50,000	2	5,000	"			
26	2	1	1	4	8	6	"	"	0		2,000	1	1,100	"	yes		
27					8	6	"	"	0		1,500	1	730	"			(1)
28					8	6	"	"	0		2,000	1	730	"	yes		
29	2		1	3	10	6	"	"	0		12,000	1	2,688	"	no	a	
30	2			2	10	6	mly	"	0		2,500	1	640	"	"		
31	4	1		5	9	6	wkly	"	0		15,000	1	4,500	"	"		(1)
32	3			3	10	6	mly	"	0		1,000	1	400	"	"		
33	1			1	10	6	wkly	"	0		4,000	1		"	no		(3)
34	2			2	9	6	"	Both	0	.40	1,100	1		"	"		
35	5		2	7	9½	6	"	Cash	0		E 5,000	1	1,750	"	yes		(1)
36	2			2	9	6	"	"	0		1,200	1	240	"	no		(1)
37	2			2	10	6	mly	"	0		2,000	1	600	"	yes		
38	3		1	4	10	6	wkly	"	0		4,500	1	1,776	"	"		(3)
39	4			4	9	6	"	"	0		5,000	1	600	"	no	b	
40	2		1	3	9	6	"	Both	0		2,800	1		"	yes		
41	36	8		44	8½	7	"	Cash	0		25,000	2		"	"		
42	26	4		30	9	7	"	"	0	.45	50,000	3	6,000	"	no		
43	43	2	3	48	9½	7	"	"	0	.50	200,000	3	14,500	"	yes	a	
44	1			1	8	6	"	"	0		2,000	1	784	"	"		
45	37	2	3	42	8½	7	"	"	0		100,000	2		"	"		
46	1		1	2	9	6	"	"	0		5,000	1	1,500	"	"		(1)

a. Low price of silver. b. General depression of business. c. Panic and reduction in wool and sheep values.

(1) Free coinage of silver at ratio of 16 to 1. (2) Protection of American products. (3) Protection to wool. Reports were received from 46 publishing and printing establishments; the amount of capital invested by them is \$611,000; the amount expended for labor during year ended June 30th, 1894, was \$339,670. Number of persons employed by them is 324—261 male adults, 14 female adults and 49 boys; 37 establishments having in their employ 210 persons, occupy 67,976 square feet of floor space, an average of 32½ feet to each employe.

AVERAGE WAGES (WITHOUT BOARD) OF PRINTERS EMPLOYEES, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS FOR 1893-1894.

Classification.	NUMBER REPORTED.		AVERAGE WAGES		Time.	Classification.	NUMBER REPORTED.		AVERAGE WAGES.		Time.
	1894	1893	1894	1893			1894	1893	1894	1893	
Managers		7		\$ 144 29	month	Apprentices	19	22	\$10 74	\$12 35	week
Editors	15	13	\$ 120 00	114 61	"	"Devils"	7	24	4 28	5 11	"
Solicitors	2	4	120 00	132 50	"	Paper Carriers	15	32	16 00	11 42	month
Adv. Ag'ts		5		72 80	"	Pressmen	10	4	*27 20	*17 50	week
Bookkeepers		11		95 27	"	asst.	2		16 00		"
Foremen	18	26	*30 55	*28 42	week	Feeders	6	7	8 83	7 43	"
Printers	57	45	21 16	22 86	"	Rulers	1	1	27 00	24 00	"
Reporters	9	10	28 33	28 55	"	Bookbinders	5	3	27 50	29 83	"
Stereotypers	3	1	29 66	35 00	"	asst.		2		14 75	"
Ass't Ster'typs	2	1	18 00	21 00	"	Bindery Girls	5	4	7 80	6 37	"

* Employed in large offices. † Employed in all offices. ‡ Including Pressmen and ass'ts in all offices.

TABLE NO. 12—FLOURING MILLS: YEAR ENDED June 30, 1894.

ABBREVIATIONS: W, wood; I, iron; S, stone; d, double; o. d, on demand.

Tracing Number.	Material of Building.....	Height in stories.	MILLING PROCESS.		Power used.....	Number of Horse Power.....	Maximum capacity in barrels in day of 24 hours..	Weeks mill operated in year.....	Why operations were suspended.....	Average number of employees.....	Hours in days work.....	Days in weeks work.....	How often wages paid.....	Paid in cash or merchandise.....	If any accidents occurred, nature of same.....
			Pairs of Rolls....	Runs of Stone....											
1	W. I.	5	13	.....	Water ..	200	400	.....	.....	15	10	6 wky.	Cash.	No ..	
2	W. S.	5	6 d	.....	" .....	125	150	.....	.....	4	11	.....	o. d.	"	yes (e
3	W.	5	10	.....	" .....	34	75	40	.....	3	12	6	"	"	
4	W.	3	4	.....	" .....	28	60	26	a	4	10	6	"	Both.	No ..
5	W. S.	3	8	.....	Steam....	45	80	25	b	7	10	6 wky.	Cash.	"	
6	W.	4	8	.....	Water ..	27	50	42	a	2	12	6	o d.	"	"
7	W.	4	.....	.....	" .....	25	e 50	40	c	2	11	7	"	"	"
8	W.	3	.....	.....	" .....	45	e 50	12	d	2	1	6	"	"	"
9	W.	3	8	.....	" .....	50	75	52	.....	4	12	6	"	"	"
10	W.	4	26	.....	W.-St ..	150	300	30	d	16	10	6 mly..	"	"	"
11	W.	3	6	.....	Steam ..	100	120	14	c	6	10	6	"	"	"
.....	.....	.....	89	2	.....	829	1,410	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a, Lack of business; b, out of business; c, lack of grain; d, no market; e, caught in belt gearing and killed.

TABLE NO. 12—CONTINUED—YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1894.

Tracing Number	No. Bushels of Wheat Ground.	No. Pounds Flour Produced.	No. Pounds Feed Produced.	Total Value of Product	Capital invested in Business.	Average weight of Wheat per Bushel.	Average value of Wheat per Bushel.
1	250,000	11,887,600	371,840	\$240,000	\$75,000	57	\$0 68
2	42,627	1,900,000	791,000	18,950	25,000	58	45
3	30,000	1,200,000	39,000	20,700	30,000	60	45
4	7,500	300,000	.....	5,050	20,000	60	60
5	e 32,500	1,300,000	330,000	19,000	4,000	.....	44
6	30,000	1,200,000	60,000	23,792	20,000	60	50
7	e 29,400	1,176,000	.....	e 17,000	e 4,000	.....	.....
8	e 3,714	e 148,570	.....	2,600	25,000	.....	.....
9	30,000	1,080,000	680,000	36,000	20,000	59	60
10	150,000	6,860,000	2,000,000	82,000	150,000	60	45
11	35,000	1,400,000	600,000	18,000	30,000	56	49
.....	640,741	27,952,170	4,871,840	\$483,092	\$403,000	.....	.....

e Estimated.

Reports were received from eleven, including the principal, milling companies, employing 65 persons with a maximum capacity of 1,410 barrels of flour in 24 hours run. The total capital invested in these is \$403,000; bushels of wheat ground 640,741; pounds of flour produced 27,952,170; pounds of feed produced 4,871,840; total value of product \$483,092. The totals of wages paid were not included in all reports and are omitted. All establishments but one pay in cash, and no pay is withheld on pay days. In reply to the request to estimate the increased consumption of Montana flour in past 12 months, one producer estimates it at 100 per cent; one at 50 per cent; one at 30 per cent and one at 20 per cent. while one says there is a decrease. Some at least have evidently based the reply on their own production. Only one reports the business prosperous as compared with preceding years. All but one report the quality of Montana flour improving; all but two state it apparently gives satisfaction to consumers and that the demand increases with use. As compared with best Minnesota or Dakota wheat, five state Montana wheat is as good; one says "better," and two say it is not. To the inquiry: Will Montana wheat average in grade with Minnesota or Dakota wheat; 3 say "yes"; I says "yes, under proper cultivation," two say "no"; one says "not in this locality"; and one says "not quite." The largest producing mill replies "yes," and the next largest "no."

FOLLOWING ARE COMPARATIVE WAGES AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS.

	1894	1893		1894	1893
Engineers, per month.....	\$82 42	\$94 00	Oilers, per day	\$2 00	\$2 00
Flour Packers, per day.....	2 75	2 44	Warehousemen, per day.....	.....	2 50
Laborers, per month.....	55 12	55 12	Wheat Cleaners, per day.....	2 25	2 25
Millers, head, per month.....	103 80	113 50	Sack Sewers, per day	2 50	.....
Millers, ass't, per month.....	76 95	81 62	Bookkeepers, per month....	89 00	.....

TABLE NO. 13.—MANUFACTURERS OF LUMBER

Abbreviations: o. d., on demand; N. M., no market; S., steam; W., water; H., horse.

Tracing Number.	Date of Report.	Kind of power..	No. Horse power.	Average number of employees....	No. of hours constituting days work	How often wages paid	How many days pay withheld....	Pay in cash or merchandise....	No. weeks Mill run past year....	Why operations suspended.....	Are employees required to work Sunday	If any accident occurred, nature of same	Capital invested in business	Expended for Labor year ended June 30, 1894.....
1	Aug. 25.....	W	16	3	10	o. d.	0	Both.	12	N. M.	no	no	\$1,200	\$300
2	" 6.....	H&W	1,000	179	11	"	0	Cash.	32	"	no	"	700,000	75,000
3	Nov. 1.....	S	40	40	10½	"	0	"	2	N. M.	"	"	5,000	3,000
4	July 28.....	W	8	3	10	"	0	Mdse.	2	"	"	"	1,000	100
5	" 12.....	S	30	20	10	mly..	15	Cash.	15	"	"	"	10,000	1,200
6	Aug. 19.....	S	20	3	10	ir	0	Both.	52	"	no	no	2,500	200
7	Oct. 24.....	W	8	1	10	mly..	0	Cash.	6	N. M.	"	"	800	750
8	" 17.....	S	25	15	10	"	8	"	20	"	"	"	2,000	2,000
9	Aug. 18.....	W	20	6	10	"	0	Both.	12	"	"	"	2,000	10,125
10	" 20.....	S	100	33	11	"	0	Cash.	13	N. M.	"	a	28,000	2,000
11	" 22.....	W	25	26	10	"	0	"	20	"	"	no	2,500	15,000
12	July 20.....	W	35	4	11	"	15	Both.	26	"	"	"	10,000	8,000
13	Oct. 18.....	S	85	50	10	"	0	Cash.	8	"	"	b	15,000	130
14	" 18.....	S	40	30	10	"	0	"	10	"	"	no	2,000	70
15	July 23.....	W	14	1	10	Yrly.	0	"	5	"	"	"	1,000	1,000
16	Aug. 28.....	S	12	1	10	mly..	0	"	0	"	"	"	2,000	500
17	" 22.....	S	14	3	10	o. d.	0	"	40	"	"	c	2,000	650
18	" 26.....	S	16	2	10	"	0	"	8	N. M.	no	"	2,500	45,000
19	July 15.....	W	16	8	10	"	0	"	6	"	"	"	3,500	36
20	" 28.....	S	12	1	10	mly..	15	Both.	3	N. M.	no	no	1,650	450
21	Sept. 6.....	S	25	2	10	wkly.	0	Cash.	12	"	"	"	100,000	5,036 00
22	July 20.....	S	12	4	11	ir	0	"	10	N. M.	"	"	2,500	250
23	" 25.....	S	75	15	10	"	0	Both.	20	"	no	no	1,000	600
24	Aug. 13.....	S	20	8	10	o. d.	0	Cash.	6	"	"	"	1,000	1,000
25	July 10.....	S	25	6	10	mly..	0	Both.	12	"	"	"	5,000	3,450
26	" 30.....	S	12	3	10	"	0	"	36	"	"	"	1,000	1,000
27	Sept. 1.....	S	20	8	10	ir	0	Cash.	32	N. M.	"	"	5,000	4,000
28	July 25.....	S	10	4	10	"	0	"	32	"	"	"	2,000	1,400
29	" 16.....	S	17	8	10	mly..	0	"	7	"	no	no	6,000	2,000
30	Aug. 16.....	S	16	4	10	"	0	Both.	2	"	"	"	1,500	330
31	July 17.....	S	20	10	10	"	0	"	1	"	"	"	2,000	525
32	" 12.....	W	20	4	10	mly..	15	Both.	50	"	no	no	4,000	1,200
33	" 26.....	W&S	30	5	10	"	0	"	30	N. M.	"	"	2,000	9,000
34	" 21.....	S	15	1	10	"	0	Cash.	28	"	"	"	30,000	
35	Oct. 25.....	S	10	5	11	"	0	"						
36	Nov. 10.....	S	50	15										
37	" 26.....	S	10	5	11	"	0	"						

a, Finger caught in gearing; b, Injury not stated; c, Thumb sawed off.

Reports were received from 41 saw and shingle mills in 1894 as against 52 reporting in 1893. While some of those operating in 1893 suspended operations subsequent to their report for that year it is known that others, including the largest producer of 1893, which has since been in operation, have not reported for the year ended June 30, 1894, although repeatedly requested. The amount of capital invested by 36 saw mill companies reporting in 1894 is \$1,052,150, as against \$1,466,850 reported by 49 companies in 1893. The product of those reporting in 1894 is 40,503,020 feet of rough lumber which is far within the actual product of the State. The product of the companies reporting in 1893, was as shown by the individual reports, 88,344,000 feet. (An error was made in giving the aggregate of the same in the First Annual Report.) The product of finished lumber in 1894, is stated by those reporting at 6,202,000 feet and 29,034,750 shingles. The total value of same, stated and estimated is \$384,686. The value per thousand feet placed on the product is materially less than in 1893.

The average number of employees reported in 1894 is 589, as against 1,054 in 1893; average number of working hours per day 10; 22 employers pay in cash, 15 in cash and merchandise and one in merchandise only. None report as working on Sunday.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1894.

Tracing Number.	PRODUCT YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1894.				Is industry prosperous as compared with preceding year.....	If not, why?
	Feet of Rough Lumber.	Feet of finished Lumber	No. Lath and Shingles.	Total Value.		
1	150,000	20,000		\$1,800	yes	
2	15,000,000	6,000,000	3,000,000	135,000	no	General depression
3	800,000			5,200	"	No market
4	80,000			1,000	"	Scarcity of money
5	e 2,000,000			e 20,000	"	Panic
6	300,000			3,750	same	
7	20,000			300	"	
8	225,000			1,800	"	
9	350,000			2,800	same	
10	3,000,000			18,000	no	Silver mining depressed
11	2,500,000			14,000	"	
12			6,200,000	9,313	"	No market
13	5,000,000			25,000	yes	
14	1,750,000			8,750	no	No market
15	60,000		100,000	1,020	"	
16	2,500			18	"	No market
17	150,000			2,550	yes	
18	60,000		150,000	1,290	"	
19	30,000			450	same	
20	78,000			1,250	no	No market
21	10,000			160	"	
22	e 5,000,000			50,000	no	
23	15,000	22,000		948	"	Mines closed
24	135,000			1,485	"	No market
25	987,520		439,750	11,000	yes	
26	75,000			600	"	
27	25,000			200	no	
28	250,000		125,000	1,375	"	
29	100,000			1,500	"	No market
30	150,000		30,000	2,220	"	Scarcity of money
31	252,000	60,000	250,000	5,185	"	Scarcity of money
32	est 300,000			2,000	"	
33	300,000	60,000	140,000	6,130	"	
34	200,000	40,000	100,000	3,300	"	
35	450,000			7,200	no	
36	500,000			6,000	yes	
37	165,000			1,512	same	
38	30,000			480	"	
39			5,000,000	10,000	yes	
40			1,500,000	2,100	"	
41			12,000,000	18,000	no	General depression

WAGES OF SAW MILL EMPLOYES AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS.

This includes only those whose wages were reported, and not the total number of employes reported.

Classification.	NUMBER REPORTED		AVERAGE WAGES.		Per	Classification.	NUMBER REPORTED		AVERAGE WAGES		Per
	1894	1893	1894	1893			1894	1893	1894	1893	
Blacksmiths	4	5	*\$2 25	*\$2 41	day..	Loggers	21		69 00	mo	
Carpenters		8		4 44	"	Machine men	24		2 85	day..	
Cooks	8	8	*37 50	38 13	mo ..	Offbearers	4	2	64 75	76 00	mo ..
Bolter	1	1	3 25	3 50	day..	Packers, shingle		2	2 76	a 10	
Drag Sawman	2	1	2 75	2 70	"	Rivermen	6	140	*3 00	*3 00	day..
Edgermen	5	4	3 08	2 89	"	Sawyers	24	28	*3 60	*3 71	"
Engineers	21	30	87 94	89 09	mo ..	Sawyers, shingle	3	1	3 25	a 10	
F remen	11	7	92 10	102 14	"	Teamsters	9	16	*41 11	*44 19	mo ..
General hands	254	505	*31 71	*36 50	mo ..	Choppers.....	29		*39 31		"

* With Board and Lodging. a, per thousand.

TABLE NO. 14—PRODUCING COAL MINES REPORTED FOR YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 1894.

Abbreviations: St., steam; C. A., compressed air; H, horse; E, electric.

Tracing Number.	Character of Coal.	No. of seams.....	Total thickness of seams	Dip of vein, deg..	WORKED THROUGH		GREATEST LENGTH OF		Kind of Power used	No. horse power..	AVERAGE No. EMPLOYES.				Total.....
					Drift.....	Slope.....	Drift.....	Slope.....			Above Ground.		Below Ground.		
											Men...	Boys..	Men...	Boys..	
1	Lignite.....	1	3	.....	yes	.....	150	53 H....	1	4	0	8	0	12	
2	Lignite.....	1	3	.....	yes	.....	151	250 H....	1	2	0	4	0	6	
3	Semi-Bit.....	1	7½	.....	yes	.....	6,180	StCA	960	142	.....	500	28	670	
4	Bitum.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	H....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	3	
5	Soft.....	3	6	45°	yes	.....	900	400 St....	.....	38	.....	74	3	115	
6	Lignite.....	3	5½	.....	yes	.....	750	25 H....	1	1	.....	2	.....	3	
7	Bitum.....	1	5	45°	yes	yes	6,336	1,000 St....	350	40	0	110	0	150	
8	Semi-Bit.....	6	48	20°	.....	.....	6,560	1,275 St. E	350	30	3	258	9	300	

TABLE NO. 14—CONTINUED.

Tracing Number.	Hours in days work	No. days pay withheld.....	Wages paid miners per ton.....	For "screened" or all mined.....	Is miner charged for powder, oil and smithing....	Is cost of same per day.....	Av. output per ton.....	Av. net daily wages of miners.....	Av. Cost Board and Lodging per w k	Days mine worked in year.....	Why operations were suspended.	No. persons employed June 30		Is business prosperous as compared with year ended June 30, '93
												1894	1893	
1	9	20	1 00	scr.....	oil.....	.....	3	3 00	6 00	208	a	12	15	yes....
2	10	20	1 10	A. M....	.....	07½	3½	3 50	6 00	225	b	2	5	no....
3	9½	0	1 00	.....	yes	20	4	3 75	6 00	270	b	75	520	yes....
4	.....	.....	1 00	.....	.....	50	3	3 00	7 00	112	a	3	3	.....
5	10	0	80-1 75	A. M....	.....	.....	2½	2 50	6 00	300	c	115	99	yes....
6	.....	.....	1 50	scr.....	.....	30	2	2 00	5 00	240	a	3	3	.....
7	.....	.....	90	A. M....	.....	.....	4	3 60	6 50	340	d	156	156	.....
8	10	20	87	scr.....	.....	20	3½	3 05	5 50	186	a	288	290	yes....

a, no demand for coal; b, strike; c, no cars; d, hot days.

The capital invested by seven of the eight companies or persons above reporting is \$2,727,200. The output of coal by the eight during the year ended June 30, 1894, was 732,666 tons of 2000 pounds each, valued at \$1,604,855.96. The output of coal by the same companies during the year ended June 30, 1893, was 664,114 tons. The average number of persons employed above and below ground during the year ended June 30, 1894, was 1259—300, of whom 3 were boys, above ground, and 999, of whom 40 were boys, below ground. The average output of coal per man is reported to be 3 1-5 tons per day; wages of miners average \$3.05 per day; average cost of powder, oil and smithing to miners as reported by the four largest operators is 30 cents per day to each miner. Average cost of boarding and lodging to coal mine employees is \$6.00 per week. Average number of days pay withheld is 20; average number of working hours per day is 9.7. All employees are paid monthly in cash. Three companies collect \$1.50 per month from each employee for hospital dues, and one company collects \$1.50 for married men and \$1 for single men. No companies report their employees work on Sunday.

AVERAGE WAGES COAL MINE EMPLOYEES AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS, 1894.

Classification.	Number employed	Average Wages	Per	Classification.	Number employed	Average Wages	Per
Bookkeepers.....	6	\$105 83	month.	Miners.....	696	\$0.80 to \$1	Ton....
Blacksmiths.....	11	3 50	day....	Mule Drivers.....	92	3 06	day....
Carpenters.....	5	3 35	.....	Timbermen.....	26	3 12	.....
Engineers.....	19	3 50	.....	Loaders.....	166	av. 2 50	.....
Firemen.....	8	2 43	.....	Ma. Runners.....	51	av. 3 75	.....
Foremen.....	4	122 50	month.	Ma. Helpers.....	40	av. 2 55	.....
Laborers.....	132	2 42	day....	Trappers, etc.....	30	av. 1 35	.....
Mine Boss.....	2	3 37	.....				

UNITED STATES TARIFF DUTY ON IMPORTED BITUMINOUS COAL FROM 1789 TO 1894.

Years.	Rate.	Duty per ton.
1789.....	2 cents per bushel, equals.....	\$0 56
1790-1792.....	3 cents per bushel, equals.....	84
1792-1794.....	4½ cents per bu-hel, equals.....	1 26
1794-1812.....	5 cents per bushel, equals.....	1 40
1812-1816.....	10 cents per bushel, equals.....	2 80
1816-1824.....	5 cents per bushel, equals.....	1 40
1824-1842.....	6 cents per bushel, equals.....	1 68
1842-1846.....	.....	1 75
1846-1857.....	30 per cent. ad valorem, equals.....	65 to 75
1857-1861.....	24 per cent. ad valorem, equals.....	55 to 65
1861-1862.....	.....	1 00
1862-1864.....	.....	1 10
1864-1872.....	.....	1 25
1872-1894.....	.....	75

1856-1866 reciprocity treaty with Canada, treaty abrogated 1866.

TABLE NO. 15—BREWERS, YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1894.

Abbreviations: S, stone; B, brick; Fr, frame; W, wood; occ, occasionally.

Tracing Number.	Power used.	No. of horse power	Material of Building.....	Height in stories.	Average number of employes.....	Hours in days work.....	Days in weeks work.....	Are employes required to work Sunday.....	How often are wages paid.....	Pay in cash or merchandise.....	No. days pay withheld.....	Was business prosperous as compared with 1893.....	Average weight of barley per bushel 1893.....	Average increase or decrease in price of barley per bushel as compared with 1893.....
1 Steam.....	35 B.....	4	29	10	7 yes	wkly.	Cash.	0 no	55 same	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 ".....	18 B. S.....	5	13	7	10	6 mly.	"	0 yes	48 2½c dec.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 ".....	25 B.....	6	10	6	occ	mly.	"	10 "a	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Hand.....	2 S. B.....	1	10	6	wkly.	"	"	0 no 1.	48 7c dec.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Horse.....	4 S. B.....	1	8	6	no	"	"	0 no 2.	48 6c dec.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Steam.....	10 B.....	2	12	occ	"	"	"	0 yes	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Hand.....	Fr.....	3	10	7	occ	o. d.	"	0 "a	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 ".....	B. S.....	3	10	6	no	mly.	"	0 no 2.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 Steam.....	35 B. S.....	3	18	10	occ	"	"	0 "a	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 ".....	20 B. S.....	4	23	10	6	occ	"	10 yes	50 same	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11 Hand.....	Fr.....	2	10	6	no	"	"	0 "a	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 ".....	S. W.....	2	3	10	6	no	"	0 "a	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13 Steam.....	12 S. W.....	2	5	10	6	no	"	0 "a	50 same	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

1, Closing of silver mines injured business. 2, general business depression.

The 13 Breweries above reported employ 116 men. The aggregate capital reported invested therein is \$599,000. The amount of barley reported and estimated as purchased by them during the year was 125,000 bushels. There were also purchased and shipped into the State by three Breweries 7,845 bushels of malt. The total production of beer in Montana for the year was 40,758 barrels valued at \$389,239.

WAGES (WITHOUT BOARD) OF BREWERY EMPLOYEES AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1894.

Classification.	AVERAGE WAGES.		Per	Classification.	AVERAGE WAGES.		Per
	1894	1893			1894	1893	
* Brewers.....	79 11	81 58	Month.	Cellermen.....	71 66	.....	.....
Bottlers.....	66 50	65 75	"	Laborers.....	59 50	.....	Month.
Bartenders.....	92 10	98 50	"	Malsters.....	86 66	.....	"
Coopers.....	90 50	83 50	"	Superintendents, etc.....	188 57	210 20	"
Engineers.....	91 00	92 75	"	Teamsters.....	77 70	81 39	"
Cooks.....	70 00	.....	.....	Watchmen.....	75 00	79 00	"

* The disparity between wages as reported by employers and employes comes from the fact that some "Laborers" employed in Breweries reported on Schedule No. 5 as "Brewers." The reports of employers doubtless give the correct wages for the several classified occupations.

TABLE NO. 16—BRICK AND SEWER PIPE MANUFACTURERS

Tracing Number..	Date of Report.	Kind of Power used.	No. horse power..	Average No. of employes.....	No. of hours in days work.....	Do employes work Sunday	How many days pay withheld....	Pay in cash or merchandise....	No. weeks works operated in past year	Capital invested in business.....
1	July 10.....	Horse.....	1	6	10	no ..	0	Cash.	7	\$8,000
2	Aug. 25.....	Steam.....	80	12	10	10	5	"	9	40,000
3	July 10.....	Horse.....	10	20	10	"	.....	"	15	5,000
4	July 21.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	est.	15,000
5	July 9.....	Horse and El.....	.....	30	16	somet	.....	Both.	.....	25,000
6	July 12.....	Steam.....	75	15	10	no ..	20	"	.....	50,000
7	July 9.....	".....	125	25	10	"	10	Cash.	32	75,000
8	Oct. 27.....	".....	185	63	10	yes ..	10	"	43	100,000
9	July 12.....	".....	50	32	10	no ..	15	"	.....	45,000
10	Dec. 21.....	".....	50	31	10	occ	.....	"	12	20,000

Reports were received from ten principal Manufacturers of Brick, etc., in the State employing 234 men; the average number of hours in day's work is ten; the aggregate capital invested is \$378,000; the aggregate product for year ended June 30th, 1894 was 10,035,500 common brick; 617,000 pressed brick; 2,397,590 fire brick; 20,800 feet sewer pipe and 10,000 bushels lime; the total value of product reported at \$171,432.

TABLE NO. 17—MANUFACTURERS OF CIGARS AND TOBACCO, YEAR ENDED

JUNE 30, 1894.

Bureau No....	Material of Building.	Height in stories.....	Floors occupied by factory.....	Square feet floor occupied.....	Are sanitary conditions good.....	AVERAGE No. OF EMPLOYES			No. of apprentices.....	No. hours continuing days work.....	Do employes work Sunday	How often are wages paid..	Paid in cash or merchandise.	No. weeks factory run in year	Is business prosperous? If not, why?
						Male ..	Female	Boys...							
1	Frame.....	1	1st	180	yes ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	no ..	wkly.	.....	48	yes
2	".....	1	1st	.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	"	"	.....	50	no (1)..
3	Stone.....	.....	1st	600	"	c 1	.....	.....	1	9	"	"	Cash.	.....	.....
4	Frame.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Brick.....	1	1st	200	yes ..	c 3	.....	.....	1	9	no ..	wkly.	Cash.	52	yes
6	".....	1	1st	280	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	"	"	"	52	no (1)..
7	Frame.....	1	1st	450	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	"	"	"	52	no (1)..
8	".....	1	1st	300	no ..	.....	.....	.....	1	9	"	"	"	52	yes
9	".....	1	1st	240	yes ..	c 1	.....	.....	.....	9	"	"	"	52	no
10	".....	1	1st	192	"	.....	.....	1	.....	9	"	wkly.	Cash.	20	"
11	Brick.....	1	1st	195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	"	"	"	44	yes
12	Frame.....	2	1st	.....	yes ..	.....	.....	1	.....	9	"	"	"	50	.....
13	".....	1	1st	240	"	.....	.....	1	.....	9	"	"	"	.....	.....
14	".....	2	2d	240	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	"	"	"	45	no (2)..
15	Brick.....	1	1st	330	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	"	.....	.....	.....	no (3)..
16	Frame.....	1	.....	.....	.....	d 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

c, self; d, self and wife; (1) Business depression caused by low price of silver. (2) General depression. 3) Money too scarce.

REPORTS FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1894.

Tracing Number..	Product year ended June 30, 1894.	Value of same....	Is industry prosperous as compared with preceding year.....	If not, Why?
1	500,000 common brick.....	\$4,000	same	
2	200,000 com. brick; 30,000 pressed brick; 40,000 fire brick, 8,800 feet sewer pipe.....	3,645	no	No demand for brick, etc....
3	1,000,000 common brick; 10,000 bushel lime.....	13,000	"	Financial depression.....
4	400,000 brick.....	8,000	same	
5	700,000 fire brick; 170,000 pressed brick.....	27,000	no	Account contraction of cur'v
6	600,000 com. brick; 200,000 pressed brick. 50,000 fire brick..	7,000	no	Little building done.....
7	1,500,000 brick.....	10,000	"	No demand.....
8	2,585,500 com. brick; 162,000 press'd brick; 1,607,590 fire brk	85,000	same	
9	2,000,000 com. brick; 39,000 pres. brick; 12,000 ft. sewer pipe	17,350	no	General depression.....
10	1,250,000 com. brick; 25,000 pressed brick.....	11,437	"	General depression.....

AVERAGE WAGES WITHOUT BOARD FOR EMPLOYEES OF BRICK MANUFACTURERS AS
REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS.

Classification.	1894	1893	Per	Classification.	1894	1893	Per
Foremen.....	\$125 33	\$123 00	month.	Engineers.....	\$3 78	\$3 84	day....
Moulders.....	3 33			Firemen.....	3 00	2 75	"....
Burners.....	81 66	98 20	month.	Laborers.....	2 46	2 57	"....
Setters.....	3 35	3 74	day....	Teamsters.....	70 86	70 20	month.
Crushermen.....	2 50	2 75	"....				

The 17 Manufacturers report "Capital invested in business"..... \$24,100
 Total number Cigars manufactured in State during year..... 1,325,450
 Total value of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured..... \$ 63,288

All Journeymen Cigar Makers in Montana belonged to the Salt Lake City branch of the Cigar Makers Union for the year ended June 30, 1894; In October, 1894, a Montana branch of the Cigar Makers Union was established with headquarters at Butte, and the Montana membership is now transferred to it. The following has been the general schedule of wages paid for Cigars the past two years.

Cuttings, per 1,000.....	\$12.00
Strip filler, per 1,000.....	13.00 to \$15.00 according to size.
Mixed filler, per 1,000.....	15.00 to 16.00 " "
Clear Havana, per 1,000.....	17.00 to 22.00 " "

The average weekly earnings of Cigar Makers, as reported by Manufacturers is \$18.00: of strippers, \$5.00.

TABLE NO. 18—REPORTS OF GENERAL EMPLOYERS, SHOWING CAPITAL, BUSINESS,

Tracing Number.	Business in which Engaged.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.					Why operations were suspended.	Hours constituting a days work	Days constituting a weeks work	Are employees required to work Sunday	Are seats provided for female employees	How often are wages paid	Are wages paid in cash or merchandise	No. days pay withheld pay day
		Male Adults..	Female Adults..	Boys.....	Girls.....	Total.....								
1	Butcher	2		1		3		12	6		mly..	Cash.		0
2	"	2				2	52	12	6	no	"	"		0
3	"	2				2	52	12	6	no	"	"		0
4	"	2				2	52	10	6	no	"	"		0
5	"	2				2	52	11	6	occ	"	"		0
6	"	2				2	52	14	6	no	wkly.	"		0
7	"	1				1			6	occ	o. d.	"		0
8	"	3				3	52		6 1/2	1/2 day	"	"		0
9	"	12				12	52	12	6		"	"		0
10	"	1		1		2					mly..	"		0
11	"	3				3	52	12	6	occ	"	"		0
12	"	4				4	52	14	6	no	"	"		0
13	"	2				2	52	10	6		wkly.	"		0
14	"	15	1			16	52	10	7	yes	mly..	"		0
15	"	5				5	52		2	no	o. d.	"		0
16	"	5				5	52		2	yes	"	"		0
17	"	4				4	52	12	6	occ	mly..	"		0
18	"	4				4	47	12	7	yes	o. d.	"		0
19	" and Cattle.	5				5	52	15	7	"	mly..	"		0
20	"	2				2	52		6		"	"		0
21	Contracting	4				4	52	10	6	no	wkly.	Cash.		0
22	Contract and Build.	4				4	cold.	10	6	"	"	"		0
23	Dry Goods, etc	2				2	52	12	6	"	mly..	"		0
24	"	1	1			2	52	10	6	"	yes	"		0
25	"	13	3			16	52	12	6	l	wkly.	mly..		0
26	"	10	2			12	52	12	6	"	s-mo.	"		0
27	"	1		2		3		12	6	"	wkly.	"		0
28	Dry Goods and Cloth	1				1	52	12	6		"	"		0
29	"	3	4			7	52		6	no	yes	o. d.		0
30	" Millinery	3	1			4	52	10	6	"	mly..	"		0
31	Drugs	1				1		12	7	yes	"	"		0
32	"	1				1	52	14	6	no	"	"		0
33	"	2				2	52	15	6 1/2	tim	"	"		0
34	"	2				2	52	18	7	"	"	"		0
35	"	1				1	52	13	6	no	"	"		0
36	"	1				1	52	14	7	"	"	"		0
37	"	3		1		4	52	10	7	yes	mly..	Cash.		0
38	"	2				2	52	14	7 1/2	da.	"	"		0
39	"	2				2	52	14	7	yes	"	"		0
40	"	1				1		12	7	"	"	"		0
41	"	7				7	52	13	7	"	o. d.	"		0
42	"	1				1	52	13	7	"	mly..	"		0
43	"	1		1		2	52	12	6	yes	wkly.	"		0
44	"	5				5	52	12	7	"	mly..	"		0
45	"	2				2	52	14	7	"	"	"		0
46	"	1				1	52		7	"	"	"		0
47	"	1				1		14	7 1/2	da.	mly..	"		0
48	"	6				6		14	6	"	"	"		0
49	"	1				1		10	7	"	"	"		0
50	"	2				2		14	7	"	"	"		0
51	"	1				1				"	"	"		0
52	"	1				1				yes	"	"		0
53	"	3				3		15	7	"	"	"		0
54	"	1				1	52	13	6 1/2	1/2 da.	"	"		0
55	"	1		1		2	52	17	7	yes	"	"		0
56	"	1				1	52	12	7	"	"	"		0
57	"	1				1	16	13	6	no	"	"		0
58	Foundry, M. Shop etc	25	1	4		30	52	10	6	"	"	"		15
59	"	8		1		9		10	6	occ	"	"		15
60	"	20				20	52	10	6	no	"	"		15
61	"	25		2		27	50 fire..	10	6	"	"	"		8
62	"	4		3		7	52	10	6	occ	"	"		15
63	Boilershop	4				4	24	10	6	no	"	"		0
64	General Merchandise	3				3			6 1/2	1/2 da.	o. d.	"		0
65	"	3				3	52	14	7	no	mly..	"		0
66	"	1	2			3	52		7	"	"	"		0
67	"	1				1	52	12	7	yes	"	"		0
68	"	1				1	52	10	7	"	o. d.	"		0
69	"	2				2	52	11	6	no	mly..	"		0
70	"	4	1			5	52		6	"	yes	"		0
71	Gen. Mer. and Farm.	12				12	52	10	6	"	"	"		0
72	General Merchandise	1				1	6	10	6	"	"	Both.		0
73	"	2				2			7	yes	"	Cash.		0
74	"	1				1	48	10	6	no	"	"		0
75	"	3				3			7	yes	mly..	Both.		20
76	"	1				1	52	12	7	occ	o. d.	Cash.		0
77	"	3	1			4	52	14	7	yes	yes	"		0
78	"	1				1	30	15	6	no	"	"		0
79	"	1				1	26	12	6	"	mly..	"		0
80	"	2				2	52	13	7	yes	"	"		0
81	"	1				1	52	10	6	no	"	Both.		0

LABOR EXPENSES AND GENERAL CONDITIONS, FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1894.

Tracing Number.	If in building floors occupied.	Sq. feet floor space occupied.	Are sanitary conditions good.	If 3 or more stories high, has it outside from fire escape.	Capital invested in business.	Value of product or amount of business done in the year.	Amount expended for labor during year.	Is business persons compared with preceding year.	If not, Why?
1	1	1,600	yes	yes	\$3,000	\$12,000	\$1,440	no	
2	1	2,500	yes	yes	2,500	20,000	1,000	no	
3	1		yes	yes	6,000	42,094	2,444	same.	
4	1		yes	yes	5,000	3,000	920	yes	
5	1	360	no	yes	5,000			no	
6	1		yes	yes	9,000	34,000	4,200	no	
7	1	800	"	"	1,000		700	no	
8	1	1,440	"	"	8,000	15,000	2,400	same.	
9	1	2,500	"	"	10,000	105,123	13,000	yes	
10					5,000				
11	1		yes	"	2,000			no	
12	1		"	"	8,000	50,400	5,100	"	
13	1	4,000	"	"	10,000	110,000	3,600	"	Depression; closing of silver mines.
14					65,000	400,000	15,000	"	Silver too low
15					8,000	25,000	2,000		
16					15,000			no	
17	1		yes	"	5,000				
18	1	1,200	"	"	1,800	8,800	2,200	no	Closing of mines.
19		500	"	"	20,000	25,000	2,500	"	Silver too low
20	1		"	"	5,000	15,000	1,380	yes	
21					5,000	30,000	10,000	"	
22					3,000	11,250	3,650	no	General stagnation of business.
23	1	210	yes	"	15,000	27,000	2,000	yes	
24									
25	1		"	"	15,000			no	
26					43,461	100,615	15,120	"	Not money enough in country.
27	3	11,250	yes	no	15,000	10,000	900	"	On account of financial depression.
28		200	"	"					Depression in Lumber and Mining Industries.
29	1&2	8,125	"	"				yes	
30	1	2,875	"	"				no	Depression.
31					12,000	15,000	1,400	"	Hard times.
32	1	1,800	yes	"	8,000	9,000	1,200	yes	
33	1	1,800	"	"	35,000		1,200	no	Panic, washouts and strikes.
34	1	150	"	"	30,000	15,000	1,800	yes	
35	1	1,920	"	"	5,000	5,000	600	"	
36	1	400			5,000			no	
37	1	200	yes	"	20,000	36,000	2,070	yes	
38	2	3,840	"	"	15,000	35,000	3,300	"	
39	1		"	"	8,500	15,198	2,500	"	
40	1	720	"	"	5,000	9,000	1,200	no	Strikes and general depression
41	1		"	"	75,000			yes	
42	1	1,250	"	"	3,000	12,000	1,200	"	
43	1	2,200	"	"	10,000	13,000	1,560	no	
44	1	2,640	"	"	32,000	65,000	5,800	"	
45	1	2,000	"	"	10,000	20,000	1,800	yes	
46	1	497	"	"	30,000	24,000	1,200	no	
47					3,500	7,000	270	"	Low price of silver; depression and strike.
48	1&2	3,960	yes	"	33,000	84,000	5,220	"	Low price of silver.
49	1	1,000	"	"	5,000	36,000		"	Strikes and demonetization of silver
50	1		"	"	5,000	6,000	600		
51	1	1,650	"	"	8,000	12,000	1,500	no	Scarcity of money and dull times.
52					3,500	10,000	900	yes	
53	1	2,900	yes	"	10,000	35,000	3,600	same.	
54	1	2,250	"	"	1,500	11,000	600	no	Depression.
55								yes	
56	1	1,500	yes	"	5,000	13,500	900		
57	1	1,160	"	"			300	no	
58					73,000	100,000	30,000	"	General depression.
59	1	400	"	"	4,000	5,000	2,500	"	Silver too low
60	1		yes	"	82,000		13,462	"	Silver too low
61	1	10,825	"	"	50,000	60,000	24,000	"	Silver too low
62	1	31,160	"	"	100,000	100,000	45,737	"	Silver too low
63	1	2,400	"	"	5,000	5,679		"	Silver too low
64					10,000			yes	
65	1	4,500	yes	"	20,000	58,000	3,500	"	
66					5,000	15,000		same.	
67	1	500	yes	"	1,000	3,000	300	no	Hard times.
68					3,000	14,000	500	yes	
69	1	3,125	yes	"	18,000	65,000	1,680	"	
70	1	3,500	"	"	25,000	55,000	3,000	"	
71					30,000	20,000	3,500	"	
72			yes	"	6,000	18,000	90	no	
73	1	2,300	yes	"	18,000				
74	1	1,920	"	"	4,000	6,000	480	no	Scarcity of money.
75					7,000	10,000	800	yes	
76	1	600	yes	"	3,000	6,000	480	same.	
77	1&2	7,000	"	"	25,000	40,000	1,440	yes	
78					7,000	15,000	750	"	
79	1		yes	"	20,000	30,000	450	same.	
80	1	1,700	"	"	8,000	38,000	1,200	no	Low price of silver
81	1		"	"	4,000	15,000	500	"	Closing of silver mines

TABLE NO. 18

Tracing Number.	Business in which Engaged.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.					Total	Weeks employ- ment given dur- ing year	Why operations were suspended.	Hours constituting a days work	Days constituting a weeks work	Are employees re- quired to work Sunday	Are employees pro- vided for female em- ployes	How often are wages paid	Are wages paid in cash or merchan- dise	No. days pay with- held pay day
		Male Adults...	Female Adults..	Boys	Girls	Total										
82	General Merchandise	1	...	...	...	1	25	12	6	no	...	...	...	mly..	Cash.	0
83	"	1	...	...	...	1	40	12	6	...	...	...	...	"	Both.	0
84	"	6	...	1	...	7	...	14	6	...	...	...	...	"	Cash.	0
85	"	1	...	...	...	1	52	10	6	yes	...	...	...	...	...	0
86	"	1	...	...	...	1	52	14	6	no	...	...	...	o. d.	"	0
87	"	1	...	...	...	1	52	10	6	...	...	...	...	mly..	"	0
88	"	50	...	2	...	52	52	12	6	yes	...	...	...	wkly.	"	0
89	"	...	3	...	...	3	52	12	6	no	...	...	...	mly..	"	0
90	"	4	...	1	...	5	52	13	6	...	...	...	...	"	"	0
91	"	4	...	...	...	5	52	10	6	...	...	...	yes	"	"	0
92	"	3	...	...	...	3	52	12	6	...	...	...	...	"	"	0
93	"	3	...	...	...	3	30	10	6	yes	...	...	...	o. d.	"	0
94	"	3	...	...	...	3	...	12	6	occ	...	...	...	mly..	"	0
95	"	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	no	...	...	...	...	"	Both.	0
96	"	2	...	...	...	2	52	10	6 1/2	da.	...	...	...	"	Cash.	0
97	"	1	...	1	...	2	52	13	6	no	...	...	yes	"	Both.	0
98	"	2	...	1	...	3	52	10	6	...	...	...	...	"	Cash.	0
99	"	1	...	...	...	1	52	13	6	...	...	...	...	"	"	0
100	"	1	...	...	...	1	33	...	...	...	...	...	o. d.	"	"	0
101	"	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	no	...	...	...	...	mly..	"	0
102	"	1	...	...	...	1	52	10	6	...	...	...	...	"	Both.	0
103	"	4	...	...	...	4	52	16	6	...	...	...	...	"	Cash.	0
104	"	4	...	...	...	4	52	12	7 1/2	da.	...	...	...	"	"	0
105	Grocery	1	...	...	...	1	37	12	6	no	...	...	...	"	Both.	0
106	"	6	...	2	...	10	52	12	6	no	...	...	...	wkly.	Cash.	0
107	"	2	...	...	...	2	52	14	6	...	...	...	...	o. d.	"	0
108	"	1	...	...	...	1	52	10	6	...	...	...	...	mly..	"	0
109	"	1	...	...	...	1	52	17	6	...	...	...	...	"	"	0
110	"	1	...	...	...	1	52	12	6 1/2	da.	...	...	...	"	"	0
111	"	3	...	...	...	3	52	13	6	no	...	...	...	"	"	0
112	"	4	...	...	...	4	52	13	6	...	...	...	...	o. d.	Both.	0
113	"	4	...	...	...	3	...	15	6	...	...	...	...	mly..	"	0
114	"	1	...	1	...	1	52	11	6	...	...	...	...	"	Cash.	0
115	Hardware	2	...	...	...	2	52	10	6	yes	...	...	...	"	"	0
116	"	2	...	...	...	2	...	11	6	no	...	...	...	"	"	0
117	"	2	...	...	...	2	52	10	6 1/2	da.	...	...	...	"	Both.	0
118	"	11	...	...	...	11	52	10	6	no	...	...	...	"	Cash.	0
119	"	1	...	...	...	1	45	10	6	...	...	...	...	wkly.	"	0
120	"	1	...	...	...	1	...	11	6	...	...	...	...	"	"	0
121	"	1	...	...	...	1	...	10	6	occ	...	...	...	o. d.	"	0
122	"	3	...	...	...	3	52	10	6	no	...	...	...	mly..	"	0
123	"	2	...	...	...	2	...	10	6	...	...	...	...	"	"	0
124	"	1	...	...	...	1	...	10	6	...	...	...	...	o. d.	"	0
125	"	3	...	...	...	3	52	13	6	occ	...	...	...	wkly.	"	0
126	Hotel	1	...	...	...	1	52	12	7	yes	...	...	...	o. d.	"	0
127	"	2	...	...	...	2	52	14	7	...	...	...	yes	mly..	"	0
128	"	5	...	...	...	5	...	12	7	...	...	...	...	"	"	10
129	"	7	...	6	1	13	52	12	7	...	...	...	...	"	"	0
130	"	7	...	2	...	9	52	14	7	...	...	...	...	o. d.	"	0
131	"	9	...	5	...	14	...	14	7	...	...	...	...	mly..	"	10
132	"	2	...	...	...	2	52	14	7	...	...	...	...	"	"	0
133	"	2	...	...	...	2	52	12	7	...	...	...	...	"	"	0
134	"	6	...	...	...	6	52	12	7	...	...	...	...	"	"	0
135	"	4	...	1	...	5	52	11	7	...	...	...	...	"	"	0
136	"	4	...	1	...	5	52	15	7	...	...	...	...	"	"	0
137	"	6	...	...	...	6	52	12	7	...	...	...	...	o. d.	"	0
138	"	3	...	...	...	3	...	12	7	...	...	...	...	mly..	"	0
139	"	4	...	...	...	4	...	12	7	...	...	...	...	"	"	0
140	"	3	...	...	...	3	52	13	7	...	...	...	...	"	"	0
141	"	3	...	...	...	3	52	10	7	...	...	...	...	"	"	0
142	"	1	...	...	...	1	52	14	7	...	...	...	...	"	"	0
143	"	3	...	...	...	3	52	7	7	...	...	...	...	wkly.	"	0
144	"	9	...	...	...	9	...	12	7	...	...	...	...	mly..	"	0
145	"	4	...	...	...	4	52	12	7	...	...	...	...	o. d.	"	0
146	"	43	...	...	...	43	52	7	7	...	...	...	...	mly..	"	0
147	"	3	...	...	...	3	52	10	7	...	...	...	...	wkly.	"	0
148	"	3	...	...	...	3	52	12	7	...	...	...	...	mly..	"	0
149	"	4	...	...	...	4	52	10	7	...	...	...	...	wkly.	"	0
150	"	21	...	...	...	21	52	10	7	...	...	...	...	mly..	"	0
151	"	1	...	...	...	1	...	18	7	...	...	...	...	"	"	0
152	"	8	...	...	...	8	...	10	7	...	...	...	...	"	"	0
153	"	3	...	...	...	3	52	...	7	...	...	...	...	"	"	15
154	"	1	...	...	...	1	...	12	7	...	...	...	...	"	"	0
155	"	6	...	...	...	6	52	...	7	...	...	...	...	"	"	10
156	"	7	...	...	...	7	...	12	7	...	...	...	...	"	"	0
157	"	3	...	...	...	3	52	13	7	...	...	...	...	"	"	0
158	"	6	...	...	...	6	...	12	7	...	...	...	...	o. d.	"	0
159	"	1	...	...	...	1	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	wkly.	"	0
160	Jewelry	4	...	...	...	4	52	9	6	no	...	...	...	"	"	0
161	"	2	...	...	...	2	52	10	6	...	...	...	...	"	"	0
162	"	1	...	...	...	1	...	8	6	...	...	...	...	mly..	"	0

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TABLE NO. 18

Tracing Number.	Business in which Engaged.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.					Weeks employment given during year...	Why operations were suspended.	H us constituting a days work....	Days constituting weeks work....	Are employees required to work Sunday.....	Are seats provided for female employees.....	How often are wages paid	Are wages paid in cash or merchandise.....	No. days pay withheld pay
		Male Adults ..	Female Adults ..	Boys	Girls	Total									
163	Jewelry	1				1			10	6	no ..		wkly.	Cash.	0
164	"	2				2	52		10	6	"		"	"	0
165	"	9				9	52		10	6	"		"	"	0
166	"	1				1	52		9	6	"		"	"	0
167	Laundries, Steam	5				6			10	6	no ..		wkly.	"	0
168	"	3	16			19			10	6	"		o. d.	"	0
169	"	6	21			27			10	6	"		wkly.	"	0
170	"	3	9			12			10	6	"		mly.	"	6
171	Painting, etc.	10				10	40	T	9	6	"		wkly.	"	0
172	"	13				13			9	6	"		"	"	0
173	Produce	2				2			10	6	"		"	"	0
174	"	2				2			10	6	"		"	"	0
175	"	2				2			10	6	"		"	"	0
176	"	2				2			10	6	"		"	"	0
177	Saddlery, etc.	4		1		5	52		10	6	"		"	"	0
178	"	4				4	52		10	6	"		"	"	0
179	Tailoring	11				11	52		10	6	"		"	"	0
180	"	15				15	52		10	6	"		"	"	0
181	"	4	1			5	52			6	"		"	"	0
182	"	4				4			10	6	"		"	"	0
183	"	1				1	52		8	6	"		"	"	0

* and Board and Lodging. T, Lack of work.

LEGISLATION SUGGESTED.

Responses of general employers to inquiry: "What State or National legislation would be beneficial to your business?" (All responses of a partisan nature in the State are omitted. The question of tariff on wool is not esteemed to be of a partisan nature in Montana.) The numbers refer to foregoing reports.

"Free and unlimited coinage of silver." 2, 7, 14, 18, 25, 28, 35, 36, 42, 43, 48, 61, 63, 70, 76, 78; 82, 88, 90, 94, 95, 101, 103, 106, 108, 113, 116, 118, 135, 142, 157, 159, 161, 162, 167, 169, 171, 173, 182.

"High tariff on wool." 16, 77, 84, 157, 159, 95.

"Compel ranchers or any one dealing in meats to pay same license as butchers." 20.

"Construction of dams or reservoirs for irrigation purposes by the State." 25. "Irrigation," 66.

"A pharmacy law similar to that in many Eastern States." 41.

"Stop foreign immigration." 50.

"State wage scale and government protection of property." 53.

"Government ownership of railroads." 55.

"Compel Assessors to assess everybody personally." 93.

"A State law increasing the license for selling intoxicating liquors. A law that will effect the extermination of stock destroying animals." 102.

"Free coinage of all American silver." 117.

"A state law to protect hotel men." 144, 146.

"Elect all officers by popular vote." 148.

"High license on those taking orders from samples for clothing made outside the State." 179, 181, 182.

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Tracing Number.	If in building floors occupied..	Sq. feet floor space occupied	Are sanitary conditions good.....	If 3 or more stories high, has it outside fire escape.....	Capital invested in business.....	Value of product or amount of business done in the year	Amount expended for labor during year	Is business prosperous compared with preceding yr.	If not, why?
163	.....	.....	yes ..	.....	\$1,500	\$1,800	\$650	.....	For 6 months.....
164	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	12,000	1,800	no ..	.....
165	2	2,068	“	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Depression caused by demonetization of silver.....
166	1	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
167	1	2,500	.....	.....	4,000	7,000	3,500	no ..	.....
168	1&B	4,000	yes ..	.....	15,000	20,000	*6,000	yes ..	.....
169	2	4,900	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	no ..	Silver too low
170	1	2,100	“	.....	4,000	10,000	3,450	yes ..	.....
171	3	4,000	“	.....	30,000	50,000	10,000	no ..	General depression
172	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,000	86,000	13,380	“	Adverse silver legislation
173	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	40,000	1,800	.....	.....
174	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,000	60,000	.....	yes ..	.....
175	2	4,800	yes ..	.....	.....	.....	8,300	no ..	.....
176	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
177	1	2,100	“	.....	5,500	6,000	4,680	no ..	Hard times
178	1	2,000	“	.....	15,000	12,000	2,184	same.	.....
179	1	420	“	.....	7,000	27,393	13,574	no ..	General depression of business.....
180	1	4,000	“	.....	10,000	.....	10,000	“	Silver too low
181	2	.....	“	.....	5,000	20,000	6,000	yes ..	.....
182	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	4,000	.....	no ..	Too many taking orders from samples
183	2	185	yes ..	.....	500	3,000	1,500	yes ..	.....

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR OF EMPLOYEES AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS.

BUTCHERS.

The average monthly wages of Butchers are \$90.66; of Meat Cutters \$85.14; of Helpers \$58.75; of Deliverymen \$78.46. The average number of working hours as reported by 15 employers is 12. Six employers reduced wages of employees 15.77 per cent.

DRUG STORES.

The average wages of Drug Clerks as reported by 25 employers are \$88.88; apprentices or assistants average \$45.00; the number of working hours range from 10 to 18 per day or an average of 13½. Employees are required to work Sundays.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOPS.

The average wages of Foremen are \$5.22 per day; of Machinists \$4.04; of Moulders \$4.00; of Pattern Makers \$4.00; of Cupola Tenders \$3.08; of Blacksmiths \$4.10; of Core Makers \$3.37; of Helpers and Laborers \$2.56. The average number of working hours per day is 10. No Sunday work.

HOTELS.

The average wages of Hotel Clerks are \$43.26 per month; of Chefs \$103.75; of First Cooks \$61.65; of Second Cooks \$40.00; of Housekeepers \$42.75; of Waiters (male) \$33.23; of Waiters (female) \$23.93; of Chambermaids \$22.94; of Laundresses \$21.39; of Laundrymen \$32.50; of Dishwashers \$24.53; of Yardmen and Porters \$27.33; of Elevator and Bell Boys \$15.00; of Bartenders \$53.12. Engineers average \$70.00 per month (Boarding and Lodging furnished.) Five Employers report an average reduction of wages of Clerks of 17.55 per cent; of Chambermaids 22-22 per cent; of second Cooks 20.64 per cent; of Dishwashers 29.42 per cent; of Porters and Yardmen 21.25 per cent. Eight employers have reduced wages of Chefs and first Cooks an average of 18 per cent. Waiters and Waitresses have been reduced by seven employers an average of 25.81 per cent; 3 reduced Laundresses 16.66 per cent and Barkeepers 19.51 per cent.

JEWELERS AND WATCHMAKERS.

The average wages of Jewelers and Watchmakers are \$28.88 per week, the average number of working hours is $9\frac{1}{2}$ per day.

MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS.

(Dry Goods, General Mdse., Groceries, Hardware, Etc.)

The monthly wages of male Dry Goods Clerks average \$96.50, of female Clerks \$47.50; 11.1 is the average number of working hours. Clerks in mercantile establishments (dry goods stores excepted) average \$75.62 per month; Managers of stores and Department Managers \$109.16 per month; Warehousemen \$78.33 per month, and Deliverymen and Drivers \$64.13 per month.

Working hours in general merchandise establishments and grocery stores average 12 per day; in hardware stores $10\frac{1}{2}$ per day. Eight employers reduced salaries of Clerks and Salesmen an average of 17.87 per cent. Thirty per cent of the employers require employes to work Sundays.

STEAM LAUNDRIES.

The average monthly wages of female Laundry employes are \$44.00 (without boarding and lodging). Deliverymen average \$19.62 per week. The working hours are 10 per day; no Sunday work.

SADDLERY AND HARNESSMAKERS.

The average weekly wages of Harnessmakers and Saddlers are \$21.00; working hours per day are 10; no Sunday work.

PART IV.

PRECIOUS AND SEMI-PRECIOUS METALS

GOLD, SILVER, COPPER AND LEAD PRODUCT OF MONTANA, 1893—PRODUCTION GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE WORLD 1893

COINAGE STATISTICS, COMPARATIVE TABLES, ETC.

The First Annual Report of this Bureau was dated Dec. 1st, 1893. But, while nominally closed on that date, delay in publication enabled some statistics for the entire calendar year 1893 to be included, and among these was Wells, Fargo & Co's estimate of the precious and semi-precious metal production of Montana and other western States and Territories. No others were available, and as they had been considered standard for many years before the United States through its Director of the Mint had organized forces to collect these statistics, it was believed they were approximately correct. The estimated production of Montana for 1893 by Wells, Fargo & Co. was \$32,380,500. This, however, was undoubtedly on the basis of estimating silver at its actual commercial value, while the U. S. Mint and its agents base the estimate of silver product on the coinage value of \$1.29 per ounce. This would largely account for the apparent decrease in production as compared with 1892, for which calendar year W. D. Wheeler, Esq., assayer in charge of the U. S. Assay Office at Helena, estimated the product of Montana at \$45,565,775.23. Notwithstanding an acute depression in silver production began about July 1. 1893, in consequence of the hostile legislative preceding, the production of the first six months of 1893 had been very great, gold production increased during the year, and copper production was fairly well maintained. It was believed, therefore, that when the Mint Statistics should come to be made up, and silver rated as it had been previously, the comparative tables would show the product of 1893 would very largely exceed Wells, Fargo & Co's estimate.

These Mint Statistics as relate to gold and silver are now at hand, appearing in the Report of Hon. R. E. Preston, Director, dated June 12, 1894, and are presented, as relates to Montana, in the following tables. As there will be found material variations between the estimates of gold and silver production as presented by Mr. Wheeler, and those presented by Director Preston, which will be confusing unless the system is understood, it is proper to state that these statistics were first collected by Mr. Wheeler, who reported them to the Director of the Mint, thus making up his estimate. The Director of the Mint then revised the estimates of gold and silver production and presented his estimate as revised, in which amounts they are carried into the National and International Statistics. This method is pursued as relates to the production of all States and Territories, and the revisions are continued by the Director of the Mint from year to year.* These revisions are not extended in report for 1893 beyond gold and silver, but in these two items the output of Montana gold is cut down \$100,479.24 and the output of silver is increased \$2,543,725.59, making a net increase in the two metals of \$2,443,246.35. This revision of original estimates is shown in detail in the following tables, as far as such revisions have been received:

Estimate by U. S. Assayer.		Latest Estimate by Director of Mint	
Year 1892.		Year 1892.	
Gold.....b	\$ 2,966,571.94	a	\$ 2,891,386
Silver.....b	22,503,703.85	a	24,615,822
Copper.....b	19,105,464.36	c	19,678,564
Lead.....b	990,035.08	b e	990,035
\$45,565,775.23		\$48,175,807	
Year 1893.		Year 1893.	
Gold.....b	\$ 3,676,479.24	a	\$ 3,576,000
Silver.....b	19,315,054.41	a	21,858,780
Copper.....b	16,038,755.20	b e	16,038,755
Lead.....b	964,088.84	b e	964,089
\$39,994,377.69		\$42,437,624	

a Estimate of Director of the Mint.

b Estimate of W. D. Wheeler, Assayer in charge of U. S. Assay Office.

c Estimated Product by Director of Mint (82,150 short tons) at same price as assayer.

e No revised estimates available.

As will be seen from the above, Mr. Wheeler's estimates show a decrease of production in 1893 of \$5,571,397.54 as compared with his estimate for 1892. The latest revised estimates of the Director of the Mint, as relates to gold and silver only and using Mr. Wheeler's estimates for copper and lead, show for the same period a decreased production of \$5,738,183. The revision of the copper and lead produce may yet change these figures. The estimates of the Director of the Mint, as relates to silver and gold, are carried into the national and international tables following. With these explanations which will account for variations in them, the following tables are submitted.

* As an instance of these continued revisions, the Director of the Mint in his report for 1892 estimated the total product of silver in the United States and Territories for that year at 58,064,289 ounces valued at \$74,995,442. The Director of the Mint in his report for 1893 again revises the estimate for 1892 and increases the estimated product of 1892 to 63,500,000 ounces, valued at \$82,101,010. Of this increase 1,688,800 ounces are credited to Montana.

NOTE—The eminent London authority on precious metal productions, Mr. Alexander Del Mar, discredits the estimates of both gold and silver production in the United States as published up to 1893 with the sanction of the Director of the Mint, claiming they are too large. The principal form of exaggeration he says has been in valuing silver at the obsolete mint rate of \$1.2929 per ounce, making the product appear almost twice as great as the reality; but he claims also that in many instances the value of gold and silver in the ores as taken out of the mines has been first credited to the respective states and territories producing it, and then when shipped outside the state for reduction, or to mints, again credited to the states where reduced or deposited in the mint. The later method of collecting from producers he declares even worse than the previous ones as it affords mine vendors an opportunity to advertise their properties officially and "the result is that the statistics are replete with erroneous and exaggerated returns from "prospects" and broken down mines which are thus prepared to be floated upon the bourses of the world as productive and promising adventures, etc." The above is given to show the theory on which foreign "world estimates" reduce the United States product. The rate of \$1.2929 per ounce is the legal rate of the United States and statistics on this basis should be perpetuated not only for comparative purposes but in loyalty to its just rights and unwavering faith in its eventual restoration. To those who know the methods of collecting these statistics of production, the careful revision to which they are subjected and the rigorous elimination of all duplications the greatest exaggeration will it is believed be found in the use of the word "exaggeration" by Mr. Del Mar.

TABLE NO. 19.—PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER, COPPER AND LEAD, IN MONTANA, BY COUNTIES, FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1893.

Production of Gold, Silver, Copper and Lead for 1893 are as Reported by W. D. Wheeler, Esq., Assayer in Charge U. S. Assay Office, Helena, Mont., to the Director of the Mint.

COUNTIES.	GOLD.		SILVER.	
	Fine Ounces.	Value.	Fine Ounces.	Value.
Beaverhead	2,658 362	\$54,953 22	391,695.62	\$506,434 74
Cascade	33,026	682 69	1.94	2 51
Choteau	240,015	4,961 55	13.68	17 69
Deer Lodge	17,976,155	371,600 11	5,793.23	7,490 23
Fergus	1,385,421	28,639 19	220.18	284 68
Gallatin	76,882	1,589 28	23.42	30 28
Granite	3,521,105	72,787 70	2,761,945.05	3,570,999 57
Jefferson	18,873,139	390,142 41	1,536,851.34	1,987,040 02
Lewis and Clarke	29,553,739	610,930 00	191,997.41	248,239 07
Madison	8,089,627	167,227 43	2,767.71	3,578 44
Meagher	6,595,606	136,343 28	1,000,377.78	1,293,417 64
Missoula	4,070,795	84,150 80	272,923.44	352,870 70
Park	3,014,802	62,321 46	590.97	764 00
Silver Bow	33,807,577	698,870 84	6,668,730.16	8,662,196 50
Reported by Smelters, Refineries, Mints and Assay Offices, Not Included Elsewhere	47,953,133	991,279 24	2,105,055.83	2,721,688 25
Total	177,849,684	\$3,676,479 20	14,938,987.76	\$19,315,054 41

PRODUCTION OF COPPER AND LEAD IN MONTANA, BY COUNTIES, CALENDAR YEAR 1893, BY QUANTITY.

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES.	Lead.	Copper.
	Pounds.	Pounds.
Beaverhead	2,274,637	94,095
Jefferson	8,337,006	
Lewis and Clarke	400,000	
Missoula	3,510,087	
Silver Bow		159,875,499
Production of Smelters and Refineries Not Included Above	12,184,332	417,958
Total	26,706,062	160,387,552

TOTAL PRODUCTION OF GOLD, SILVER, COPPER AND LEAD, IN MONTANA, 1893, AND VALUE. ESTIMATE OF ASSAYER W. D. WHEELER, ESQ.

METALS	Quantity.	Value.
Gold, Fine Ounces, and Thousandths	177,849,684 00	\$3,676,479 24
Silver, Fine Ounces, and Hundredths	14,938,987 76	19,315,054 41
Copper, Pounds	160,387,552 00	a 16,038,755 20
Lead, Pounds	26,706,062 00	a 964,088 84
Estimate of W. D. Wheeler, Esq.		\$39,994,377 69
(Revised Estimate by Director of Mint.)		
Gold	Ounces. 172,989	Value. \$3,576,000
Silver	16,906,400	21,858,780
Net Increased Estimate by Director of Mint		\$2,443,247 00
Revised Estimated Product of Montana, 1893		\$42,437,624 69

a. In computing these values Copper is averaged at 10c and Lead at \$3.61.

TABLE NO. 20.—AGGREGATE PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER AS Reported by Mint Officers and Agents, FOR THE INDIVIDUAL STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1893.
From Report of Director of the Mint.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Gold.		Silver.		Total Value.
	Fine Ounces	Value.	Fine Ounces.	Coining Value.	
Alabama.....	303	\$6,259	80	\$103	\$6,362
Alaska.....	50,753	1,038,824	8,495	10,984	1,049,808
Arizona.....	58,911	1,217,800	2,594,131	3,354,028	4,571,828
California.....	600,953	12,422,812	415,458	537,158	12, 59,970
Colorado.....	374,354	7,738,584	22,831,691	29,519,762	37,258,346
Georgia.....	4,836	99,975	309	400	10, 375
Idaho.....	81,930	1,693,643	3,455,662	4,467,927	6,161,570
Maryland.....	5	114			114
Michigan.....	2,130	44,088	38,500	49,778	93,816
Montana.....	177,849	3,676,479	14,938,987	19,315,044	22,991,533
Nevada.....	47,683	985,700	1,379,658	1,783,8 0	2,769,500
New Mexico.....	45,424	939,000	405,049	523,700	1,462,700
North Carolina.....	2,666	55,109	11,908	15,396	70,505
Oregon.....	81,800	1,690,951	10,485	13,557	1,704,508
South Carolina.....	6,171	127,562	332	429	127,991
South Dakota.....	199,261	4,119,083	124,124	160,483	4,279,556
Tennessee.....	12	249	1	1	250
Texas.....	129	2,662	308,718	399,150	401,812
Utah.....	42,466	877,850	6,358,877	8,221,578	9,099,428
Virginia.....	298	6,160	23	30	6,190
Washington.....	11,048	228,304	134,961	174,495	402,889
Total.....	1,788,482	\$36,971,248	53,017,449	\$68,547,813	\$105,519,061

TABLE NO. 21—APPROXIMATE DISTRIBUTION BY PRODUCING STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1893, as Estimated by the Director of the Mint.
From Report of Director of the Mint, 1893.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Gold.		Silver.		Total Value.
	Fine Ounces.	Value.	Fine Ounces.	Coining Value.	
Alaska.....	48,863	\$1,010,100	9,600	\$12,412	\$1,022,512
Arizona.....	57,286	1,184,200	2,935,700	3,795,652	4,979,852
California.....	584,370	12,080,000	470,100	607,806	12,687,806
Colorado.....	364,119	7,527,000	25,838,600	33,407,483	40,932,483
Georgia.....	4,702	97,200	500	646	97,846
Idaho.....	79,669	1,646,900	3,910,700	5,056,259	6,703,159
Michigan.....	2,032	42,000	43,500	56,242	98,242
Montana.....	172,989	3,576,000	16,906,400	21,858,780	25,434,780
Nevada.....	46,367	958,500	1,561,300	2,018,651	2,977,151
New Mexico.....	44,171	913,100	458,400	592,679	1,505,779
North Carolina.....	2,5 3	53,600	13,400	17,325	70,925
Oregon.....	79,592	1,645,300	11,800	15,257	1,659,557
South Carolina.....	5,998	124,000	500	646	124,646
South Dakota.....	193,809	4,006,400	140,400	181,527	4,186,927
Texas.....			349,400	451,750	451,750
Utah.....	41,293	853,600	7,196,300	9,304,307	10,157,907
Washington.....	10,744	222,100	152,700	197,430	419,530
Alabama.....					
Maryland.....					
Tennessee.....	726	15,000	700	905	15,905
Virginia.....					
Vermont.....					
Wyoming.....					
Total.....	1,739,323	\$35,955,000	60,000,000	\$77,575,757	\$113,525,757

TABLE NO. 22 —DISTRIBUTION OF THE SILVER PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1893, AS TO THE SOURCES OF PRODUCTION.
From Report of Director of the Mint.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Fine Ounces in—			Total.
	Quartz and Mill- ing Ores.	Lead Ores.	Copper Ores.	
Arizona.....	1,852,300	812,900	270,600	2,935,700
California.....	420,300	49,900		470,100
Colorado.....	11,627,400	12,660,900	1,550,300	25,838,600
Idaho.....	1,035,000	2,884,600		3,919,600
Montana.....	9,016,900	2,427,200	5,500,900	16,945,000
Nevada.....	1,426,300	125,000		1,561,300
New Mexico.....	153,100	306,300		459,400
Utah.....	1,800,000	5,146,300	350,000	7,196,300
All Others.....	300,000	300,000	74,000	674,000
Total.....	27,641,100	24,713,100	7,645,800	60,000,000

TABLE NO. 23.—APPROXIMATE DISTRIBUTION, IN ROUND NUMBERS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, OF THE ESTIMATED TOTAL VALUE OF THE PRODUCT OF PRECIOUS METALS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE CALENDAR YEARS 1892-1893.

Compiled from Report of Director of the Mint, 1893

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1892.			1893.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Alaska.....	\$1,000,000	\$10,860	\$1,010,860	\$1,010,100	\$12,412	\$1,022,512
Arizona.....	1,070,000	1,502,255	2,572,255	1,184,200	3,795,652	4,979,852
California.....	12,000,000	507,087	12,507,087	12,080,000	607,806	12,687,806
Colorado.....	5,300,000	34,433,681	39,733,681	7,527,000	33,407,483	40,934,483
Georgia.....	94,374	517	95,251	97,200	646	97,846
Idaho.....	1,721,364	4,475,087	6,196,451	1,646,900	5,056,259	6,703,159
Michigan.....	70,000	84,816	154,816	42,000	56,242	98,242
Montana.....	2,891,386	24,615,822	27,507,208	3,576,000	21,858,780	25,434,780
Nevada.....	1,571,500	3,173,495	4,744,995	958,500	2,018,651	2,977,151
New Mexico.....	950,000	1,521,390	2,471,390	913,100	592,679	1,505,779
North Carolina.....	78,500	12,671	91,231	53,600	17,325	70,925
Oregon.....	1,400,000	70,077	1,470,077	1,645,300	15,257	1,659,557
South Carolina.....	123,365	517	123,882	124,000	646	124,646
South Dakota.....	3,700,000	75,119	3,775,119	4,006,400	181,527	4,186,927
Texas.....	.....	424,210	424,210	.....	451,750	451,750
Utah.....	660,175	10,978,004	11,638,179	853,600	9,304,307	10,157,907
Washington.....	373,561	214,238	587,799	222,100	197,430	419,530
Alabama.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	10,336	1,164	11,500	15,000	905	15,905
Vermont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$33,014,981	\$82,101,010	\$115,115,991	\$35,955,000	\$77,575,757	\$113,525,757

COURSE OF SILVER IN 1893.

The year 1893 was a memorable one in the history of silver and silver legislation, rendered so by the passage of the act of the Governor General of India in Council of June 26, which closed the Indian Mints to the free coinage of silver, and by the repeal, in November, of the purchasing clause of the Act of Congress of July 14, 1890, which provided for the purchase by the Government of the United States of 4,500,000 ounces of fine silver per month. These measures deprived silver, so far as legislation could accomplish that end, of its two largest and most remunerative markets, and left Mexico the only country of importance in which the coinage of the white metal continues free.

The highest monthly average price of fine bar silver in New York was in February, and the lowest in December, as shown in the following

AVERAGE MONTHLY NEW YORK PRICE OF FINE BAR SILVER, 1893.

Per Ounce.	May.....	Per Ounce.	September....	Per Ounce.
January..... \$0.84115	June.....	\$0.8481	October.....	\$0.75210
February..... .84380	July.....	.81302	November.....	.73711
March..... .83713	August.....	.72333	December.....	.70947
April..... .83735		.74851		.70250
			Average for Year..	\$0.78219

AVERAGE MONTHLY NEW YORK PRICE OF FINE BAR SILVER, 1894.

Per Ounce.	May.....	Per Ounce.	September.....	Per Ounce.
January..... \$0.67890	June.....	\$0.62736	October.....	\$0.64109
February..... .63396	July.....	.62567	November.....	.63425
March..... .59413	August.....	.62440	December.....	.63055
April..... .62945		.63880		* .61076
			Average for Year.*	\$0.63073

*To December 15th.

PRODUCT OF SILVER FROM MINES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1873-1893.

Yrs.	Fine Ounces.	Com'l Valué.	Coining Value.	Yrs.	Fine Ounces.	Com'l Value.	Coining Value.
1873	27,650,000	\$35,750,000	\$35,750,000	1884	37,800,000	\$42,070,000	\$48,800,000
1874	28,849,000	36,869,000	37,300,000	1885	39,910,000	42,500,000	51,600,000
1875	24,518,000	30,549,000	31,700,000	1886	39,440,000	39,230,000	51,000,000
1876	30,009,000	34,690,000	38,800,000	1887	41,260,000	40,410,000	53,350,000
1877	30,783,000	36,970,000	39,800,000	1888	45,780,000	43,020,000	59,195,000
1878	34,960,000	40,270,000	45,200,000	1889	50,000,000	46,750,000	64,646,000
1879	31,530,000	35,430,000	40,800,000	1890	54,500,000	57,225,000	70,465,000
1880	30,320,000	34,720,000	39,200,000	1891	55,330,000	57,630,000	75,417,000
1881	33,260,000	37,850,000	43,000,000	1892	63,500,000	55,563,000	82,101,000
1882	36,200,000	41,120,000	46,800,000	1893	60,000,000	46,800,000	77,576,000
1883	35,730,000	39,660,000	46,200,000				

TABLE NO. 24.—SHOWING THE PRODUCT OF SILVER IN THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE UNION IN 1892, AND 1893, AND THE INCREASE OR DECREASE OF THE PRODUCTION IN THE LATTER YEAR.

Report of Director of the Mint.

State or Territory.	1892	1893	Increase	Decrease.
	Fine Ounces.	Fine Ounces.	Fine Ounces.	Fine Ounces.
Alaska	8,400	9,600	1,200	
Arizona	1,161,900	2,935,700	1,773,800	
California	392,200	470,100	77,900	
Colorado	26,632,300	25,888,600		793,700
Georgia	400	500	100	
Idaho	3,461,200	3,910,700	449,500	
Michigan	65,600	43,500		22,100
Montana	19,038,800	16,906,400		2,132,400
Nevada	2,454,500	1,561,300		893,200
New Mexico	1,176,700	458,400		718,300
North Carolina	9,800	13,400	3,600	
Oregon	54,200	11,800		42,400
South Carolina	400	500	100	
South Dakota	58 100	140,400	82,300	
Texas	328,100	349,400	21,300	
Utah	8,490,800	7,196,300		1,294,500
Washington	165,700	152,700		13,000
Alabama				
Maryland				
Tennessee				
Vermont	900	700		200
Virginia				
Wyoming				
Total	63,500,000	60,000,000	2,409,800	5,909,800
Net Decrease				3,500,000

TABLE NO. 25—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER, 1891, 1892, 1893

From Reports of Director of the Mint for 1893; Silver at coining rate.

Countries.	1891.		1892.		1893.	
	Gold	Silver.	Gold	Silver	Gold	Silver
United States	\$33,175,000	\$75,416,500	\$33,000,000	\$82,101,000	\$35,955,000	\$77,575,700
Australasia	31,399,000	12,929,300	34,159,000	17,375,700	35,688,600	26,507,000
Mexico	1,000,000	45,055,200	1,129,200	51,077,000	1,305,300	57,357,600
EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.						
Russia	24,162,500	576,200	24,806,200	601,700	24,806,200	601,700
Germany	1,567,800	7,756,600	2,087,600	8,815,600	1,498,900	8,240,100
Austria-Hungary	1,399,600	2,161,900	1,502,000	2,289,200	1,502,000	2,289,200
Sweden	73,100	152,000	58,500	2,200	62,000	185,800
Norway		235,400		186,800		186,800
Italy	94,300	1,542,800	91,400	1,656,200	117,000	1,200,400
Spain		1,923,400		1,923,400		1,923,400
Greece		84,200		84,200		84,200
Turkey	7,000	263,200	7,000	263,200	7,000	263,200
France	135,900	2,667,000	129,700	3,852,600	129,700	3,852,600
Great Britain	67,000	255,600	51,200	219,000	42,300	327,700
Dominion of Canada	930,600	406,200	907,600	446,700	927,200	321,400
SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES.						
Argentine Republic	82,000	620,000	82,000	620,000	82,000	620,000
Columbia	3,472,000	1,698,600	3,472,000	1,698,600	2,892,800	2,182,400
Bolivia	67,000	15,488,000	a 67,000	15,488,000	a 67,000	15,488,000
Ecuador	52,000	10,000	52,000	10,000	52,000	10,000
Chile	1,436,600	1,401,200	1,436,600	2,281,600	1,436,600	2,281,600
Brazil	857,800		869,200		869,200	
Venezuela	1,000,000		806,100		806,100	
Guiana (British)	1,800,000		2,398,900		2,567,400	
Guiana (Dutch)	542,000		713,800		713,800	
Guiana (French)	998,200		998,200		998,200	
Peru	73,000	2,910,200	73,000	2,462,700	73,000	2,462,700
Uruguay	141,600		141,600		141,600	
Central American States	163,500	2,000,000	163,500	2,000,000	163,500	2,000,000
Japan	508,400	1,798,800	511,700	2,285,200	484,000	2,409,600
China	6,652,000		8,426,000		8,426,000	
Africa	15,742,000		21,232,000		29,305,800	
India (British)	2,495,000		3,318,300		3,813,600	
Corea	554,700		606,300		587,900	
Total	\$130,650,000	\$177,352,300	\$146,297,600	\$197,740,700	\$155,521,700	\$208,371,100

a. Estimate of Bureau of the Mint.

TABLE NO. 26—COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES MINTS in values, 1793 to 1893
INCLUSIVE, BY YEARS.

From Report of the Director of the Mint.

Calendar Years.	Gold Coinage.	Silver Coinage.	* Minor Coinage.	Total Coinage.
1793-1818.....	\$5,753,897 50	\$9,438,750 25	\$351,010 28	\$15,543,458 03
1819.....	258,615 00	1,140,000 00	26,710 00	1,425,325 00
1820.....	1,319,030 00	501,680 70	44,075 50	1,864,786 20
1821.....	189,325 00	825,762 45	3,890 00	1,018,977 45
1822.....	88,980 00	805,806 50	20,723 39	915,509 89
1823.....	72,425 00	895,550 00	.....	967,975 00
1824.....	93,200 00	1,752,477 00	12,620 00	1,858,297 00
1825.....	156,385 00	1,564,583 00	14,926 00	1,735,894 00
1826.....	92,245 00	2,002,090 00	16,344 25	2,110,679 25
1827.....	131,565 00	2,869,200 00	23,577 32	3,024,342 32
1828.....	140,145 00	1,575,600 00	25,636 24	1,741,881 24
1829.....	295,717 50	1,994,578 00	16,580 00	2,306,875 50
1830.....	643,105 00	2,495,400 00	17,115 00	3,155,620 00
1831.....	714,270 00	3,175,600 00	33,603 60	3,923,473 60
1832.....	798,435 00	2,579,000 00	23,620 00	3,401,055 00
1833.....	978,550 00	2,759,000 00	25,160 00	3,765,710 00
1834.....	3,954,270 00	3,415,002 00	19,151 00	7,388,423 00
1835.....	2,186,175 00	3,443,003 00	39,489 00	5,668,667 00
1836.....	4,135,700 00	3,606,100 00	23,100 00	7,764,900 00
1837.....	1,148,305 00	2,099,010 00	55,583 00	3,299,898 00
1838.....	1,809,765 00	2,333,243 40	63,702 00	4,206,710 40
1839.....	1,376,847 50	2,209,778 20	31,286 61	3,617,912 31
1840.....	1,675,482 50	1,726,703 00	24,627 00	3,426,812 50
1841.....	1,091,857 50	1,132,750 00	15,973 67	2,240,581 17
1842.....	1,829,407 50	2,332,750 00	23,533 90	4,185,991 40
1843.....	8,108,797 50	3,834,750 00	24,283 20	11,967,830 70
1844.....	5,427,670 00	2,235,550 00	23,987 52	7,687,207 52
1845.....	3,756,447 50	1,873,200 00	38,948 04	5,668,595 54
1846.....	4,034,177 50	2,558,580 00	41,208 00	6,633,965 50
1847.....	20,202,325 00	2,374,450 00	61,836 69	22,638,611 69
1848.....	3,775,512 50	2,040,050 00	64,157 99	5,879,720 49
1849.....	9,007,761 50	2,114,950 00	41,984 32	11,164,695 82
1850.....	31,981,738 50	1,866,100 00	44,467 50	33,892,306 00
1851.....	62,614,492 50	774,397 00	99,635 43	63,488,524 93
1852.....	56,846,187 50	999,410 00	50,630 94	57,896,228 44
1853.....	39,377,909 00	9,077,571 00	67,059 78	48,522,539 78
1854.....	25,915,962 50	8,619,270 00	42,638 35	34,577,870 85
1855.....	29,387,968 00	3,501,245 00	16,030 79	32,905,243 79
1856.....	36,857,768 50	5,142,240 00	27,106 78	42,027,115 28
1857.....	32,214,040 00	5,478,760 00	178,010 46	37,870,810 46
1858.....	22,938,413 50	8,495,370 00	246,000 00	31,679,783 50
1859.....	14,780,570 00	3,284,450 00	364,000 00	18,429,020 00
1860.....	23,473,654 00	2,259,390 00	205,660 00	25,938,704 00
1861.....	83,395,530 00	3,783,740 00	101,000 00	87,280,270 00
1862.....	20,875,997 50	1,252,516 50	280,750 00	22,409,264 00
1863.....	22,445,482 00	809,267 80	498,400 00	23,753,149 80
1864.....	20,081,415 00	609,917 10	926,087 14	21,618,019 24
1865.....	28,295,107 50	691,005 00	968,552 86	29,954,665 36
1866.....	31,435,945 00	982,409 25	1,042,960 00	33,461,314 25
1867.....	23,828,625 00	908,876 25	1,819,910 00	26,557,411 25
1868.....	19,371,387 50	1,074,343 00	1,697,150 00	22,142,880 50
1869.....	17,582,987 50	1,266,143 00	963,000 00	19,812,130 50
1870.....	23,198,787 50	1,378,255 50	350,325 00	24,927,368 00
1871.....	21,632,685 00	3,104,038 30	99,890 00	24,836,613 30
1872.....	21,812,645 00	2,504,488 50	369,380 00	24,686,513 50
1873.....	57,022,747 50	4,024,747 60	379,455 00	61,426,950 10
1874.....	35,254,630 00	6,851,776 70	342,475 00	42,448,881 70
1875.....	32,951,940 00	15,347,893 00	246,970 00	48,546,803 00
1876.....	46,579,452 50	24,503,307 50	210,800 00	71,293,560 00
1877.....	43,999,864 00	28,393,045 50	8,525 00	72,401,434 50
1878.....	49,786,452 00	28,518,850 00	58,186 50	78,363,088 50
1879.....	39,080,080 00	27,569,776 00	165,003 00	66,814,859 00
1880.....	62,308,279 00	27,411,693 75	391,295 95	90,111,368 70
1881.....	96,850,890 00	27,940,163 75	428,151 75	125,219,205 50
1882.....	65,887,685 00	27,973,132 00	960,400 00	94,821,217 00
1883.....	29,241,990 00	29,246,968 45	1,604,770 41	60,093,728 86
1884.....	23,991,756 50	28,534,866 15	796,483 78	53,323,106 43
1885.....	27,773,012 50	28,962,176 20	191,622 04	56,926,810 74
1886.....	28,945,542 00	32,086,709 90	343,186 10	61,375,438 00
1887.....	23,972,383 00	35,191,081 40	1,215,686 26	60,379,150 66
1888.....	31,380,808 00	33,025,606 45	912,300 78	65,318,615 23
1889.....	21,413,931 00	35,496,683 15	1,283,408 49	58,194,022 64
1890.....	20,467,182 50	39,202,908 20	1,884,792 14	61,554,882 84
1891.....	29,222,005 00	27,518,856 60	1,312,441 00	58,053,302 60
1892.....	34,787,222 50	12,641,078 00	961,480 42	48,389,780 92
1893.....	56,997,030 00	8,802,797 30	1,134,931 70	66,934,740 00
Total 1793 to 1893.....	\$1,653,006,163 00	\$672,709,268 30	\$26,043,353 87	\$2,351,758,785 17

* Five cent coins and less, silver, nickel, copper and bronze.

TABLE NO. 27.—COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES, by Denominations, FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION, 1792, TO THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1893.

From Report of Director of the Mint for 1893.

Denominations.	Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.		
Double Eagles	58,117,645	\$1,162,352,900 00
Eagles	23,309,445	233,094,450 00
Half Eagles	41,553,880	207,769,400 00
Three Dollar Pieces (Coinage discontinued under act of September 26, 1890)	539,792	1,619,376 00
Quarter Eagles	11,468,280	28,670,700 00
Dollars (Coinage discontinued under act of September 26, 1890)	19,499,337	19,499,337 00
Total Gold	154,488,379	1,653,006,163 00
SILVER.		
Dollars (Coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873, and resumed under act of Feb. 28, 1878)	427,364,015	* 427,364,015 00
Trade Dollars	35,965,924	35,965,924 00
Half Dollars	257,182,440	+ 128,591,220 00
Quarter Dollars	183,798,924	445,949,731 00
Twenty Cent Pieces (Coinage discontinued, act of May 2, 1878)	1,355,000	271,000 00
Dimes	284,050,717	28,405,071 70
Half 1 imes (Coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873)	97,604,388	4,880,219 40
Three Cent Pieces (Coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873)	42,736,240	1,282,087 20
Total Silver	1,380,057,648	672,709,268 30
MINOR.		
Five Cent Pieces, Nickel	265,661,478	13,283,073 90
Three Cent Pieces, Nickel (Coinage discontinued, act Sept. 26, 1890)	31,378,316	941,349 48
Two Cent Pieces, Bronze (Coinage discontinued, act Feb. 12, 1873)	45,601,000	912,020 00
One Cent Pieces, Copper (Coinage discontinued, act. Feb. 21, 1857)	156,288,744	1,562,887 44
One Cent Pieces, Nickel (Coinage discontinued, act April 22, 1864)	200,772,000	2,007,720 00
One Cent Pieces, Bronze	729,637,674	7,296,376 74
Half Cent Pieces, Copper (Coinage discontinued, act Feb. 21, 1857)	7,985,222	39,926 11
Total Minor	1,437,324,434	\$26,043,353 87
Total Coinage	2,921,870,461	\$2,351,758,785 17
*Coined prior to 1873		
Coined under act of February 28, 1878	\$378,166,793	\$8,081,238
Coined under act of July 14, 1890	36,087,512	419,332,777
Coined under act of March 31, 1891	5,078,472	
Total		\$427,364,015
†Includes \$2,501,052 70 in Columbian Souvenir Half Dollars.		
†Includes \$10,005 75 in Columbian Souvenir Quarter Dollars.		

STATEMENT SHOWING, BY CUSTOMS DISTRICTS, THE QUANTITIES AND VALUE OF SILVER ORE IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1893, WITH THE QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF GOLD, SILVER, COPPER AND LEAD CONTAINED IN THE ORE, AS FAR AS COULD BE ASCERTAINED.

CUSTOM DISTRICTS	TOTAL ORE.		CONTAINED IN ORE.							
			Gold.		Silver.		Lead.		Copper.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Oz.	Value.	Ounces.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Val.
Arizona	19,411,138	\$1,656,529	14,022	\$280,460	1,785,366	\$1,311,776	2,156,427	\$50,168	282,528	\$14,125
Corpus Christi, Tex	22,236,280	1,037,942	2,515	50,255	1,275,725	980,994	276,088	6,683	450	10
Montana and Idaho	2,299,168	166,393			*	135,396	1,205 423	30,997		
New York, N. Y.	2,124,000	147,396			*	146,669	9,807	196	5,604	531
Paso del Norte, Tex	275,572 218	5,355,159	7,958	146,676	5,845,791	4,351,549	52,592,813	856,215	8,620	719
Puget Sound, Wash.	795,826	16,610	19	364	6,901	4,991	272,875	10,477	7,790	778
Saluria, Tex.	41,601,008	1,231,809	234	4,508	1,542,901	1,168,335	3,138,888	58,966		
San Francisco, Cal	*	1,498,344	5,838	79,342	1,054,990	1,374,346	1,050,126	28,815	176,226	15,841
Total		\$11,110,182	30,586	\$561,605		\$9,474,056	60,702,447	\$1,042,517	481,218	\$2,004

* Complete data not obtainable.

BULLION RECEIPTS AT THE U. S. ASSAY OFFICE, HELENA, MONT.

For the Years 1890 to 1894, Inclusive.

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
January.....	\$110,858 41	\$23,981 71	\$83,768 35	\$76,710 87	\$127,313 90
February.....	22,335 29	64,456 43	68,050 24	62,309 16	138,695 61
March.....	24,752 74	50,037 80	72,047 56	90,996 76	118,445 60
April.....	42,064 65	73,787 16	77,691 98	61,703 33	139,593 33
May.....	100,206 56	81,525 62	77,226 98	74,795 21	175,355 25
June.....	63,926 67	115,266 44	93,335 97	152,465 05	201,307 15
July.....	78,075 17	126,865 82	159,197 44	172,637 98	188,517 51
August.....	93,423 27	172,642 48	137,722 05	179,366 51	244,343 90
September.....	67,446 66	140,803 44	148,250 71	212,427 73	204,608 39
October.....	107,504 12	146,762 94	151,577 98	186,226 96	232,497 94
November.....	113,887 90	159,414 81	168,460 92	213,897 23	205,147 75
December.....	95,295 39	124,889 92	114,706 13	128,116 52	180,055 06
Total.....	\$919,776 83	\$1,280,434 60	\$1,352,036 31	\$1,611,653 31	\$2,155,882 08

TABLE NO. 28.—TOTAL VALUE OF THE MINERAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, FOR THE YEAR 1889.

From United States Census of 1890.

Alabama.....	\$9,828,369	Minnesota.....	\$11,542,138	West Virginia.....	\$6,969,804
Alaska.....	926,568	Mississippi.....	41,174	Wisconsin.....	10,183,861
Arizona.....	7,248,717	Missouri.....	15,931,575	Wyoming.....	1,810,515
Arkansas.....	567,683	Montana.....	33,737,775	Mexican lead smelt-	
California.....	19,699,354	Nebraska.....	257,019	ed in the U. S.....	2,343,474
Colorado.....	41,126,610	Nevada.....	10,143,874	Undistributed copp'r	389,273
Connecticut.....	3,090,161	New Hampshire.....	920,164	Nickel in imported	
Delaware.....	506,754	New Jersey.....	8,275,936	Canadian matte....	21,000
Dist. Columbia.....	40,000	New Mexico.....	451,625	Copper from im-	
Florida.....	138,728	New York.....	24,165,206	ported pyrites....	603,940
Georgia.....	2,988,935	North Carolina.....	451,625	Fuel displaced by	
Idaho.....	8,885,233	North Dakota.....	61,431	natural gas used at	
Illinois.....	17,110,317	Ohio.....	26,653,499	pipe lines for drill-	
Indiana.....	9,704,949	Oregon.....	1,239,114	ing and pumping	
Indian Ter.....	1,833,807	Pennsylvania.....	150,876,649	wells and for other	
Iowa.....	10,267,068	Rhode Island.....	987,055	uses.....	1,600,000
Kansas.....	5,935,981	South Carolina.....	3,022,285		
Kentucky.....	4,711,944	South Dakota.....	3,085,862	Total.....	\$587,230,662
Louisiana.....	486,000	Tennessee.....	6,455,283		
Maine.....	8,126,493	Texas.....	1,985,679		
Maryland.....	5,089,447	Vermont.....	5,674,022		
Massachusetts.....	3,700,634	Virginia.....	6,023,076		
Michigan.....	70,880,524	Washington.....	2,998,355		

MINERAL PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE CALENDAR YEARS
1880 AND 1889.

From U. S. Census Reports

	1889 Value.	1880 Value.
PRODUCTS.		
Total Value of Metallic Products.....	\$269,590,487	\$190,039,865
Total Value of Non-Metallic Mineral Products.....	397,640,175	173,219,135
Total Value of Mineral Products Unspecified.....	10,000,000	6,000,000
Grand Total.....	\$587,230,662	\$369,319,000

PART V.

AGRICULTURE AND STOCK-GROWING

COMPARATIVE EXHIBITS OF EMPLOYMENT, WAGES
AND PRODUCTION—LOSSES BY WINTER
AND WILD ANIMALS

CATTLE CROP AND MARKET VALUES—RELATING TO
SHEEP, WOOL, ETC., ETC.

TABLE NO. 29—WORKING HOURS OF STOCK GROWERS EMPLOYES AND FARM HANDS, AND COMPARATIVE NUMBER OF EMPLOYES AND WAGES 1893 AND 1894 AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS.

(The Tracing Numbers refer to same persons in this and following table)—Abbreviations used: S. S., Sunrise to Sunset; n. r., no report; f, female.

Tracing Number.	COUNTY	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.		HOURS WORK PER DAY (a)	AVERAGE WAGES WITH BOARD PER MONTH OF EMPLOYEES.										Capital Invested in Industry.....	
		Industry.	1894		1893	Foremen.		Herders		Riders		Farm Hands		Cooks.		
						1894	1893	1894	1893	1894	1893	1894	1893	1894		1893
BEAVERHEAD CO.																
1	Stoc. and Sheep ..	4	4	10			\$30 00	\$40 00				\$30 00	\$35 00			\$15,000
2	"	4	n. r.													20,000
3	Sheep.....	6	"	12			30 00	35 00				30 00	35 00			20,000
4	Stock: Farming ..	21	20	10	\$10 00	\$40 00	35 00	40 00				30 00	35 00			120,000
5	Sheep ..	2	3	10			30 00	35 00				35 00	35 00			8,000
6	Stock: Farming ..	5	n. r.	12								35 00	35 00			
7	Sheep ..			10												
8	"			10	40 00	50 00	30 00	45 00				30 00	45 00			
9	" Etc.....	5	n. r.	10												24,000
10	Sheep: Farming ..	6	"	10												15,000
11	Sheep ..	3	"	10												
12	Stock ..	4	"	10								30 00	30 00			6,000
13	"	4	2	10								30 00	30 00			12,000
14	"	7	n. r.	5	10	75 00	75 00			40 00	40 00	35 00	35 00	20 00	20 00	30,000
15	Farming.....	5	5	10								30 00	30 00			20,000
16	Stock ..	3	n. r.	10			35 00	35 00				25 00	25 00	15 00	20 00	25,000
17	"	1	"	10												4,000
18	"	9	7	10	50 00	50 00						30 00	30 00			30,000
19	"	7	7	10								30 00	30 00			12,000
20	Stock: Farming ..	3	2	10								35 00	35 00			18,000
21	St ck ..	1	1	10								30 00	30 00			18,000
22	"	3	3		50 00	50 00						30 00	30 00			30,000
CASCADE CO																
1	Sheep: Horses.....	30		12	50 00	50 00	30 00	30 00				30 00	30 00			200,000
2	Sheep ..	10	50	10	50 00	75 00	30 00	40 00				30 00	25 00			
3	"	3	3	12			32 50	40 00				30 00	40 00			12,000
4	Sheep: Cattle ..	10	n. r.		60 00	65 00	30 00	40 00				30 00	40 00	130 00	40 00	40,000
5	Sheep ..	17	15	10	45 00	60 00	30 00	40 00				25 00	35 00	120 00	30 00	45,000
6	"	10		S—S			30 00	35 00				25 00	30 00			40,000
7	"	5	7				30 00	40 00				30 00	40 00	120 00	30 00	18,000
8	"	2	n. r.	10												
9	"	4	"	16			30 00	40 00				30 00	40 00			18,000
10	"	1	"	S—S			30 00	35 00								
11	"	2	1	10			30 00	40 00								10,000
12	"	3	3	10			30 00	30 00				25 00	25 00	112 00	12 00	10,000
13	"	6	7	S—S			27 50	35 00				25 00	35 00			15,000
14	"	2	n. r.	S—S												
15	"	4	"	10			30 00	35 00				25 00	30 00			15,000
16	Farming: Stock ..	n. r.	n. r.													
17	"	1	"	10												2,000
18	"	n. r.	n. r.													
19	"	1	n. r.	10								30 00	35 00			10,000
CHOTEAU CO.																
1	Sheep ..	4	6	11			30 00	35 00				25 00	35 00			24,000
2	" Etc ..	3	3	10			30 00	40 00				25 00	35 00			
3	"	2	4				30 00	40 00				35 00	40 00			4,000
4	"	1	n. r.				30 00	35 00								15,000
5	"	4	"	10			30 00	35 00								10,000
6	" Etc ..	2	"													7,000
7	"	3	4	10			30 00	40 00				30 00	40 00	115 00	15 00	
8	"	3	n. r.	12			30 00									8,000
9	" Etc ..	1	"	10			30 00									5,000
10	"	4	4	S—S			30 00	40 00				30 00	35 00			15,000
11	"	4	4	10			40 00					40 00				15,000
12	Stock ..	18	18		75 00	75 00			40 00	40 00				50 00	50 00	150,000
13	"	8	10	10					40 00	40 00						100,000
14	"	3	n. r.	10					40 00	40 00				115 00	15 00	15,000
15	"	5	5	10	50 00	50 00			40 00	40 00		35 00	35 00			75,000
16	Stock: Farming ..	1	n. r.	10								30 00	35 00			5,000
17	"	1	1	10								30 00	35 00			18,000
18	"															
19	"	2	2	10								25 00				10,000
20	"		n. r													1,200
21	"	1	"	10												1,800
22	"	2	"	10					40 00							15,000
23	"	1	2	10												1,500
24	"	n. r.	n. r.													4,000

a. Herders are generally required to work Sunday; Farm and stock hands are occasionally required to work Sunday. Most employes are paid "on demand" or "when wanted" and a few are paid "monthly." No wages are reported withheld on pay day.

TABLE NO. 29—CONTINUED.

Tracing Number.	COUNTY	Industry.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.		Hours work per day.	AVERAGE WAGES WITH BOARD PER MONTH OF EMPLOYEES.										Capital invested in Industry
						Foremen.		Herders.		Riders.		FarmHands.		Cooks.		
			1894	1893		1894	1893	1894	1893	1894	1893	1894	1893	1894	1893	
25	Stock: Farming...	n.	1	1	12							40 00				2,500
26	"	r.	n.	r.	10											1,500
27	"	3	2	11								30 00	35 00	\$30 00		3,000
28	"	1	n.	r.	11							30 00	30 00			1,500
29	"	1	"	13								30 00	30 00			500
CUSTER CO.																
1	Sheep	7	7	S—S	50 00	60 00	37 50	40 00				30 00	35 00			35,000
2	"	4		10			35 00	35 00				30 00	30 00			18,000
3	"	1	2	12			30 00	45 00								4,000
4	"	4	2	10			30 00	35 00				30 00	35 00			15,000
5	"	1	1				30 00	35 00								4,500
6	"	8	18	irr.			30 00	40 00				30 00	45 00			20,000
7	Sheep: Cattle	n.	r.	n.	r.											3,000
8	"	5	5	irr.			30 00	35 00								26,000
9	Cattle	3	3	irr.					40 00	40 00						40,000
10	Stock	4	4	18					40 00	40 00						135,000
11	Cattle	7	n.	r.	18				40 00	40 00						50,000
12	"	18							35 00							
13	Stock	7	"	irr.	75 00	75 00			40 0	40 00						75,000
14	"	10	"		75 00	75 00			35 00	40 00						150,000
15	"	6	6	irr.	75 00	75 00			35 00	35 00		30 00		40 00	40 00	30,000
16	"	n.	r.	n.	r.											15,000
17	Stock: Farming...	1	"	10								30 00	30 00			3,000
18	Stock	3	"	12					40 00	40 00		30 00	37 50	\$15 00		25,000
19	"	n.	r.	1	10							35 00				
20	"	1		10												3,000
21	Horses	2	n.	r.					30 00	30 00				\$20 00	25 00	15,000
22	"	2	n.	2								35 00	35 00			30,000
23	Stock	n.	r.	n.	r.											2,000
24	Farming	1		10												2,000
25	Horses															2,000
DAWSON CO.																
1	Sheep	4	6	7-10			30 00	35 00								
2	"	1	n.	r.	S—S		30 00	40 00								6,000
3	Cattle	10	10	irr.	75 00	75 00			40 00	40 00						150,000
4	Farming: Stock	2	n.	r.	10											10,000
5	"	n.	r.	"	irr.											2,000
6	Horses: Sheep	1	"	10								25 00	30 00			2,000
7	Farming: Stock		"													1,800
DEER LODGE CO.																
1	Sheep, etc.	7	4	10			35 00	40 00				35 00	40 00			20,000
2	"	8	10	10			35 00	35 00						\$30 00	30 00	75,000
3	"	4	4	10			30 00	30 00				30 00	30 00			10,000
4	"	2	3	10			35 00	40 00				35 00	40 00			9,000
5	"	2	4	10			35 00	40 00								15,000
6	Farming	2	n.	r.	10							35 00	40 00			
7	"	2	"	10								1 50 d	2 00			2,000
8	"	3	"	10								40 00	40 00			20,000
9	"															
10	"	1	n.	r.	10							25 00	30 00			
11	Stock: Farming...	2	2	10								30 00	35 00			15,000
12	"	1	1	10								35 00	35 00			3,000
13	Farming	2	2	10								40 00	40 00			2,000
14	"	3	n.	r.	12											
15	"	4		10								40 00				6,000
16	"	6	n.	r.	10	50 00						35 00				25,000
17	Stock	1	"	10												9,000
FERGUS CO.																
1	Sheep	30	n.	r.	11	35 00	45 00	30 00	35 00			25 00	35 00	30 00	35 00	105,000
2	"	2	2	10				30 00	40 00			25 00	40 00			8,000
3	"		3						40 00							20,000
4	"	3	2					30 00	40 00							
5	Sheep: Farming...	4	n.	r.	10	60 00	35 00	30 00	30 00			30 00	30 00	\$20 00	30 00	
6	Sheep	2	"	12												
7	"	1	2	10				30 00	40 00							4,000
8	"	3	3	10				40 00	40 00			40 00	40 0			18,000
9	"	2	2	irr.				35 00	40 00			30 00	35 00			6,000
10	"	2	2	3	S—S			30 00	35 00							7,000
11	Sheep: Horses	5	n.	r.	10			30 00	40 00			30 00	40 00			4,000
12	Sheep: Cattle	1	1	10				35 00	35 00							10,000
13	Sheep	10	n.	r.	10			30 00	35 00			30 00	35 00	\$20 00	25 00	25,000
14	"	3	2	S—S				30 00	35 00							10,877

TABLE NO. 29—CONTINUED.

Ranking Number.	County.	Average Number of Employees.		Hours work per day.	Average Wages with Board per Month of Employes.										Capital invested in Industry.
					Foremen.		Herders.		Riders.		Farmlands.		Cooks.		
		1894	1893		1894	1893	1894	1893	1894	1893	1894	1893	1894	1893	
FERGUS CO.—Cont.															
15	Sheep	6	8				30 00	40 00			25 00	35 00		5,000	
16	"	10	10	10			30 00	40 00			30 00	40 00		50,000	
17	"	n.	r.	S			30 00	40 00			30 00	40 00		8,000	
18	"	3	4	12			30 00	40 00			30 00	40 00		8,000	
19	"	3	n.	r.	S						30 00	40 00			
20	"	3	n.	r.	S						30 00	40 00			
21	"	5	5	12			30 00	40 00			30 00	40 00		40,000	
22	"	10	9	12		75 00	75 00	30 00	40 00		30 00	40 00	116 00	40,000	
23	"	5	3	10			30 00	40 00			30 00	40 00		5,000	
24	"	24	28	12		60 00	75 00	30 00	35 00		30 00	35 00	120 00	150,000	
25	"	3	3	12			30 00	30 00			25 00	30 00		15,000	
26	"	3	3	12			30 00	35 00			25 00	35 00		16,000	
27	"	4	15	10		50 00	55 00	30 00	35 00		30 00	35 00	115 00	75,000	
28	"	15	4	10			30 00	40 00			40 00	40 00		12,000	
29	"	n.	r.	10		50 00	60 00	30 00	40 00			40 00		50,000	
30	"	6	4	12			30 00	40 00			30 00	40 00		10,000	
31	"	8	8	10			35 00	40 00			30 00	35 00		45,000	
32	"	8	10	12		55 00	55 00	30 00	40 00		30 00	40 00		65,000	
33	Sheep: Cattle	7	10	10		40 00	50 00	30 00	40 00	30 00	40 00	27 50	35 00	120 00	
34	Sheep	10	2	10				35 00	40 00			30 00	40 00		
35	"	2	2	10				30 00	40 00			30 00	40 00	12,000	
36	"	5	8	10				30 00	40 00			30 00	40 00	30,000	
37	"	5	8	10				30 00	40 00			30 00	40 00	12,000	
38	"	8	8	10		65 00	65 00	30 00	40 00			30 00	40 00	75,000	
39	"	9	11	11				30 00	35 00		25 00	35 00		30,000	
40	"	2	10	10				30 00	35 00		30 00	35 00			
41	"	3	13	10				30 00	30 00			30 00		32,800	
42	"	3	5	10				30 00	40 00		40 00	50 00		10,000	
43	"	4	n.	r.	S			30 00	40 00		30 00	40 00		75,000	
44	"	4	4	12				30 00	35 00		30 00	35 00		10,000	
45	"	4	3	10										15,000	
46	"	2	2	12			30 00	40 00			35 00	40 00		8,000	
47	"	2	2	12			30 00	40 00			30 00	40 00		10,000	
48	"	9	10	10		35 00	50 00	30 00	35 00		30 00	35 00	120 00	40,000	
49	"	6	10	10		45 00	45 00	40 00	50 00		40 00	50 00		9,000	
50	"	5	n.	r.	S			30 00	40 00		30 00	40 00		12,000	
51	Cattle	4	4	10						40 00	40 00		40 00	20,000	
52	"	9	12	12		75 00	75 00			30 00	40 00			75,000	
53	"	6	6	irr.		50 00	50 00			35 00	40 00				
54	Ran-hing	2	n.	r.	10									3,000	
55	Farming	n.	r.	"										10,000	
56	Stock	"	"	"										3,000	
57	"	"	"	"										5,000	
58	"	"	"	"										4,000	
59	Farming: Stock	"	"	"											
FLATHEAD CO															
1	Farming	2		10							30 00			12,000	
2	"			11							30 00	35 00		7,000	
3	"	4									30 00	35 00		7,000	
4	"	1		irr.											
GALLATIN CO.															
1	Farming: Stock	6	5	10	30 00	35 00					25 00	30 00	120 00	35,000	
2	Farming	4	n.	r.	10						26 00	30 00	114 00		
3	"	4	"	10							25 00	35 00			
4	"	5	"	10							30 00	30 00	115 00	50,000	
5	"	6	"	10							25 00	30 00		30,000	
6	"	n.	r.	12											
7	"	1	"	10							26 00	35 00		10,000	
8	"	2	2	S-S							25 00	35 00		10,000	
9	"	1	n.	r.	10									5,000	
10	"	n.	r.	10										20,000	
11	Farming: Stock	2	"	10							30 00				
12	Sheep	2	"	10										7,000	
GRANITE CO															
1	Farming	3	2	10							35 00	35 00		10,000	
2	"	1	1	10							30 00	30 00		2,000	
3	Farming: Stock	2	2	10							35 00	40 00		10,000	
4	"	3	n.	r.	10						30 00	30 00		10,000	
5	Dairying: Stock	4	4	10							35 00	40 00			
6	Ranching	1	1	10							30 00	30 00		5,000	
7	Stock	2	n.	r.	10						20 00	35 00		4,000	
8	Farming: Stock	n.	r.	"										5,000	
9	"	"	"	10										10,000	
10	"	n.	r.	"											

TABLE NO. 29—CONTINUED.

Tracing Number.	COUNTY.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES		HOURS WORK per day.	AVERAGE WAGES WITH BOARD PER MONTH OF EMPLOYEES.										Capital invested in Industry.		
		Industry.			Foremen.		Herders.		Riders.		FarmHands		Cooks.				
		1894	1893		1894	1893	1894	1893	1894	1893	1894	1893	1894	1893			
11	Farming: Stock...	4	3	10												15,000	
12	"	1	1	10								30 00	30 00			5,000	
JEFFERSON CO.																	
1	Farming: Stock...	n.	r.	n.	r.	10											
2	"			1	n.	r.											
3	"			3												10,000	
4	"			2	n.	r.						25 00	30 00			6,000	
5	Ranching	n.	r.			10						30 00	24 00				
6	Stock, etc.			1		10						30 00					
7	"	n.	r.													6,000	
8	"			"												3,000	
9	Ranching			"													
10	"			"		10										6,000	
LEWIS & CLARKE CO																	
1	Sheep, etc.		5 n.	r.	13			35 00	40 00			25 00	35 00			15,000	
2	"		14		16			30 00	40 00			30 00	40 00	f20 00	30 00	60,000	
3	" etc.		5 n.	r.	12			30 00	35 00			30 00	35 00			20,000	
4	"		5					30 00						f20 00		25,000	
5	"		4														
6	"		3		3			30 00	40 00			30 00	35 00			25,000	
7	Farming: Stock...		3		3							30 00	30 00			10,000	
8	"		3 n.	r.	10							30 00	30 00				
9	"		1			10										5,000	
10	Farming		1		"	12						30 00	30 00			6,000	
11	"		2 n.	r.	1	10						30 00	30 00			1,500	
12	"		2 n.	r.	10							30 00	35 00			3,000	
13	"	n.	r.		"	14											
14	"		1									30 00				20,000	
15	"		4		3	12						35 00	40 00			12,000	
16	"		1 n.	r.	10							21 75				3,000	
17	"		1		"	10						30 00		f15 00		5,000	
18	"		1		1												
19	"		n.	r.		10						25 00	40 00			6,000	
20	"	n.	r.													500	
21	Gardening		1			12						30 00				10,000	
22	Farming	n.	r.	n.	r.											3,000	
23	Cattle		3		3	12						40 00	40 00			26,900	
24	"		1 n.	r.								30 00					
25	Farming: Stock...		2		"	10						30 00	40 00				
MADISON CO.																	
1	Sheep		11		15	10	60 00	60 00						f23 40	23 40	55,000	
2	"		5			10			35 00	40 00			30 00	35 00			
3	Farming: Stock...		5		7	10						30 00	35 00			30,000	
4	"		2 n.	r.	3	10						30 00	35 00			10,000	
5	"		3			10						35 00	35 00	f20 00	20 00	19,000	
6	"		3 n.	r.	1	10	50 00	40 00				35 00	30 00			8,000	
7	"		2			10						30 00	30 00	f15 00	15 00	7,500	
8	"		2 n.	r.	1	10											
9	"		1		"	10							35 00			7,000	
10	"		3		3	12						35 00	35 00			18,000	
11	"		5		5	10					40 00	40 00				75,000	
12	"		5		2	10					40 00	40 00	30 00	35 00		15,000	
13	"		3		4	10					35 00	40 00	35 00	40 00		17,000	
14	"		2 n.	r.	irr.						35 00	40 00	35 00	35 00		10,000	
15	"	n.	r.		"												
16	"		1		"							30 00	45 00			5,000	
17	"		2		"	10										8,000	
18	"	n.	r.		"											20,000	
19	"		1			10										15,000	
20	"	n.	r.	n.	r.	10						40 00	40 00			7,000	
21	"		4			irr.											
22	"		2		2							30 00	30 00			5,000	
23	"		2		2	10						35 00	35 00			10,000	
MEAGHER CO.																	
1	Sheep		21		20	10	60 00	60 00	30 00	40 00			25 00	40 00	35 00	40 00	
2	"		25 n.	r.		12			35 00				35 00				
3	Sheep: Cattle		3			10											10,000
4	Sheep: Farming		3		"	11			30 00	40 00			30 00	35 00			
5	Sheep: Cattle.		2		"	10			30 00	40 00			30 00	40 00			10,000
6	Sheep		6		"	10	60 00	60 00	30 00	40 00			35 00	45 00	f15 00	30 00	34,500
7	"		5			10			30 00	35 00			25 00	30 00	25 00	30 00	25,000
8	"		13		14	12	35 00	40 00	30 00	40 00			30 00	40 00	f20 00		90,000
9	"		7		7	12	65 00	65 00	35 00	40 00			35 00	40 00			

TABLE NO. 29.—CONTINUED.

Tracing Number..	COUNTY	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.		Hours work per day.....	AVERAGE WAGES WITH BOARD PER MONTH OF EMPLOYEES.										Capital invested in Industry	
		Industry.	1894		1893	Foremen.		Herders.		Riders.		Farmhands		Cooks.		
						1894	1893	1894	1893	1894	1893	1894	1893	1894		1893
10	Sheep	6 n.	r.	S—S	10	.....	30 00	40 00	.....	.....	30 00	40 00	.....	.....	30,000	
11	Sheep: Cattle	20	20	10	.....	30 00	40 00	30 00	40 00	.....	.....	30 00	40 00	.....	75,000	
12	Sheep, etc.	6 n.	r.	10	.....	.....	.....	30 00	.....	.....	.....	30 00	.....	.....	20,000	
13	"	7	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,000	
14	"	16	16	10	50 00	75 00	35 00	40 00	.....	.....	25 00	40 00	.....	.....	50,000	
15	"	4 n.	r.	10	.....	.....	30 00	35 00	.....	.....	30 00	35 00	.....	.....	20,000	
16	Farming	7	6	S—S	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 00	37 50	.....	.....	5,000	
17	Stock	8	9	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	45 00	45 00	45 00	.....	f15 00	.....	50,000	
18	"	8 n.	r.	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 00	.....	.....	.....	10,000	
19	Farming: Stock	4 n.	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 00	40 00	f25 00	30 00	30,000	
20	"	1	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 00	40 00	.....	.....	4,000	
21	Farming	1 n.	r.	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00	35 00	.....	.....	7,000	
22	Stock	n.	r.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	
23	Farming, etc.	4	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 00	40 00	30 00	40 00	.....	.....	50,000	
24	"	1	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 00	30 00	.....	.....	5,000	
25	Stock	1	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	
26	"	n.	r.	n.	r.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,560	
27	"	2	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 00	35 00	.....	.....	.....	
MISSOULA CO.																
1	Farming	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00	30 00	.....	.....	5,000	
2	"	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 00	.....	.....	.....	5,000	
3	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	
4	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
PARK CO.																
1	Sheep	4	3	S—S	.....	.....	35 00	40 00	.....	.....	45 00	35 00	f20 00	20 00	15,000	
2	Sheep: Cattle	3	6	10	.....	.....	30 00	40 00	.....	.....	30 00	40 00	.....	.....	6,000	
3	"	4	4	10	.....	.....	30 00	35 00	.....	.....	30 00	35 00	.....	.....	20,000	
4	Sheep: Farming	2	2	12	.....	.....	30 00	40 00	.....	.....	25 00	35 00	.....	.....	10,000	
5	Sheep	2	2	11	.....	.....	30 00	35 00	.....	.....	25 00	30 00	.....	.....	5,500	
6	Sheep: Cattle	4	4	10	.....	.....	30 00	40 00	.....	.....	25 00	35 00	f20 00	25 00	19,000	
7	Sheep	4	9	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000	
8	"	3	3	S—S	.....	.....	20 00	40 00	.....	.....	30 00	.....	.....	.....	15,000	
9	"	5	9	10	.....	.....	25 00	40 00	.....	.....	20 00	40 00	.....	.....	18,000	
10	"	4	5	10	.....	.....	30 00	35 00	.....	.....	25 00	35 00	f20 00	25 00	24,500	
11	Sheep: Farming	3 n.	r.	9	.....	.....	30 00	40 00	.....	.....	30 00	40 00	f20 00	.....	.....	
12	Sheep	6	.....	S—S	.....	.....	30 00	.....	.....	.....	30 00	.....	.....	.....	7,000	
13	Sheep: Cattle	11	12	10	50 00	60 00	30 00	35 00	.....	.....	30 00	.....	f20 00	.....	85,000	
14	Sheep	2 n.	r.	S—S	.....	.....	30 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	
15	"	1	1	.....	.....	.....	30 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000	
16	"	4	4	10	.....	.....	30 00	40 00	.....	.....	25 00	30 00	.....	.....	20,000	
17	"	6	8	10	60 00	60 00	30 00	40 00	.....	.....	25 00	40 00	f25 00	50 00	60,000	
18	"	3	2	.....	.....	.....	30 00	35 00	.....	.....	30 00	.....	.....	.....	10,000	
19	"	3	3	10	.....	.....	30 00	40 00	.....	.....	30 00	40 00	f25 00	.....	25,000	
20	"	6	7	10	.....	.....	30 00	40 00	.....	.....	25 00	40 00	.....	.....	25,000	
21	"	2	2	S—S	.....	.....	30 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,000	
22	Stock	6 n.	r.	13	60 00	60 00	.....	.....	40 00	40 00	30 00	.....	50 00	50 00	125,000	
23	"	1	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 33	40 00	.....	.....	12,000	
24	"	1	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,300	
25	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000	
26	Farming, etc.	1	1	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 00	30 00	.....	.....	20,000	
27	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	
RAVALLI CO.																
1	Farming: Stock	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00	30 00	.....	.....	25 00	30 00	f20 00	15 00	65,000	
2	Farming	4	4	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	
3	"	1	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00	.....	.....	.....	8,000	
4	"	1	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00	32 50	.....	.....	8,000	
SILVER BOW CO.																
1	Farming	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	
TELEON CO.																
1	Sheep	20 n.	r.	12	75 00	65 00	30 00	40 00	.....	.....	30 00	40 00	.....	.....	150,000	
2	"	2	.....	10	.....	.....	30 00	40 00	.....	.....	30 00	35 00	.....	.....	20,000	
3	"	3	3	10	.....	.....	30 00	40 00	.....	.....	30 00	40 00	.....	.....	10,000	
4	"	3	3	10	50 00	50 00	35 00	40 00	.....	.....	35 00	40 00	.....	.....	7,000	
5	"	4	4	10	.....	.....	30 00	.....	.....	.....	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6	"	3 n.	r.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 00	40 00	.....	.....	20,000	
7	"	10	.....	10	50 00	75 00	30 00	40 00	.....	.....	26 00	35 00	.....	.....	70,000	
8	"	6	7	12	.....	.....	30 00	40 00	.....	.....	30 00	40 00	.....	.....	20,000	
9	"	5 n.	r.	14	.....	.....	30 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,000	

TABLE NO. 29—CONTINUED.

Tracing Number.	COUNTY. INDUSTRY.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.		Hours work per day	AVERAGE WAGES WITH BOARD PER MONTH OF EMPLOYEES.										Capital invested in Industry
					Foremen.		Herders.		Riders.		Farm Hands		Cooks.		
		1894	1893		1894	1893	1894	1893	1894	1893	1894	1893	1894	1893	
10	Sheep: Cattle	3	4	10			30 00	40 00			30 00	40 00			13,500
11	"	10	13	12			30 00	40 00	25 00	35 00	30 00	35 00	120 00	25 00	50,000
12	"	4	6	S			30 00	40 00			25 00	35 00			10,000
13	Sheep	5	5	12			30 00	40 00			30 00	40 00			17,000
14	"	2	2				30 00	35 00			30 00	30 00			5,000
15	Stock	4	4	12											46,000
16	"	3 n.	r.	12											35,000
17	"	1	"	12					40 00	40 00					10,000
18	"	2	2	10					50 00	30 00	30 00	30 00			15,000
19	"	1 n.	r.	11							30 00	35 00			5,000
20	"	1 n.	r.								30 00	40 00			3,000
21	"	1	"	10							25 00				4,000
VALLEY CO.															
1	Sheep	1	2				30 00	40 00							2,100
2	"	n.	r.	n.											7,000
3	"	1	3	10			30 00	35 00							
4	"	1	1				35 00	35 00							
5	Stock	3	3						40 00	40 00					14,000
6	"	1 n.	r.	10					40 00	40 00					3,500
7	"	1	"	10											4,000
8	"	1	"	10											2,000
YELLOWSTONE CO															
1	Sheep	10	12	12	40 00	50 00	30 00	40 00			25 00	35 00	30 00	35 00	60,000
2	"	1 n.	r.	10			30 00	40 00							5,000
3	"	2	2	S			30 00	40 00			30 00	35 00			4,600
4	"	2 n.	r.	10			35 00	35 00							8,000
5	"	10	12	S	60 00	75 00	30 00	40 00			30 00	40 00	30 00	40 00	40,000
6	"	3 n.	r.	10			40 00	40 00			30 00	35 00			10,000
7	"	7	10	10			30 00	45 00			30 00	40 00			15,000
8	"	6 n.	r.	12											6,000
9	"	4	"	10			32 50	40 00			32 50	40 00			
10	"	4	1	10											3,200
11	"	3	3												5,000
12	"	5	8	S			30 00	40 00			30 00	40 00			25,100
13	"	3 n.	r.	10			30 00	40 00			30 00	30 00			15,000
14	"	3 n.	r.	10			30 00	35 00			30 00	35 00			6,000
15	"	2	2	10			30 00	40 00			20 00	25 00			5,000
16	"	4	6	12	40 00	50 00	30 00	40 00			30 00	40 00			12,220
17	Stock	12	10	12	60 00	60 00			35 00	40 00	35 00	40 00			40,000
18	Farming	4 n.	r.	10	50 00	50 00					35 00	40 00			16,000
19	Stock	1	1	10							40 00	40 00			2,000
20	"	2	2	10							40 00	40 00			12,000
21	"	5	5	10							30 00	30 00			20,000
22	Cattle: Sheep	12	12	13	60 00	75 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	40 00	30 00	35 00	30 00	30 00	50,000
23	Stock	8	8		75 00				40 00	40 00					75,000

TABLE NO. 30.—STATISTICS OF FARMING AND STOCK GROWING WITH
STOCK GROWERS IN

Abbreviations used: S, same; B, better; M B, much better; N G, not as good;

Tracing Number.	COUNTY	ACRES OF LAND.		Ins. of water owned or leased	ACRES IN GRAINS, VEGETABLES, ROOTS ETC.		Crop of 1894 compared with crop of 1893	HAY LAND AND YIELD.				AS COMPARED WITH 1893.		
		Owned.	Fenced		1894	1893		1894	Tons Hay Cut.	1893	Tons Hay Cut.	Condition of Range	Is Business Prosperous?	
BEAVERHEAD CO.														
1	Stock: Sheep	1,000	800		10	7	50% B	300	300	250	125	50% B		no
2	"	1,320	1,320	1,200	100	125	B	375	400	335	300	B	yes	"
3	Sheep	1,000	1,000	800	120	60	B	240	400	200	300	B	no	"
4	Stock: Farming	13,543	11,000	3,100	420	300	25% B	1,200	2,000	900	1,400	50% B		"
5	Sheep			1,000	40	40	B	15	30	15	22	B		"
6	Stock: Farming	2,500	2,500	1,800	180	180		400	400	400	350	25% B		"
7	Sheep											B		"
8	"	4,000	4,000	3,000	200	250		350	600	300	450	B		"
9	Sheep, etc	15,000	15,000	400	20	20	S	300	300	350	350	S		"
10	Stock: Farming	400	400	400	160	140	25% B	110	330	80	240	50% B		"
11	Sheep	640	640	1,000	40	50	B	250	300	250	250			"
12	Stock	3,200	3,200	3,000	30	30	B	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	B	yes	"
13	"	600	600	500	3	3	B	200	370	300	350	B		"
14	"	2,700	2,700	1,650	75	60	B	750	650	600	400			"
15	Farming	700	700	1,000	250	250	B	250	300	200	250	B	no	"
16	Stock	1,760	1,760	915	30	30	S	700	550	650	450	25% B	yes	"
17	"	1,280	1,280	1,200	3	3	B	200	100	400	125	M B		"
18	"	3,500	3,000	3,000	50	80	S	500	800	400	600	"	yes	"
19	"	1,000	1,000	2,000			B	700	1,000	700	500	"	yes	"
20	Stock: Farming	e 720	720	632	60	90	B	250	400	250	300	"		"
21	Stock	1,800	1,800	700	20	20	B	500	500	500	500	"		"
22	Stock	2,500	2,500	2,000			B	700	900	700	600	"		"
CASCADE CO.														
1	Sheep: Horses	3,000	2,000	5,000	200	100	B	200	200	400	300	B	yes	"
2	Sheep			2,000	40	240	S	500	125	500	125	S	no	"
3	"	320	320		45	45	B	45	112	45	90	M B		"
4	Sheep: Cattle	3,500	3,500	600	300	300	B	300	500	300	400	B		"
5	Sheep	2,500	3,000	200	35	25	B	300	300	300	250	B		"
6	"	1,320	1,300		40	40	S	e 175	200	e 200	225	B		"
7	"	1,200	500		157	157	B	80	140	70	85	B		"
8	"	160	480		60	60	B					S		"
9	"	320	1,500	600	50	20	50% B	100	150	100	75	B		"
10	"													"
11	"	320	320		20	20	25% B	75	100	75	100	B		"
12	"	480	380	500	65	40	25% B	60	75	60	60	25% B	yes	"
13	"	760	1,000	400	40	30	S	125	200	100	150	S	no	"
14	"	480	480		45	30	25% B	60	60					"
15	"	960	700		40	30	S	350	300	350	300	S	no	"
16	Farming: Stock	320	200		35	30	N G	13	15	4	6	G		"
17	"	160	150	200	20	30	N G	40	80	40	100	M B		"
18	"	332	160		30	30	B	35	35	35	20			"
19	"	640	640		70	70	B	100	125	100	100	25% B	yes	"
CHOTEAU CO.														
1	Sheep	640	320		13	13	B	200	200	100	100	B	no	"
2	" Etc.	none	200	200						300	160	N G		"
3	"	280	280	300	10	5	N G	60	80	40	75	S		"
4	"	480	320	200	15	15	B	75	125	100	150	S	yes	"
5	"							100	100			M B		"
6	" Etc.	none	160	200	12	11	S	35	65	30	45	B		"
7	"		1,200	325	2	2	S	200	200	150	125	S	no	"
8	"						N G						yes	"
9	" Etc.	none	40		10	10	B	80	70	80	60			"
10	"		320		30	30	B	40	50	40	40	B	no	"
11	"			800	40	20	B	150	150	100	100		yes	"
12	Stock	640	300	300				60	75			G	no	"
13	"											S		"
14	"	160	320		20	5	N G	50	50	75	80	N G	yes	"
15	"	1,540	1,320	850	25	25	S	400	500	350	450	M B	no	"
16	Stock: Farming	320	480	250	50	50	25% B	30	30	30	20			"
17	"	600	600	120	40	40	S	30	30	30	60	S	yes	"
18	"	280	280		75	60	S	e 30	30	e 40	40			"
19	"	320	200		80	80	B	40	50	40	40	S		"
20	"	e 160	50	200	6	3	B	50	25	70	40	B	no	"
21	"	160	150	160	30	25	N G	30	82	30	90	N G		"
22	"	640	320	200	40	40	B	60	80	60	100	S		"
23	"		160	200	30	22	B	60	70	100	120	B	yes	"
24	"	160	160	100				10	10	10	5	S	no	"
25	"	160	160	400	26	35	25% B	18	18			N G		"
26	"	1,000	1,000		10	10	S	60	60	60	60	S		"
27	"	320	320	300	50	20	B	70	70	25	15	S	yes	"
28	"	160	120	600	40	25	25% B	20	32	20	20			"
29	"	320	160	400	20	1	N G	80	50	30	30	N G		"

—CONTINUED.

A, few; AA, very few; B, 25 pr. ct. calves; BB, 40 pr. ct. calves; D, 50 pr. ct. calves; NS, not sold.

Tracing Number.	STOCK CATTLE.			SHEEP.			1894.		Net Price of Wool at Shipping Point, Per Pound.		Average Value of Sheep.		Est. lowest Boston pri. pr. lb for wool at wch Mont. shep husb'y will pay 12 1/2
	No. Owned.	No. Perished Winter 1893-4	Killed by Wild Animals during Yr. End. of ne 30, '94.	No. O ned ..	No. Perished Winter 1893-4	Killed by Wild Animals during Yr. End. of ne 30, '94.	No. Sheep Shorn.	Pounds Wool Shorn.					
									1894	1893	1894	1893	
1	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Pounds	Cts.	Cts.	Dols.	Dols.	\$ Cts.
2				7,000	320	75	5,000	25,000	9.9	9.9	1 25	3 00	15.5
3				6,000	225	133	4,000	26,000	9.2	9.2	2 50	3 00	14.0
4				2,100	700	100	1,800	11,000	11.0	11.0	1 50	3 50	21.0
5	2			2,550			2,550	20,700	N S	N S	1 50	3 00	21.0
6				2,000	13	9	1,805	11,640		12	1 50	1 20	15.0
7				5,000	50	100	3,000	30,000		10	1 50	1 50	18.0
8	20		1	700			700	4,200					20.0
9	10			8,000	300	100	8,000	47,000	10	10	1 50	1 50	12.0
10	4,000	1,200	B										
11	1,200	240											
12	3,000												
13	4,000												
14	3,000	1,000	300										
15	5,000	250	250										
16	2,000	500	400										
17	400	20	100										
18	200												
19	500	50	50										
20	200												
21	10												
22													
23	100		5										
24	40		1										
25													
1	1,200	150	100	7,000			7,000	46,000	N S	10			
2				2,000	80	40	2,000	15,000	N S	9.5	1 25	3 00	
3	8,000	640	800										
4	350	10	20	150		20	100	725	10	10			
5	110	8											
6										11.2		2 50	16.0
7	71												
1	80			2,500	200	300	2,500	16,250	N S	9.7			17.0
2	900			3,200		35	3,200	25,000	8.2	8.0			18.0
3	16			3,500			3,000	18,000	N S	9.5			18.0
4	8			3,000			2,134	13,380	N S	9.5			18.0
5	20			2,900	200	55	2,100	12,000	9.0	8.0	1 50		20.0
6	125	2											
7	25												
8	300	10	5										
9	75												
10	20												
11	200	50											
12	25												
13	30		6										
14	80												
15	110												
16	70												
17	1												
1	60			36,000		25	26,000	163,947	10.7	11.5	1 50	3 00	
2				2,000	300		1,375	6,552	9.0	8.2	1 00	2 00	
3	4			1,000	100		900	5,000	N S	9.0	1 00	4 00	17.0
4	10			4,800	200		4,000	28,500	N S	9.1			15.5
5				4,800			4,800	29,800	11.0		1 50		
6	6			4,000	60		2,700	18,000	10.0	10.0	1 00	2 25	
7				2,170	185	10	1,936	14,300	10.0	8.0			15.0
8	9	5		3,500	200	25	2,800	17,900	N S	9.2	1 00	1 50	10.0
9				1,400		50	1,400	10,000	9.5	8.0	1 50	1 75	14.0
10	13			5,500	35	50	3,300	22,243	N S	10.2	1 00	1 00	17.0
11	35			1,800	40	150	1,800	11,700		9.2	1 00	2 50	14.0
12	140	14	BB	2,000	80					8.2	1 25	1 50	14.0
13				11,600	300		8,600	45,000	11.3	10.0			15.0
14	7			5,000	80	60	4,100	28,750	9.0	8.0	1 25	1 50	16.0
15				8,000	200	95	7,500	49,000		9.5	1 50	1 75	16.0
16	30			8,000			8,000	69,540	N S	9.0	1 50	2 50	12.0
17				2,800		300	1,650	9,554		8.0	1 00	1 50	20.0
18				6,000			5,300	45,000	9.2	9.0			
19				2,500	100	125	2,417	17,000	7.7		1 00	3 00	14.0
20				7,200	100		5,600	50,600		9.7			16.0

TABLE NO. 30

Abbreviations used: S, same; B, better; MB, much better; NG, not as good;

Tracing Number.	COUNTY.	ACRES OF LAND.		Ins. of water owned or leased.	ACRES IN GRAINS, VEGETABLES, ROOTS ETC.		Crop of 1884 compared with crop of 1883.	HAY LAND AND YIELD.				As Compared with 1893.		Is Business Prosperous?				
		wheated.	Fenced.		1894	1893		1894	Tons Hay Cut	1893	Tons Hay Cut	Condition of Range						
Industry.																		
FERGUS CO.—Cont.					Acres	Acres	Ins.	Acres	Acres			Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons			
21	Sheep	2,000	2,000	2,000	12	12	S	250	250	175	175	M B	no					
22	"	2,100	2,500	200	40	30	M B	300	300	300	175	"	yes					
23	"	2,000	2,000	500	150	75	100% B	500	500	300	150	"	yes					
24	"	100			4			60	50	40	20	B	no					
25	"	5,000	4,000	500	30	40	B	1,200	1,500	1,200	1,300	B	no					
26	"	360	360	300	40	35	S	150	150	120	60	B	yes					
27	"	1,400	800		60	60	B	150	185	140	175	B	no					
28	"	2,500	2,500	1,500	150	100	B	360	800	360	450	B	no					
29	"	280	120	300	15	15	B	80	80	100	30	M B	"					
30	"	2,000	2,000	1,000	75	75	25% B	400	500	400	350	50% B	yes					
31	"	181	20	160	5	3	50% B	40	80	12	10	B	no					
32	"	1,440	1,300	300	24	16	B	240	300	120	130	100% B	no					
33	Sheep: Cattle	3,000	11,000	3,500	60	40	25% B	470	587	375	328	25% B	yes					
34	Sheep	2,000	2,000	320	40	30	S	300	e 300	500	500	S	no					
35	"	600	500	160	12	1	S	75	110	70	65	M B	"					
36	"	1,000	1,000		2	2		75	70			"	"					
37	"	1,100	1,100	600	1	1	S	100	100	150	150	S	yes					
38	Sheep: Cattle	3,000	2,000	1,000	300	300	S	200	200	200	200	S	no					
39	Sheep	600	600	400	50	50	B	200	200		250	B	"					
40	"	7,320	2,840	1,080	10	22	M B	200	175	160	125	S	S					
41	"	760	760		113	80	B	798	964	514	670	B	no					
42	"	640	1,000	300	2							50% B	"					
43	"	640	640	300	2	2	M B	100	100	75	50	25% B	"					
44	"	320	320	500	75	65	25% B	200	165	200	120	50% B	no					
45	"	800	800	400	3	3	B	80	120	80	80	M B	"					
46	"	640	500	150				115	135	115	120	"	no					
47	"	280	320	280				75	75	75	50	M B	"					
48	"	2,160	2,000	1,050	85	40	50% B	500	450	400	150	"	"					
49	"	600	200	400	2	2	S	100	100	85	90	S	"					
50	"	800	800	300	5	5		100	100	100	40	B	"					
51	Cattle	1,100	1,100	1,000		100	100% B	160	160	200	200	M B	"					
52	"	7,000	7,000	1,000	200	100		300	350	200	225	"	no					
53	"	1,000	1,000	2,000	150	100	B	175	200	100	125	S	no					
54	Ranching	320	320	200	25	20	B	30	65	20	30		yes					
55	Farming	320	0	1,000			B	100	200	75	75		no					
56	Stock	160	160	0	1	1	B	6	6	6	8	B	S					
57	"	320	480	20	22	10	B	60	80	40	25	B	yes					
58	"	160	1,400				B	20	20	20	4	B	no					
59	Farming: Stock	160	160	200	40	40		60	60	75	50	50% B	no					
FLATHEAD CO.																		
1	Farming	173	300					200	200	200	200	25% B	yes					
2	"	160	160		50	30	B	15	30	15	15	B	no					
3	"	160	160		115	115	B	20	40	20			no					
4	"	320	320		100	100	B	6	10	6	7		"					
GALLATIN CO.																		
1	Farming: Stock	1,000	1,000	250	500	400	B	150	200	150	200	B	S					
2	Farming	840	700	150	400	300	B	200	200	200	200	B	no					
3	"	1,360	1,200	600	355	340	S	150	200	150	225		no					
4	"	880	880	600	80	750	25% B						no					
5	"	e1,400	1,400	500	300	400	G	20	150	200	150	G	no					
6	"	350	350	400	120	130	100% B	12	24	12	18	100% B	G					
7	"	720	720	500	100	110	G	100	125	100	125	G	G					
8	"	360	360	100	150	150	B	25	30	15	15	B	no					
9	"	160	80		35		25% B	12	18	12	18	B	yes					
10	"	628	628	1,000	150	264	NG	10	10			B	no					
11	Farming: Stock	2,000			60	60	B	150	300	150	200	B	no					
12	Sheep	640	640	200	50	50	S	50	75	50	75	B	no					
GRANITE CO.																		
1	Farming	900	900	600	60	130	25% B	175	*550	175	430		no					
2	"	200	200		20	20	S	60	80	60	80	S	no					
3	Farming: Stock	320	200	300	40	45	B	110	230	110	175	B	no					
4	"	160	160	800	20	20	S	70	80	70	85	B	no					
5	Dairying: Stock	160	640	300			B	250	200	250	190	B	no					
6	Ranching	100	100	100	5	5	B	45	85	45	75	B	no					
7	stock	1,400	1,000	833	25	25	B	100	128	80	90	B	no					
8	Farming: Stock	160	240	300	85	65	B	55	60	60	75	S	no					
9	"	1,106	1,040	700	250	250	S	150	300	150	300	S	no					
10	"	638	638	1,000	10		G	160	200	160	175	G	no					
11	"	1,100	480	1,000	30	120	G	160	200	160	175	B	no					
12	"	160	120	100	5	40	B	30	50	30	45	B	no					

* Alfalfa

—CONTINUED.

A, few; AA, very few; B, 25 per cent calves; BB, 40 per cent calves; D, 50 per cent calves; NS, not sold.

Tracing Number..	STOCK CATTLE.			SHEEP.			1894.		Net Price of Wool at Shipping point, per pound.		Average Value of Sheep.		Est. lowest Boston pri. lb. for wool at which Mont. sheep husky will pay 12.		
	No. owned..	No. perished winter 1893-4	Kill'd by wild animals year ended June 30, 1894	No. Owned ..	No. perished winter 1893-4	Kill'd by wild animals year ended June 30, 1894	No. Sheep Shorn.	Pounds Wool Shorn.							
									1894	1893	1894	1893			
No	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Pounds	Cts.	Cts.	\$	Cts.	\$	Cts.	Cts.
21				7,000	125	150	7,000	47,000	N S	11.6					25.0
22	25	3		9,000	100	50	9,000	49,000		9.6	1 25	2 00			18.0
23				3,000	20	0	3,000	19,500	9.7	9.3					14.0
24				1,600	5	40	1,100	6,780	11.0	10.0	1 25				
25	80		3	20,000	700	1,000	19,600	30,000	10.5	10.5	1 50	2 50			15.0
26	2			4,100	200	50	3,000	17,000	10.0	8.0	1 50	2 00			12.0
27	15			5,300			3,980	24,300	10.0	10.2	1 40	1 25			
28	30			14,000			9,000	68,000	10.0	10.5	1 50	3 00			17.0
29	20	1		2,800	126	23	1,800	12,340	8.5	8.7	1 25	2 50			18.0
30	1,000	50		2,500	125	0	2,500	18,600	9.5	9.3	1 50	2 00			14.0
31	10			3,200	600	30	2,400	15,250	N S	9.3	1 30	1 75			18.0
32	30			9,000	900		8,000	54,000	N S	8.3	1 50	3 00			14.0
33	358	80	35	7,500	100	125	5,600	42,000		9.0	1 65	1 65			17.5
34	30			11,000	200	100	10,500	67,000	N S	10.0	1 50	2 50			14.5
35	10			2,900	300	50	2,600	12,000	N S	10.0	1 00	2 50			15.0
36				7,000	100	75	5,100	45,000		8.5					15.0
37	30	1	3	5,100	300	250	5,100	41,000	9.0	8.1	1 50	1 50			12.0
38	100			10,000			8,000	48,000	10.0	12.0	1 50	3 00			
39	35			7,500			5,900	32,797	10.2	10.5	1 25	1 25			15.0
40	16			3,000		50	1,800	12,000	10.1	11.2	1 50	1 50			
41	22			2,700			1,572	8,764	11.2	8.5	1 00	1 50			
42				5,500		40	4,300	30,200			1 50	2 50			
43	28			4,800	200	175	3,600	29,347	N S	8.6					22.0
44				2,700	300	25	1,900	10,700	9.0	10.2	1 25	2 00			15.0
45				3,300	800	350	2,400	14,000		8.5	1 12	1 50			16.0
46				3,300	60	0	2,450	15,000	N S	10.0	1 25	1 75			17.0
47				3,500	250	35	2,650	12,600		9.7	1 25	2 50			20.0
48	30			12,000	2,100	50	7,500	44,420	10.2	11.5	1 50	2 00			16.0
49				3,167	120	10	2,020	13,130	11.5	11.3	1 10	1 60			14.0
50	25		4	5,000	900	160	4,000	32,000			1 50	3 25			20.0
51	1,200	300	150												
52	3,000	600	B												
53	600	15	D												
54	300														
55	300														
56	60														
57	130	3	2												
58	20		1												
59	100	3	5												
1	400	22	7												
2	3														
3	3														
4	7														
1	150	10	2												
2	200	25	7												
3	25														
4															
5	50	7													
6															
7	100	3													
8	30														
9	18														
10															
11	100	10													
12				2,100	250		1,300	8,500							
1	90														
2	82	5													
3	70														
4	14														
5	250	6													
6	73														
7	30														
8	50	1													
9	185														
10	33														
11	100			3,000			3,800	22,000	8.5	15					18
12	50														

TABLE NO. 30

Abbreviations used: S, same; B, better; MB, much better; NG, not as good;

Tracing Number.	COUNTY.	Industry.	ACRES OF LAND.		Ins. of water owned or leased.	ACRES IN GRAINS, VEGETABLES, ROOTS ETC		(Crop of 1894 compared with crop of 1893)	HAY LAND AND YIELD.				As Compared with 1893.		
			Owned.	Fenced.		1894	1893		1894	Tons Hay Cut	1893	Tons Hay Cut	Condition of Range	Is Business Prosperous?	
JEFFERSON CO.															
1	Farming: Stock	480	480	600	50	50	B	300	300	300	250	MB	no		
2	"	120	100	500	10	10	S	7	20	7	20	B	"		
3	"	320	320	160	100	75	S	150	225	150	225	B	"		
4	"	90	...	50	35	30	B	...	...	...	...	B	"		
5	Ranching	320	320	500	20	20	S	200	185	200	185	25B	"		
6	Stock, etc	900	900	150	30	30	MB	200	100	100	50	MB	"		
7	"	120	100	50	...	...	...	40	40	40	35	...	"		
8	"	320	320	500	140	160	B	50	50	50	50	MB	"		
9	Ranching	160	160	...	...	...	...	120	80	40	30	50B	"		
10	"	160	160	100	...	...	S	70	70	70	50	MB	"		
LEWIS AND CLARKE CO.															
1	Sheep, etc	1,300	1,300	50	15	15	S	200	125	200	100	S	no		
2	Sheep	10,000	5,000	...	30	40	B	400	400	500	400	B	"		
3	Sheep, etc	760	550	100	20	18	B	200	125	200	150	NG	"		
4	Sheep	1,600	3,000	75	25	25	S	175	175	175	175	S	"		
5	"	...	...	75	75	75	B	100	100	100	100	B	"		
6	"	800	700	7	25	25	...	50	75	50	50	NG	"		
7	Farming: Stock	1,240	480	500	45	35	B	90	175	100	160	25B	"		
8	"	150	100	300	22	22	S	200	200	200	150	25B	"		
9	"	160	160	200	30	30	25B	25	37	25	30	S	no		
10	Farming	200	200	50	23	23	S	20	20	20	20	NG	S		
11	"	146	146	80	60	60	NG	50	80	50	80	...	"		
12	"	160	160	100	32	28	S	15	30	15	30	B	no		
13	"	620	...	...	100	75	S	50	35	85	45	B	"		
14	"	480	480	400	20	20	S	150	200	150	100	MB	yes		
15	"	...	900	...	180	160	S	200	300	190	260	...	"		
16	"	160	320	10	1	12	NG	30	80	30	30	NG	"		
17	"	320	320	...	45	40	B	60	60	60	45	...	"		
18	"	640	1,800	450	10	10	S	100	100	75	75	S	no		
19	"	160	320	...	10	10	G	20	20	18	19	G	"		
20	"	160	5	25	5	5	G	...	...	...	...	MB	yes		
21	Gardening	280	280	100	27	16	B	55	61	60	64	...	S		
22	Farming	320	320	600	...	...	B	60	50	40	30	...	no		
23	Cattle	7,040	6,400	586	...	...	G	80	100	80	80	NG	yes		
24	"	382	382	300	35	35	S	40	38	35	40	S	"		
25	Farming: Stock	480	480	300	43	43	B	100	150	100	125	MB	"		
MADISON CO.															
1	Sheep	5,900	4,000	600	...	...	B	1,000	1,000	500	400	MB	no		
2	"	1,200	1,200	2,000	120	120	50B	200	600	250	700	MB	yes		
3	Farming: Stock	3,000	3,000	1,200	250	225	25B	600	650	500	350	MB	no		
4	"	1,120	1,400	...	60	...	S	300	300	300	200	25B	yes		
5	"	800	800	70	25	25	25 B	200	250	200	210	MB	S		
6	"	720	720	200	10	10	50B	75	130	75	75	MB	yes		
7	"	1,160	1,160	...	...	...	...	100	150	100	150	B	no		
8	"	800	800	300	25	50	B	200	300	200	300	B	"		
9	"	300	300	150	50	80	50 B	40	100	40	100	B	yes		
10	"	720	560	700	80	50	B	160	250	160	200	B	"		
11	"	1,800	1,800	1,500	100	100	...	250	200	100	75	25B	"		
12	"	320	160	250	100	50	MB	50	75	25	25	MB	no		
13	"	640	1,000	200	120	100	25 B	100	125	100	95	25B	S		
14	"	840	1,300	50	20	20	B	75	125	75	60	B	"		
15	"	800	800	800	120	120	B	150	125	150	125	S	no		
16	"	300	400	400	100	200	50 B	100	200	75	100	...	yes		
17	"	320	320	150	6	10	S	150	100	170	160	25B	"		
18	"	800	800	600	75	125	B	150	350	150	300	50B	S		
19	"	650	650	1,700	30	30	NG	180	220	200	200	NG	yes		
20	"	1,000	800	1,500	50	50	B	35	45	35	45	B	"		
21	"	2,500	2,500	...	...	...	...	200	200	175	150	B	"		
22	"	1,200	1,200	350	82	75	MB	100	75	100	100	B	no		
23	"	1,650	1,400	800	30	35	B	300	200	300	175	B	"		
MEAGHER CO.															
1	Sheep	10,000	6,000	2,500	20	80	B	750	1,000	900	1,000	MB	no		
2	"	3,200	3,200	1,600	150	100	G	1,000	1,200	900	900	G	"		
3	Sheep: Cattle	1,600	1,200	800	2	...	100 B	300	350	250	190	100B	yes		
4	Sheep: Farming	440	900	500	20	20	MB	...	...	250	225	MB	no		
5	Sheep: Cattle	...	200	100	15	15	MB	200	100	200	60	MB	"		
6	Sheep	7,000	3,000	700	30	30	100 B	150	337	200	200	100B	"		
7	"	...	3,000	...	15	5	B	100	250	75	150	S	yes		
8	"	3,000	5,000	2,000	30	30	B	600	900	600	700	MB	no		
9	"	1,800	1,200	250	5	5	B	150	150	75	60	B	"		
10	"	1,000	1,000	...	10	10	B	500	550	500	450	B	"		

—CONTINUED.

A, few; AA, very few; B, 25 per cent calves; BB, 40 per cent calves; D, 50 per cent calves; NS, not sold.

Tracing Number..	STOCK CATTLE.			SHEEP.			1894.		Net Price of Wool at Shipping point, per pound.		Average Value of Sheep.		Est. lowest Boston pr. pr. lb. for wool at wch Mont. sheep husky will pay 12%
	No. Owned..	No. perished winter 1893-4	Killed by wild animals year ended June 30, 1894	No. Owned..	No. perished winter 1893-4	Killed by wild animals year ended June 30, 1894	No. Sheep Shorn.	Pounds Wool Shorn.					
									1894	1893	1894	1893	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Pounds	Cts.	Cts.	\$ Cts.	\$ Cts.	Cts.
1	150	15											
2	17	1											
3	150	10											
4	40	3											
5	170	4	A										
6	300												
7	18	3											
8	15	1											
9	18	6											
10	10												
1													
2	225	15	25	7,000	50	35	5,200	43,000	10.5	9	1 50	2 00	15
3	50			14,000	500	100	13,800	91,000	8.7	8	1 25	3 00	19
4	250	25		4,500	500		3,500	21,000	n. s...	10	1 50	1 50	20
5				4,000	20	2	3,980	25,000	"	9.1	1 50	2 00	18.5
6	38			2,500			2,500	17,692	"	9.5	2 00	2 00	10
7				5,500	50	75	5,500	39,000	"	8.2			14
8	85	5	2										
9	300	15											
10	25												
11	3												
12	100	15											
13	90		13										
14	217	11	5										
15	800												
16	400												
17	50	4	1										
18			40										
19	38												
20	15												
21	110												
22	150	12	4										
23	1,300	130	b										
24	28												
25	250	14	bb										
1													
2	300			14,000			10,925	91,000					12
3	20			2,500	10		2,500	18,000	n. s...	n. s...	3 00	2 50	
4	75			1,500			1,400	12,600			2 00	1 50	15
5	350	6											
6	250												
7	200	15											
8	130	6											
9	100												
10	40												
11	300												
12	75												
13	120	1											
14	400		7										
15	600	60											
16	150												
17	50												
18	150	10											
19	150												
20	45												
21	65												
22	250												
23	140												
1													
2	50			19,500	100		19,500	142,000		10			14
3	40			20,000			19,000	124,000		8			18
4	20		1	2,100	240	10	2,018	13,000		11	2 00		15
5				3,500	15	20	2,500	21,000	n. s...	9.5	1 50	3 00	18
6	50	6		2,600	700		1,500	7,000		11	90	1 50	20
7	4			6,300		40	6,261	52,052	n. s...	9.5	1 25	3 00	13
8	10			6,000	150	50	5,900	47,200		10	1 25	2 25	12
9	30			12,000	300		8,000	70,000		9	1 50	3 00	16
10				5,000	125	300	4,500	29,250	n. s...	10			
				6,000	500		6,000	40,000		11			

TABLE NO. 30

Abbreviations used: S, same; B, better; M B, much better; N G, not as good;

Tracing Number..	COUNTY	ACRES OF LAND.		Ins. of water owned or leased, ...	ACRES IN GRAINS, VEGETABLES, ROOTS Etc.		Crop of 1894 compared with crop of 1893, ...	HAY LAND AND YIELD.				AS COMPARED WITH 1893.		
		Owned.	Fed.		1894	1893		1894	Tons Hay Cut.	1893	Tons Hay Cut.	Condition of Range.	Is Business Prosperous?	
MEAGHER CO—Continued.		Acres	Acres	Ins.	Acres	Acres		Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons			
11	Sheep: Cattle	2,300	1,000	.....	100	100	MB	700	800	700	500		B	no ..
12	Sheep: etc	2,280	2,280	400	35	.....	B	250	200				MB	no ..
13	Sheep	6,120	6,000	950	25	5	25 B	350	275	75	20		B	no ..
14	"	2,000	2,000	1,000	20	150	B	200	300	200	200		25B	B "
15	"	2,250	1,500	240	.....	.....	B	300	200	240	85		B	" "
16	Farming	160	160	.....	50	45	MB	35	50	30	30		MB	.....
17	Stock	2,884	2,884	1,500	.....	.....	25B	350	500	350	375		25B	no ..
18	"	360	360	1,000	15	15	B	170	300	170	270		50B	yes ..
19	Farming: Stock	620	380	400	60	60	25B	200	400	200	350		B	.....
20	"	160	160	.....	100	75	MB	160	160	100	80		25B	no ..
21	Farming	320	320	75	75	125	25B	15	22	5	1		B	yes ..
22	Stock	640	600	500	20	25	B	100	120	100	85		B	" "
23	Farming, etc.	2,560	2,560	500	110	108	25B	600	750	500	500		25B	B "
24	"	280	200	100	75	65	B	40	80	40	80		B	no ..
25	Stock	240	240	200	.....	.....	25B	500	100	40	75		B	yes ..
26	"	160	160	300	10	10	B	100	175	100	150		25B	no ..
27	"	960	700	200	150	175	25B	200	275	150	125		25B	.....
MISSOULA CO.														
1	Farming	200	200	400	50	40	B	30	60	20	40		25B	yes ..
2	"	320	320	190	130	140	B	40	50	40	30		B	" "
3	"	320	40	40	40	40	B	10	10	10	5			no ..
4	"	160	100	.....	15	15	.....	5	15	5	18			.....
PARK CO.														
1	Sheep	160	160	500	.....	.....	B	100	100	50	50		MB	no ..
2	Sheep: Cattle	1,400	1,400	5,000	.....	.....	100B	150	225	100	100		G	" "
3	"	1,440	1,440	1,000	70	80	25B	75	150	65	50		100B	" "
4	Sheep: Farming	400	400	133	40	40	B	25	60	25	45		"	" "
5	Sheep	160	100	100	10	10	B	30	90	30	75		50B	" "
6	Sheep: Cattle	4,800	5,000	1,600	70	40	25B	500	250	400	200		B	yes ..
7	Sheep	940	760	600	65	50	100B	10	15	5	5		B	no ..
8	"	2,200	2,200	600	1	.....	S	100	125	.....	.....		100B	yes ..
9	"	1,400	800	70	110	.....	B	80	160	80	100		MB	no ..
10	"	4,800	6,000	1,300	80	40	B	400	300	300	210		MB	yes ..
11	Sheep: Farming	400	200	400	150	150	B	25	40	25	20		100B	no ..
12	Sheep	160	160	300	10	.....	25B	150	150	100	75		MB	" "
13	Sheep: Cattle	320	800	400	60	60	S	200	240	200	150		MB	" "
14	Sheep	2,200	1,500	400	1/2	1/2	100B	60	100	60	50		S	.....
15	"	1,920	700	.....	7	.....	25B	100	125	60	30		100B	no ..
16	"	3,000	3,000	1,300	100	50	B	50	200	25	75		MB	" "
17	"	3,520	3,520	3,000	65	15	B	100	100	100	100		MB	" "
18	"	640	640	50	15	12	B	25	124	16	40		B	" "
19	"	160	500	400	12	1	S	125	125	.....	.....		MB	" "
20	"	400	400	1,000	20	30	25B	250	312	200	150		25B	" "
21	"	3,040	3,040	600	20	20		150	125	75	60		50B	" "
22	Stock							100	75	100	60		B	.....
23	"	1,280	1,280	150	58	48	25B	70	100	70	72		100B	yes ..
24	"												B	no ..
25	"	520	500	500	38	38	S	75	150	75	125		25B	" "
26	Farming, etc.	1,130	1,130	800	60	60	B	70	90	70	50		B	yes ..
27	"	80	15	600	5	2	B	1	2	.....	.....		B	no ..
RAVALLI CO.														
1	Farming: Stock	1,080	800	500	160	200	B	200	500	150	325		B	no ..
2	Farming	320	320	500	120	100	B	80	180	60	125			yes ..
3	"	120	100	200	45	45	B	56	200	56	130		B	" "
4	"	200	150	200	100	88	B	16	32	16	16		NG	" "
SILVER BOW CO.														
1	Farming	320	320	500	150	150	S	50	50	60	60			S
2	"	320	320	100	70	70	S							yes ..
TETON CO.														
1	Sheep	8,500	4,000	.....	125	125	25B	.....	.....	.....	.....		25B	yes ..
2	"	1,500	200	.....	25	25	S	100	100	50	50		S	no ..
3	"	300	300	.....	2	2	MB	110	125	125	75		MB	" "
4	"	600	400	.....	.....	.....		60	90	60	60		B	yes ..
5	"	320	320	1,000	5	5	MB	200	200	100	100		MB	no ..
6	"	1,340	1,340	1,000	50	50	S	100	150	100	150		25B	" "
7	"	6,000	6,500	1,200	2	2	G	500	700	400	500		BB	yes ..
8	"	1,200	750	.....	5	4	S	40	40	40	50		S	no ..
9	"	320	400	500	20	20	B	60	60	60	40		B	" "

—CONTINUED.

A, few; AA, very few; B, 25 pr. ct. calves; BB, 40 pr. ct. calves; D, 50 pr. ct. calves; NS, not sold.

Tracing Number..	STOCK CATTLE.			SHEEP.			1894.		Net Price of Wool at Shipping Point, per pound.		Average Value of Sheep.		Est. lowest Boston pri. pr. lb. for wool at wh Mon. sh. ep husb'y will pay 12 1/2
	No. Owned	No. Perished winter 1893-4	Killed by wild animals year ended June 30, '94.....	No. Owned.	No. Perished winter 1893-4	Killed by wild animals year ended June 30, '94.....	No. Sheep Shorn.	Pounds Wool Shorn.					
									1894	1893	1894	1893	
11	No. 1,000	No.	No.	No. 10,000	No.	No.	No. 6,500	45,000	Cts. 11	Cts. 11	Dols. 1 25	Dols. 2 50	Cts.
12	.....	.....	.....	4,000	.....	.....	3,700	25,000	n. s...	.....	1 50	.....	.....
13	.....	.....	.....	7,500	500	30	5,500	38,000	9	10	1 25	3 00	18
14	.....	.....	.....	15,000	400	300	12,000	80,000	11	18.5	1 25	3 50	22.5
15	25	.....	.....	4,000	23	68	3,900	28,000	.....	8	.....	.....	16
16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	700	100	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	210	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	100	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	100	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	300	12	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	130	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	50	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	250	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	12	.....	.....	3,800	100	25	2,300	21,000	10.0	10.0	1 50	3 00	15.0
2	50	.....	.....	3,400	136	204	3,000	20,000	9.0	9.0	1 25	2 50	17.0
3	30	.....	.....	3,500	300	200	2,626	13,500	N S	9.7	1 25	1 50	16.0
4	.....	.....	.....	2,400	800	.....	1,600	11,000	9.2	7.0	1 25	1 00	21.0
5	35	.....	.....	1,800	400	50	1,350	6,800	9.7	9.0	1 00	4 00	20.0
6	41	.....	.....	3,700	.....	3	3,700	25,000	8.0	8.7	1 37	1 62	13.0
7	15	.....	.....	2,428	125	240	2,428	20,000	.....	7.0	1 50	1 25	24.0
8	25	.....	.....	4,000	300	.....	3,000	23,000	10.0	9.0	1 25	1 50	15.0
9	270	9	25	3,800	150	200	3,800	32,000	9.0	8.5	1 25	2 50	14.0
10	.....	.....	.....	4,000	34	2	2,000	11,000	9.0	8.0	2 00	4 00	15.0
11	6	.....	2	3,000	50	100	3,010	25,497	.....	7.2	.....	.....	18.2
12	50	.....	10	3,600	.....	100	2,600	19,000	10.0	8.0	1 25	3 25	15.0
13	800	56	.....	7,184	.....	.....	7,184	51,000	N S	N S	1 25	2 50	.....
14	35	.....	.....	3,500	100	30	2,600	21,000	.....	8.5	1 50	2 00	15.0
15	.....	.....	.....	2,400	200	6	2,200	15,400	.....	.....	1 50	2 00	16.0
16	12	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	3,450	23,300	10.5	9.5	1 50	3 00	12.0
17	.....	.....	.....	3,500	1,000	.....	3,500	24,600	.....	7.6	1 50	3 00	.....
18	5	.....	.....	2,440	100	50	2,456	20,130	10.0	9.7	.....	.....	.....
19	4	.....	.....	4,200	100	50	4,180	37,000	9.0	8.0	1 25	2 50	18.0
20	40	.....	.....	7,000	140	350	7,000	56,000	10.0	8.2	1 50	3 50	15.0
21	.....	.....	.....	2,700	860	75	2,700	20,250	9.6	7.1	1 50	2 50	.....
22	4,000	120	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	300	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	175	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	50	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	245	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	25	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	300	5	.....	15,000	150	20	12,000	92,000	8	7.5	.....	.....	.....
2	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	30	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	30,000	.....	.....	20,000	140,000	12.5	N S	1 50	2 00	16.0
2	.....	.....	.....	2,500	20	.....	1,700	10,000	10.0	11.0	1 00	2 00	15.0
3	5	.....	.....	3,000	80	5	2,300	13,000	N S	9.5	1 60	3 00	17.0
4	.....	.....	.....	2,600	30	10	2,600	25,000	9.0	8.7	1 60	1 80	18.0
5	20	.....	.....	4,000	.....	.....	4,000	25,000	9.0	8.0	1 50	3 00	20.0
6	.....	.....	.....	2,500	.....	.....	2,000	14,000	10.0	10.5	.....	.....	16.0
7	30	.....	.....	16,000	350	50	15,000	105,000	9.2	8.0	1 50	3 00	.....
8	4	.....	.....	4,000	100	50	4,000	30,000	9.5	9.5	1 25	2 00	20.0
9	6	.....	.....	4,000	500	2	4,000	21,000	9.5	10.5	1 50	.....	.....

TABLE NO. 30

Abbreviations used: S, same; B, better; M B, much better; N G, not as good

Tracing Number..	COUNTY	ACRES OF LAND.		Ins of water owned or leased.	ACRES IN GRAINS, VEGETABLES, ROOTS ETC.		Crop of 1894 compared with crop of 1893.....	HAY LAND AND YIELD.				AS COMPARED WITH 1893.		
		Owned.	Fenced		1894	1893		1894	Tons Hay Cut.	1893	Tons Hay Cut.	Condition of Range	Is Business Prosperous?	
Industry.														
TETON CO.—Continued.														
10	Sheep: Cattle.....	320	320	.....	1	1	B	200	225	200	175	MB	no ..	
11	“	1,480	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	275	300	.....	.....	B	“ ..	
12	“	320	250	.....	40	35	G	80	80	100	75	B	“ ..	
13	Sheep.....	640	1,760	1,250	60	20	B	640	200	640	120	B	“ ..	
14	“	300	300	500	5	5	.....	50	75	50	50	B	“ ..	
15	Stock.....	1,920	1,920	.....	100	80	B	200	175	200	175	S	no ..	
16	“	1,000	1,000	2,000	20	40	NG	25	30	30	45	NG	yes ..	
17	“	880	880	1,000	50	50	.....	50	75	50	100	G	“ ..	
18	“	480	480	.....	50	60	B	65	130	65	120	B	“ ..	
19	“	320	40	100	10	10	S	40	60	100	120	S	“ ..	
20	“	160	2	.....	2	2	B	40	20	120	146	B	no ..	
21	“ .....	.....	125	300	2	2	.....	100	100	75	50	B	“ ..	
VALLEY CO.														
1	Sheep.....	.....	.....	.....	½	½	NG	20	4	160	40	NG	no ..	
2	“ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	“	no ..	
3	“ .....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	“	no ..	
4	“	320	4	.....	4	.....	.....	200	100	100	125	G	“ ..	
5	Stock.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	187	200	200	G	yes ..	
6	“	160	4	.....	4	4	NG	100	37	100	80	NG	“ ..	
7	“ .....	.....	600	.....	2	.....	NG	.....	.....	100	100	NG	no ..	
8	“ .....	.....	160	.....	8	8	NG	40	20	40	20	G	yes ..	
YELLOWSTONE CO.														
1	Sheep.....	5,000	3,000	150	100	100	25B	*500	2,000	*500	1,500	50B	yes ..	
2	“	320	1-5	200	8	.....	G	55	72	40	40	S	no ..	
3	“	300	300	.....	25	10	.....	100	100	75	75	MB	“ ..	
4	“	160	160	300	1	2	G	100	50	50	25	B	“ ..	
5	“	1,200	1,200	500	.....	.....	.....	400	400	400	400	B	no ..	
6	“ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	B	“ ..	
7	“	360	360	.....	50	30	S	260	*780	*260	e700	.....	“ ..	
8	“	160	160	200	3	2	50B	75	60	60	30	100B	“ ..	
9	“ .....	.....	.....	.....	15	15	25B	150	150	140	100	B	“ ..	
10	“	320	240	.....	22	22	B	140	150	140	150	B	“ ..	
11	“ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	B	S	
12	“	2,800	1,200	550	5	5	S	*60	250	*60	250	B	no ..	
13	“	480	480	.....	25	25	G	75	75	15	10	B	“ ..	
14	“	400	400	200	25	10	G	15	30	15	30	S	“ ..	
15	“	160	160	.....	25	5	.....	50	60	35	30	25B	yes ..	
16	“	160	80	160	22	.....	.....	120	145	195	130	50B	no ..	
17	Stock.....	1,200	1,400	275	60	60	S	700	850	700	800	MB	yes ..	
18	Farming.....	1,525	1,400	1,000	46	65	B	75	150	40	60	“	.....	
19	Stock.....	.....	.....	1,000	23	23	100B	20	40	10	15	25B	S	
20	“	160	160	300	50	5	B	100	150	100	75	MB	yes ..	
21	“	650	650	500	125	40	S	125	80	80	80	S	.....	
22	Cattle: Sheep.....	400	400	1,500	30	25	B	150	150	150	200	B	no ..	
23	Stock.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25B	.....	.....	.....	.....	B	“ ..	

*Alfalfa.

—CONCLUDED.

A, few; AA, very few; B, 25 pr. ct. calves; BB, 40 pr. ct. calves; D, 50 pr. ct. calves; NS, not sold.

Tracing Number..	STOCK CATTLE.			SHEEP.			1894.		Net Price of Wool at shipping point, per pound.		Average Value of Sheep.		Est. lowest Boston pri. pr. lb. for wool at wch Mont. shep husb'y w 11 pay 12 1/2
	No. Owned..	No. Perished Winter 1893-4	Killed by Wild Animals Yet Ended June 30, '94.....	No. Owned..	No. Perished Winter 1893-4	Killed by Wild Animals Yet Ended June 30, '94.....	No. Sheep Shorn.	Po'nds Wool Shorn.					
									1894	1893	1894	1893	
10	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Pounds	Cts.	Cts.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.
11	135		2	4,000	250	25	3,800	18,000	NS	12.5	1 25	3 00	16.0
12	40			5,400			3,800	26,600	NS	10.0	1 75	2 00	
13	25		1	3,700	80	25	3,620	27,000	9.7	10.0	1 75	2 00	15.0
14				4,000	300	36	3,700	22,600	9.7	8.0	1 50	2 50	15.0
15				2,000	100	40	2,000	12,000		8.0	1 00	2 00	
16	500	60	D										
17	1,600	200	300										
18	400												
19	1,000												
20	400	7	36										
21	90	2	3										
22	150	50	15										
23													
1	9			1,130		26	766	4,482	N S	8.3	1 25	3 00	16.0
2				2,800	200		2,000	12,000	N S	9.5	1 50	1 60	16.0
3				2,000	20	12	2,000	14,000	N S	N S	1 00	1 60	15.0
4				1,500	600	80	1,500	10,500	N S	7.0		2 50	
5	125	15	5	725	50	20	450	2,700	10.0	7.0	2 25	2 50	18.0
6	165												
7	150	25											
8	75												
9													
1	60			4,000	300	60	4,000	30,000		9.7	1 50	3 00	13.0
2				2,100	215	23	1,600	10,160		9.2	1 55	1 50	15.0
3				1,600	50	50	1,600	12,200	adv 7.0	av 8.5			18.0
4				3,500	60	15	2,400	16,824		8.0	1 50	1 50	10.0
5	20			10,000	250	150	7,500	50,000	N S	10.7			15.0
6				3,000	100	50	3,000	23,500		9.9	1 50		20.0
7	5			5,000	1,000	75	5,000	35,000	adv 10.0	7.0	2 00		14.0
8	4			4,000			4,000	31,000	9.0	10.2	1 25	1 50	13.0
9	350			4,000			3,200	15,000		8.0	1 50	2 50	14.0
10	3	2		650	50	25	650	4,200	10.0	10.5	1 50	1 50	15.0
11				2,000	15	50	2,000	13,000	10.5	10.0	1 50	1 50	
12	30			4,000	80	150	2,700	19,800	9.0	9.7	1 50	2 50	20.0
13				5,000	700	175	3,800	25,500	10.5	8.5	1 50	1 00	15.0
14				4,000	175	163	3,000	20,000	N S	9.7	1 50	1 75	
15	9			1,600		200	1,600	13,000	10.0	8.0	1 50	1 75	15.0
16	63	1		4,493	11	31	3,121	20,421	N S	10.7			17.5
17	1,600	300	150	1,000	40		700	5,000	10.5	10.0	1 50	2 00	
18	250	6	12										
19	17		7										
20	800	50	5										
21	1,000												
22	1,000			1,400			1,400	8,000			1 50	3 00	14.0
23	2,000	160	200										

NOTE.—“25B,” “50B,” etc., have the same significance as “25 per cent B,” “50 per cent B,” etc., the per cent marks being exhausted and necessarily omitted.

**TABLE NO. 31—RECAPITULATION OF STOCK GROWERS AND FARMERS REPORTS
AND CULTIVATED AND**

Tracing Number..	COUNTY. Industry.	Total number per- sons reporting..	Total Employees reported 1894.....	AVERAGE WAGES (WITH BOARD) BY COUNTIES.											
				Foremen.			Sheep Herders			Riders			Farm Hands.		
				1894	1893	Pr. ct. Dec.	1894	1893	Pr. ct. Dec.	1894	1893	Pr. ct. Dec.	1894	1893	Pr. ct. Dec.
1	BEAVERHEAD														
	Sheep, etc.	11	64	\$40 00	\$45 00	11.11	\$31 00	\$39 00	23.06	.....	.....	.....	\$31 00	\$37 00	16.21
	Cattle: Horses	11	47	58 33	58 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$37 50	\$37 50	.....	30 50	30 50	.....
2	CASCADE														
	Sheep, etc.	15	109	51 25	62 50	18.00	30 00	36 92	18.87	.....	.....	.....	27 73	33 63	17.51
	Cattle: Farming ..	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 00	35 00	14.20
3	CHOTEAU														
	Sheep, etc.	11	31	.....	.....	.....	31 00	37 85	18.09	.....	.....	.....	30 83	37 00	16.68
	Cattle: Farming ..	18	48	62 50	62 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 00	40 00	.....	31 43	34 00	7.56
4	CUSTER														
	Sheep, etc.	8	30	50 00	60 00	20.00	31 78	37 85	16.04	.....	.....	.....	30 00	38 25	21.57
	Cattle, Horses, etc.	17	65	75 00	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	37 21	38 12	2.38	32 00	34 17	6.35
5	DAWSON														
	Sheep: Cattle....	7	18	c75 00	c75 00	.....	30 00	37 50	20.00	40 00	40 00	.....	25 00	30 00	16.66
6	DEER LODGE														
	Sheep, etc.	5	23	.....	.....	.....	34 00	37 00	8.10	.....	.....	.....	33 33	36 66	9.11
	Farming: Stock...	12	27	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35 00	36 66	4.53
7	FERGUS														
	Sheep, etc.	50	278	51 82	55 44	6.53	30 95	38 00	18.55	.....	.....	.....	30 95	37 92	19.93
	Cattle, Horses, etc.	9	21	67 50	67 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	35 00	40 00	12.50	.....	.....	.....
8	FLATHEAD														
	Farming, Cattle, etc.	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 00	35 00	14.28
9	GALLATIN														
	Farming: Stock...	12	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 75	32 14	16.77
10	GRANITE														
	Farming: Stock...	12	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31 87	33 75	5.57
11	JEFFERSON														
	Farming: Stock...	10	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00	28 00	10.71
12	LEWIS AND CLARKE														
	Sheep, etc.	6	36	.....	.....	.....	31 00	38 75	20.00	.....	.....	.....	28 75	36 25	20.69
	Farming: Stock...	19	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 12	35 00	13.94
13	MADISON														
	Sheep, etc.	3	21	60 00	60 00	.....	35 00	40 00	15.50	.....	.....	.....	30 00	35 00	14.28
	Farming: Stock...	20	40	50 00	40 00	25.00	.....	.....	.....	38 33	40 00	4.17	33 07	37 14	10.96
14	MEAGHER														
	Sheep, etc.	15	144	54 00	60 00	10.00	31 25	38 18	18.15	.....	.....	.....	30 00	38 64	22.36
	Farming: Stock...	13	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42 50	42 50	.....	32 50	37 19	9.92
15	MISSOULA														
	Farming.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 50	30 00	8.33
16	PARK														
	Sheep, etc.	21	82	55 00	60 00	8.33	30 00	39 63	24.30	.....	.....	.....	28 24	36 80	23.26
	Cattle, Horses, etc.	6	9	60 00	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 00	40 00	.....	31 11	35 00	11.11
17	RAVALLI														
	Farming: Stock...	4	17	.....	.....	.....	25 00	30 00	16.66	.....	.....	.....	25 00	30 83	18.91
18	SILVER BOW														
	Farming	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	TETON														
	Sheep, etc.	14	80	58 33	63 33	7.89	30 40	38 75	21.55	.....	.....	.....	29 70	37 50	20.80
	Cattle, Horses etc.	7	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45 00	45 00	.....	26 25	31 66	17.09
20	VALLEY														
	Sheep, Cattle, etc.	8	10	.....	.....	.....	31 66	36 66	13.67	40 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	YELLOWSTONE														
	Sheep, etc.	16	66	46 66	56 66	17.86	31 35	38 75	19.89	.....	.....	.....	28 86	36 00	21.89
	Cattle, Horses, etc.	7	44	61 00	61 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	38 33	40 00	4.17	35 00	37 50	6.66
	THE STATE														
	Sheep, etc.	381	1,456	51 89	58 10	10.68	30 96	37 66	17.79	.....	.....	.....	29 52	36 20	18.45
	Cattle, Horses, etc.			62 15	62 42	0.43	.....	.....	.....	39 44	40 28	2.08	29 89	33 53	10.86

SHOWING BY COUNTIES AND STATE COMPARATIVE WAGES 1893-4: ACRES OWNED
COMPARATIVE YIELD 1893-4.

Tracing Number.	COUNTY. Industry.	LAND OWNED AND FENCED.			YIELD OF HAY.						Increased yield per acre of hay in 1894 as compared with 1893.....
		Owned by those Re- porting	No. of Owners	Acres Fenced	1894			1893			
					Hay Land Mowed.	No. Tons Hay Cut	Av. Yield per Acre.	Hay Land Mowed.	No. Tons Hay Cut	Av. Yield per Acre.	
1	BEAVERHEAD Sheep, etc..... Cattle: Horses.....	Acres, 39,403 19,760	No. 9 10	Acres 12,700 19,260	Acres. 9,290	Tons 11,630	Tons 1.25	Acres. 8,780	Tons 8,862	Tons 1.01	Per Ct. 23.86
2	CASCADE Sheep, etc..... Cattle: Farming.....	15,320 1,452	13 4	15,480 1,150	2,558	2,717	1.06	2,679	2,386	0.89	19.10
3	CHOTEAU Sheep, etc..... Cattle: Farming.....	1,400 6,940	3 17	2,840 6,100	2,038	2,302	1.13	1,810	1,685	0.93	21.50
4	CUSTER Sheep, etc..... Cattle: Horses.....	2,970 17,285	5 11	7,630 17,905	1,651	1,446	0.87	1,495	1,076	0.72	20.85
5	DAWSON Sheep: Cattle.....	1,120	3	1,800	205	275	1.34				
6	DEER LODGE Sheep, etc..... Farming: Stock.....	8,420 5,640	5 12	7,620 5,540	3,490	5,647	1.62	3,940	3,837	0.97	67.01
7	FERGUS Sheep, etc..... Cattle, Horses, etc.....	88,451 10,540	44 9	80,540 11,620	10,629	13,212	1.24	8,822	8,175	0.93	33.33
8	FLATHEAD Farming: Cattle.....	813	4	940	241	280	1.12	241	223	0.92	21.74
9	GALLATIN Farming: Stock.....	10,338	12	7,958	1,059	1,332	1.25	1,039	1,226	1.18	5.93
10	GRANITE Farming: Stock.....	6,444	12	6,718	1,365	2,163	1.58	1,350	1,895	1.40	12.62
11	JEFFERSON Farming: Stock.....	2,990	10	2,860	1,137	10 70	0.94	957	895	0.93	1.09
12	LEWIS AND CLARKE Sheep, etc..... Farming: Stock.....	14,460 13,098	5 18	10,550 13,203	2,470	2,736	1.11	2,558	2,358	0.92	20.65
13	MADISON Sheep, etc..... Farming: Stock.....	10,100 18,140	3 20	8,400 18,770	4,715	5,805	1.23	3,980	4,295	1.08	13.88
14	MEAGHER Sheep, etc..... Farming: Stock.....	44,990 9,344	13 12	37,480 8,724	7,570	9,552	1.26	5,250	6,861	0.98	28.57
15	MISSOURI Farming.....	1,000	4	760	85	135	1.59	75	93	1.11	43.24
16	PARK Sheep, etc..... Cattle, Horses, etc.....	32,060 3,010	21 4	33,320 2,925	3,021	3,533	1.17	2,231	1,892	0.85	37.65
17	RAVALLI Farming: Stock.....	1,720	4	1,370	352	922	2.62	282	596	2.11	24.17
18	SILVER BOW Farming.....	640	2	640	50	50	1.00	60	60	1	.....
19	TETON Sheep, etc..... Cattle, Horses, etc.....	22,840 4,760	13 6	17,740 4,447	2,935	2,935	1.00	2,565	2,201	0.86	16.28
20	VALLEY Sheep, Cattle, etc.....				610	348	.57	700	565	0.81	28.75
21	YELLOWSTONE Sheep, etc..... Cattle, Horses, etc.....	11,820 3,935	13 4	7,925 4,010	3,270	5,752	1.76	3,065	4,700	1.53	15.03
	THE STATE Sheep, etc..... Cattle, Horses.....	295,234 138,969	147 177	242,225 136,710	58,740	73,842	1.25	53,579	53,881	1.01	23.76

TABLE NO. 31.—CONTINUED—RECAPITULATION SHOWING BY COUNTIES AND
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1894, EXPRESSED

Tracing Number..	COUNTY	STOCK CATTLE							
		Total Number Owned.	Av. No. to each Report- ing.	Perished Winter 1893-4		KILLED BY WOLVES.			
				No. Head owned by those re- porting loss.	Number Lost.	Per Cent Lost.	No. Head owned by those re- porting loss.	Number Lost.	Per Cent. Lost.
1	BEAVERHEAD Sheep, etc..... Cattle: Horses.....	3,755 8,060	536 733	3,625 7,400	175 313	4.83 4.23	 3,200	 110	 3.44
2	CASCADE Sheep, etc..... Cattle: Farming.....	291 714	36 178	40 700	10 65	40.00 9.28	42 6	3 1	7.14 16.16
3	CHOTEAU Sheep, etc..... Cattle: Farming.....	152 12,570	38 698	 11,117	 749	 6.74	100 11,767	20 1,208	20.00 10.27
4	CUSTER Sheep, etc..... Cattle: Horses.....	32 23,650	10 1,689	 15,900	 3,260	 20.50	20 11,040	1 1,106	5.00 10.02
5	DAWSON Sheep: Cattle.....	9,371	1,946	9,660	653	6.76	9,550	820	8.58
6	DEER LODGE Sheep, etc..... Stock: Farming.....	1,024 1,061	105 87	 625	 62	 9.91	 330	 11	 3.33
7	FERGUS Sheep, etc..... Cattle, Horses, etc....	2,002 5,710	66 634	1,574 5,030	154 921	9.78 14.59	530 1,450	52 158	9.81 10.90
8	FLATHEAD Cattle: Farming.....	413	103	400	22	5.50	400	7	1.75
9	GALLATIN Stock: Farming.....	673	56	600	55	9.01	350	9	2.57
10	GRANITE Stock: Farming.....	1,027	85	382	12	3.14	.....	.....	.....
11	JEFFERSON Stock: Farming.....	888	88	578	43	7.61	.....	.....	.....
12	LEWIS & CLARKE Sheep, etc..... Farming: Stock.....	563 4,161	4 231	475 2,452	40 206	8.42 8.40	225 792	25 65	11.11 8.21
13	MADISON Sheep..... Stock: Farming.....	395 3,665	131 183	 1,690	 101	 5.97	.....	.....	.....
14	MEAGHER Sheep, etc..... Stock: Farming.....	1,229 3,131	136 285	 1,530	 163	 10.65	 1,160	 48	 4.14
15	MISSOULA Farming.....	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	PARK Sheep, etc..... Cattle, Horses, etc....	1,430 4,550	90 768	1,070 4,550	65 136	6.08 2.99	326 4,000	37 400	11.35 10.00
17	RAVALLI Farming: Stock.....	335	111	310	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	SILVER BOW Farming.....	60	30	30	2	6.66	.....	.....	.....
19	TEYON Sheep, etc..... Cattle, Horses, etc....	255 4,140	32 591	 2,740	 319	 11.64	150 2,240	3 354	2.00 15.80
20	VALLEY Sheep, Cattle, etc....	524	105	275	40	14.54	440	14	3.18
21	YELLOWSTONE Sheep, etc..... Cattle, Horses, etc....	545 6,667	60 952	66 4,650	3 516	4.55 11.09	 4,650	 367	 8.32
	THE STATE Sheep, Cattle, Horses, etc.....	103,456	.....	75,469	8,091	10.72	52,768	4,819	9.13

STATE LOSSES OF STOCK CATTLE, SHEEP AND HORSES BY WINTER AND WILD ANIMALS FOR
IN AGGREGATE AND PERCENTAGE.

SHEEP									HORSES								
Total Num- ber owned.	Av. Number to each re- porting sleep owned	Perished winter '93-4			KILLED BY WOLVES.			Total Num- ber owned.	Av. Number to each re- porting . . .	Perished Winter 1893-4			KILLED BY WOLVES				
		No. owned those re- porting loss	No. Lost.	Per Cent.	No. owned those re- porting loss.	No. Lost.	Per Cent.			No. owned those re- porting loss	No. Lost.	Per Cent.	No. owned th'se re- porting loss	No. Lo-t.	Per Cent.		
No. 48,560	Av. No. 4,414	No. 27,000	No. 1,008	P. ct. 3.73	No. 40,660	No. 309	P. ct. 0.76	No. 1,169 1,455	Av. No. 129 145	No. 590	No. 36	P. ct. 6.10	No.	No.	P. ct.		
94,300	6,286	71,000	2,560	4.03	48,200	584	1.21	997 33	142	790	52	6.58	740	103	13.65		
44,000	4,000	22,600	510	2.25	20,300	180	0.88	189 343	27 24	85	7	8.24	95	10	10.43		
33,330	4,170	30,100	1,608	5.34	30,100	517	1.71	78 2,528	180	63 1,175	1 18	1.53	528	50	9.47		
9,150	4,575	2,000	80	4.00	2,150	60	2.79	348	58								
15,100	3,033	5,400	400	7.23	8,600	390	4.54	205 522	51 43								
301,537	6,030	194,537	10,621	5.46	158,837	3,728	2.35	968 170	40 42				228	25	10.96		
2,100		2,100	250	11.14				1,857	232	225	8	3.55	200	2	1.00		
3,000								277	27	40	4	1.00					
								636	63	225	16	7.11					
37,500	7,500	35,000	1,120	3.20	30,500	212	0.69	258 435	51 29	100 50	2 10	2.00 20.00	95	10	10.52		
18,000	6,000	2,500	10	0.40				110 3,204	160	419	5	1.19					
123,500	8,233	83,200	3,053	3.67	49,400	758	1.33	549 906	61 90	90	4	4.44	140	8	5.71		
								32									
77,312 20	3,681	57,828	4,835	8.38	55,236	1,685	3.05	370 275	41 69	230	7	3.04	230	23	10.00		
15,000		15,000	150	1.00	15,000	20	0.13	116	29								
								65	32								
87,700	6,264	41,900	1,710	4.08	47,300	243	0.51	651 580	108 73	40 320	2 18	5.00 5.62	80	2	2.50		
8,155	1,631	7,025	870	12.39	5,355	138	2.58	105	26								
58,943 2,407	3,809 1,203	49,343 1,000	3,006 40	6.09 4.00	50,943	1,217	2.39	180 335	25	60	10	16.66	90	4	4.44		
979,634		647,533	32,131	4.96	562,581	10,041	1.78	19,946		4,502	200	4.44	2,426	237	9.77		

**TABLE NO. 31—CONTINUED. RECAPITULATION AND COMPARATIVE STATEMENT
BY COUNTIES OF PRICES OF WOOL AT SHIPPING POINTS AND VALUES
OF SHEEP, 1893 AND 1894, ETC.**

Tracing Number	COUNTIES.	1894.							1893.							*Est. av. lowest Boston price at wch wool can be raised to pay 12 pr. ct. on investment
		SHEEP SHORN.		No. lbs. Wool Shorn.	Average Pounds Per Head.	Av. Net Price rec'd at shipping point	Average Value of Sheep	SHEEP SHORN.		No. lbs. Wool Shorn.	Av. Net Price rec'd at shipping point	Average Value of Sheep				
		No. Reported.	No. Owners Reporting.					No. Reported.	No. Owners Reporting.							
1	Beaverhead	41,605	11	320,800	7.2	10.0	\$ 1 52	40,866	11	257,969	11.0	\$ 2 08	16.3			
2	Cascade	82,601	15	540,700	6.5	10.2	1 27	61,400	12	364,300	10.0	2 15	17.3			
3	Choteau	33,234	11	234,532	7.2	9.5	1 44	27,400	11	169,433	9.6	2 25	15.9			
4	Custer	26,855	8	175,540	6.5	10.0	1 61	23,696	7	145,397	10.3	2 39	17.0			
5	Dawson	9,100	3	61,725	6.3	10.0	1 25	11,575	3	82,500	10.2	2 75	16.0			
6	Deer Lodge	12,934	4	84,630	6.5	10.0	1 50	11,420	5	70,940	9.0	2 14	16.2			
7	Fergus	241,550	49	1,625,414	6.5	10.0	1 3	227,031	48	1,447,701	9.7	2 14	15.8			
8	Flathead															
9	Gallatin	1,300	1	8,500	5.0											
10	Granite	3,800	1	22,000	5.7			3,000	1	19,000						
11	Jefferson															
12	Lewis and Clarke	34,480	6	236,692	6.9	9 6	1 55	26,908	6	183,700	9.0	2 10	16.0			
13	Madison	14,825	3	121,600	8.2		2 50									
14	Meagher	102,279	15	761,592	7.5	10.3	1 36	102,991	13	744,036	10.2	2 72	16.5			
15	Missoula															
16	Park	66,704	22	496,722	7.5	9.5	1 39	67,184	21	526,331	8.5	2 48	16.3			
17	Ravalli	12,000	1	92,000	7.7	8.0		10,000	1	75,000	7.5					
18	Silver Bow															
19	Teton	71,620	14	489,200	6.9	9.8	1 33	81,350	14	543,800	9.5	2 35	16.8			
20	Valley	6,716	5	42,682	6.5		1 50	5,241	5	31,780	8.7	2 24	16.2			
21	Yellowstone	50,271	18	352,605	7.0	10.0	1 51	49,498	16	341,490	9.3	1 81	14.3			
	State	811,873	188	5,667,844	6.9	9.7	\$ 1 50	749,560	174	5,003,378	9.5	\$ 2 27	16.2			

* This estimate is the average of all reporting and was made in response to a request printed on each schedule.

The following classified replies were made to the inquiries of Farmers and Stock Growers:

What State or National Legislation Would Be Beneficial?	If Business Is Not Prosperous, Why?	
Protective tariff on wool	Low price of wool, sheep or horses	62
Protection on wool and bounty on wolves and coyotes	Free wool agitation	53
Free coinage of silver	No sale for products	8
Bounty on wolves, coyotes, etc.	General depression in sheep business	5
Exterminate wolves, coyotes, etc.	No market on account of mines closed	5
Reduction of salaries of County officers	Low price of silver	5
Prevent railroads from setting fire to prairies and compel them to plough each side of track	On account of wolves	5
National or State regulation of transportation rates	Money too scarce	3
Stop pauper immigration	Severe winter and many wolves	3
Increase circulating medium	Wolves and prairie fires	2
National or State irrigation	Lack of money; bad market	2
Reduce rate of interest	Comparatively high wages	2
Free raw material and tariff for revenue only	Fencing in of government land along water courses	1
Extermination of trusts	High rates of interest	1
Free silver and free trade	Oversupply	1
Prohibition	Drouth	1
Regulating fencing of water courses	Strikes, range fires, wolves, increased freight rates, increased assessment valuation and cattle thieves	1
Tax stock for bounty on wolves, etc.	Too many sheep men illegally fencing water courses	1
Throw open 10-mile indemnity land of N. P. R.R.	High rate of interest, high wages, high tax rate and excessive railroad rates	1
Open foreign markets for surplus products		
Exemption from taxation of ditches		
Make railroads fence track and pay full value for stock killed		
Levy 5 mills on all property for improving highways		

Notes Relating to Foregoing Tables.

(1.) The Third Legislative Assembly transferred to this Bureau the duties formerly devolving on the Auditor and County Assessors as related to the collection of Agricultural and Stockgrowing statistics, but did not provide the means for collecting them. In 1893 the statistics were collected by Assessors, as before, under the plan of presenting their accounts for such service through the State Board of Examiners to the Fourth Legislative Assembly. This year it was deemed best to omit that expense. In lieu thereof the Bureau prepared and sent out by mail over 2,000 circular schedules to principal Stock Growers and Farmers in each county of the State, covering the comparative wages of 1893 and 1894; the comparative hay product, and crop prospects for the same years; the losses of stock that perished in the winter 1893-94; the number of cattle, horses and sheep killed by wild animals during the year ended June 30, 1894, and the comparative prices of wool and values of sheep in 1893 and 1894. Of the entire number of schedules sent out only 381, or less than 20 per cent. were so filled out and returned as to be available for tabulation—furnishing cumulative evidence of the impossibility of obtaining complete statistics of production, or those of like character, by mail. This has been the invariable result in all states. It is conclusively established that such statistics can only be obtained complete by officers or agents taking the same orally and entering them on schedules. In the knowledge of this fact these schedules had been prepared with a view to utilizing those received on the per centage plan, and the inquiries were confined almost exclusively to matters and presented in such form that an exhibit of conditions might be made by per centages that would be approximately representative of the whole although less than all reported. For instance: In the matter of wages, although only 1,456 employes are reported, it is fair to assume the wages paid them are a fair average for all engaged in those occupations. From the foregoing tabulations it will be seen the average wages of foremen on farms and stock ranges in the State in 1893 was \$58.10 per month and in 1894 the average wages was \$51.89 per month—a decrease of 10.68 per cent. These comparisons for the respective counties and leading occupations appear in the recapitulation of the two preceding tables.

(2) The losses of cattle, sheep and horses, either perishing in winter or killed by wild animals, as reported on preceding tables, are taken up in the recapitulation by aggregates and per centages for the respective counties and the State. These per centages applied to the number returned by Assessors of the several counties should show closely the loss in taxable stock from these causes, although elements of variation necessarily enter into all such statistics. Reports on the schedules demonstrated, however, that some stock growers were including in their estimates of the number killed by wild animals, both young and mature stock, while others reported the mature stock only. Supplementary schedules were therefore made up later and sent to a number of representative Stock Growers in each of the principal stock growing counties, segregating young and mature stock, classified, and asking them to furnish an estimate, from their own knowledge and that of others well informed, of the respective losses by per cent of the entire number. This estimate appears in a succeeding table.

Montana Cattle, 1894.

All things considered, except the ravage of the calf crop by wild animals, the year 1894 has been a very successful and satisfactory one for Montana cattle growers. The average losses by winter perishing of stock cattle, as reported by the owners of 75,469 in different counties of the State was 10.72 per cent. The grazing of 1894 has averaged exceptionally good, cattle attained good weight, and market prices have been fair. The cattle crop, according to intelligent estimate, has yielded \$10,592,925. Up to the holidays there has been no severe weather, the ranges are remarkably good, and cattle enter the winter proper in prime condition. Prominent dealers in Chicago are of opinion the cattle market will be good next year, but do not anticipate any material advance in prices. The worst feature of the business is the great and increasing destruction of calves by wild animals, especially wolves, so great in some localities that owners state it must be diminished or breeding will have to be discontinued. Estimates of the extent of this destruction is given further on.

The first Western Range cattle of 1894 arrived on the Chicago market July 23, 1894, and were owned by the Standard Cattle Co. and Union Beef Co. Although shipped from Belle Fourche, S. D., they were all grazed in Montana. They were of unusual good quality, much better than is general so early in the season. The Standard Co.'s steers averaged 1,268 pounds and sold at \$3.95. The first range cattle received in Chicago in 1893 arrived July 14th. They were owned by the Home Land & Cattle Co., averaged 1,077 pounds, and sold at \$2.70. The same company also marketed the first Montana grassers in July, 1892. They averaged 1,296 pounds and sold at \$4.50. July 6th, 1891, the same company marketed 314 steers averaging 1,278 pounds at \$4.75. The highest price received for Montana cattle in 1894 was \$5 for one lot in August. The largest monthly receipts of Western Range cattle in Chicago in 1894 was 108,000 head in September, exceeding any previous September receipts by 2,000 head. Thirty-eight per cent of the entire receipts in Chicago in September were western cattle.

In the absence of exact figures of the number, weight and prices obtained for all Montana cattle shipped to market or slaughtered for domestic or Indian agency purposes, the record and estimates of the State Board of Stock Commissioners of Montana constitute the most reliable authority as to these matters and the value of the cattle industry as a productive resource of the State. These, with the ranges and averages of prices for good to choice native steers on the Chicago market for the past six years, follow:

INSPECTION OF MONTANA CATTLE FOR MARKET.

(As reported by W. G. Preuitt, Esq., Secretary Board of Stock Commissioners)

Years.	Number Inspected.	Number of Strays Recovered	Amount Received for Estrays.	Estimated value at \$35.00 Each.	Number of A rests.	Number of Inspectors.
1885	79,089	1,035	\$1,119	\$36,225	19	8
1886	119,620	1,730	9,699	60,550	43	9
1887	82,134	3,160	15,825	110,600	13	8
1888	167,602	3,790	39,337	132,750	6	5
1889	123,880	3,424	38,411	119,840	20	5
1890	174,035	3,991	29,629	139,685	21	9
1891	250,000	13,746	181,832	481,110	14	10
1892	203,000	11,110	214,648	388,850	7	13
1893	222,158	17,565	148,776	b 526,950	13	14
1894	a 302,655	19,855	150,900	694,925	23	12

a. The number reported inspected in 1894, includes those shipped out of the State to market, and the estimated number (60,000 head) killed for the domestic markets or supplied to Indians by the government. At the average valuation of \$35.00 per head this shows the cattle crop of Montana in 1894 yielded a return of \$10,592,925.

b. Rated at \$30.00 per head.

ESTIMATED NET VALUE OF MONTANA CATTLE MARKETED AND CONSUMED 1891-2-3-4.

Years.	Number Shipped to Eastern Markets.	a, No. Killed for Home Markets and Indian Agencies.	b, Average net value per Head.	b, Total net Value.
1891.....	225,000	50,000	\$40 00	\$11,000,000
1892.....	203,000	60,000	35 00	9,205,000
1893.....	222,158	57,000	30 90	8,625,982
1894.....	c 242,655	60,000	35 00	10,592,925
Totals.....	892,813	227,000	\$35 22	\$39,423,907

a. These estimates are by the State Board of Stock Commissioners except for 1891, in which year the number estimated by them (25,000) was so disproportionate to population and consumption in other years that the estimate was increased in this comparative statement to 50,000.

b. The average cost of freight and marketing, \$7.50 per head, is excluded in computing these values.

c. Under date December 6, 1894, Messrs. Rosenbaum Bros. & Co., Chicago, write this Bureau: "As near as can be estimated, and we believe the estimate to be correct, there were 236,655 Montana cattle here during the past range season. Mr. J. H. Lander, the Inspector, looked over the sales books of the different firms who handle this class of cattle, and gives this as the total. We have nine cars of Montana cattle on the road, and will have a train here about December 15th." For the corresponding period in 1893 there were 214,974 head of cattle from Montana received in Chicago. From July 1, 1894 to December 1, 1894 there were 7,390 cars of cattle shipped out of Montana from all stations on the Northern Pacific, Great Northern and Montana Central Railroads.

TABLE NO. 32—MONTHLY RANGE OF Prices PAID IN THE Chicago Cattle Market FOR GOOD TO CHOICE NATIVE Steers OF 1,200 TO 1,500 POUNDS
AVERAGES, DURING EACH MONTH AND YEAR FROM JANUARY, 1889
TO DECEMBER 20, 1894, INCLUSIVE.

(Prepared by Messrs. Horine Brothers & Co. Union Stock Yards, Chicago, for U. S. Bureau of Statistics, and for this Bureau.)

Month.	1889.		1890.		1891.	
	1,200 to 1,350 pounds	1,350 to 1,500 pounds	1,200 to 1,350 pounds	1,350 to 1,500 pounds	1,250 to 1,350 pounds	1,350 to 1,500 pounds
January.....	\$2 85 to 4 50	\$3 30 to 5 40	\$2 85 to 4 85	\$3 45 to 5 25	\$3 58 to 4 89	\$4 13 to 5 26
February.....	3 00 4 30	3 20 4 70	3 10 4 60	3 30 5 25	3 58 5 01	4 34 5 28
March.....	2 90 4 05	3 15 4 60	3 30 4 80	3 70 5 10	4 23 5 36	4 74 5 46
April.....	3 35 4 45	3 50 4 65	3 55 4 85	3 85 5 30	4 50 5 72	4 96 5 91
May.....	3 35 4 40	3 65 4 40	3 85 5 00	4 15 5 25	4 88 5 96	5 40 6 14
June.....	3 35 4 55	3 65 4 60	3 50 5 00	3 75 5 00	4 63 5 95	5 34 6 13
July.....	3 10 4 35	3 50 4 50	3 50 4 65	3 70 5 00	4 19 5 80	5 01 5 99
August.....	2 80 4 60	3 30 5 00	2 85 5 00	3 25 5 25	3 11 5 60	3 93 5 90
September.....	2 75 4 50	3 25 4 75	3 00 5 10	4 00 5 37	3 23 5 71	3 90 5 93
October.....	2 75 4 65	3 35 5 00	2 75 5 00	3 30 5 25	2 91 5 28	3 56 5 91
November.....	2 70 4 70	3 25 5 00	2 75 5 00	3 25 5 25	2 88 5 10	3 23 5 55
December.....	2 60 5 00	2 95 5 25	2 80 5 00	3 45 5 60	3 14 4 91	3 47 5 33
Yearly Range...	2 60 to 5 00	2 95 to 5 40	2 75 to 5 10	3 25 to 5 60	2 88 to 5 96	3 23 to 6 14
Yearly Averages.	3 75	4 10	4 02½	4 42½	4 42	4 68½
Yearly Average..	3 95		4 22½		4 55¼	

TABLE NO. 32—CONTINUED.

Month.	1892.		1893.		1894.	
	1,250 to 1,350 pounds	1,350 to 1,500 pounds	1,250 to 1,350 pounds	1,350 to 1,500 pounds	1,250 to 1,350 pounds	1,350 to 1,500 pounds
January	\$3 00 to 4 75	\$3 45 to 5 50	\$3 35 to 5 65	\$3 90 to 6 00	\$3 00 to 5 10	\$3 15 to 5 60
February	3 00 4 60	3 65 5 00	4 00 5 60	4 40 6 05	2 90 4 75	3 10 4 85
March	3 45 4 70	3 65 5 00	3 95 5 65	4 30 6 00	2 90 4 65	3 15 4 90
April	3 30 4 75	3 50 4 85	4 15 5 50	4 40 6 00	3 05 4 85	3 30 4 85
May	3 65 4 50	3 85 4 85	4 00 5 80	4 25 5 95	3 40 4 60	3 60 4 90
June	3 50 4 75	3 70 5 00	3 90 5 45	4 10 6 00	3 35 5 05	3 75 5 10
July	3 45 5 85	3 85 6 10	3 25 5 35	3 50 5 40	3 00 4 90	3 60 5 05
August	3 10 5 25	4 00 5 50	3 00 5 05	3 35 5 25	2 90 5 40	3 40 5 75
September	2 85 5 20	3 40 5 50	2 90 5 25	3 10 5 50	3 20 6 30	3 85 6 40
October	2 85 5 35	3 25 5 75	3 00 5 70	3 50 5 80	3 00 6 10	3 60 6 35
November	3 00 5 35	3 35 5 85	3 00 5 50	3 20 5 90	3 00 6 00	3 30 6 25
December	3 00 5 80	3 35 6 35	3 10 5 70	3 50 6 00	3 10 6 30	3 40 6 40
Yearly Range ...	2 85 to 5 85	3 25 to 6 35	2 90 to 5 80	3 10 to 6 05	2 90 to 6 30	3 10 to 6 40
Yearly Averages	4 12½	4 51	4 49	4 81	4 20	4 48
Yearly Average .	4 32		4 65		4 34	

NOTE.—Messrs. Horine Brothers & Co. state that "the above table was compiled from the reports of actual sales upon the Chicago market published in the "Daily Drovers Journal," the leading Live Stock Market paper of that city. Also, that the figures given represent the highest and lowest prices paid in the ordinary range of sales, during each month and year, for the two leading classes of beef cattle sold on that market, as the best index to the general cattle market. Extraordinary prices obtained because of unusual extremes in quality, are avoided, the object being to present a fair and truthful statement showing by comparison the drift of the ordinary market from month to month and from year to year."

Sheep and Wool.

In wintering and grazing during the season there has been nothing to complain of by Montana flockmasters, and their sheep being generally close herded by armed shepherds the loss from wolves, coyotes and other wild animals has been comparatively small. The estimated per cent of those perishing in the winter of 1893-4 by owners of 647,533 head of range sheep reporting loss is 4.96, and the loss by wild animals is reported at 1.78 per cent. The average clipper head is reported at 6.98 pounds, and the average net price received is reported at nine and seven-tenths cents per pound. As these reports were mostly made in July and early in August by those selling early, and as much of the wool was not sold at that time and the prices of Montana wool advanced slightly in August and September, it is believed ten cents per pound, about the same as in 1893, is a fair average rate for the year. The project of placing wool on the free list had been so generally accepted as an inevitable certainty, and prices adjusted accordingly, that the actual event did not materially disturb market prices. This will be seen by noting the range of "mediums" in the actual sales at Boston.

MONTANA MUTTON.—There was, however, a marked reduction in the market prices of mutton sheep and the number marketed during the year. Sheep owners place an average valuation of \$1.50 per head on their sheep for 1894 as compared with \$2.27 for 1893. The depreciation in the price of wool in 1893 incited many flockmasters in the State to turn off everything they could spare for mutton, and it was estimated over 300,000 head were marketed in Chicago.

The number of cattle sent from Montana to market may be ascertained very closely from the number inspected by the Inspectors of the State Board of Stock Commissioners. This method of determining numbers is not available in case of sheep, and except from the carload or tonnage shipments by rail there is little data to work on in making estimates. Rosenbaum Bros., Chicago, advise this Bureau: "It is impossible to give even a reliable estimate of the number of Montana sheep marketed." During the four months ended October 31st the transcontinental railroad lines, as reported by tonnage or car load statistics, shipped east from Montana not exceeding 65,000 head of sheep. Hon. David E. Folsom, President of the Montana Sheep Growers' Association, estimates only about 5,000 head were shipped from the Smith River Valley in 1894, as against 30,000 head in 1893, and that these netted in 1894 from \$1.15 to \$1.28 per head as against \$1.40 per head in 1893, but better prices have generally obtained. Estimates by others who have devoted attention to this industry for many years vary in their estimates of the number of sheep marketed this year from 100,000 to 200,000 head.

W. K. Harber, Esq., of Fort Benton, who has devoted much attention to this line

of statistics for a number of years, says for 1894: "Weights in Chicago range from 90 to 112 pounds. Owing to financial necessities flocks are culled down closer than formerly. At one time mutton was not supposed to be ripe until wethers were from three to four or five years old, but of late years, and particularly the past season, the bulk of shipments has consisted of two and three-year-olds. Consequently they are not fully developed, shrink more in course of shipment, and do not weigh out so good as fully matured stock. Weight and condition are the main factors in securing the highest ruling prices. Values have ranged from \$1.50 to \$3.25 per 100 pounds in the Chicago markets, the average price being about \$2.60. Net returns to shippers have ranged from 90 cents to \$2.70 per head, the highest figures being exceptional. As an illustration of the low prices prevailing, a band of mixed yearlings changed hands in Northern Montana recently at 95 cents per head: two years ago \$3 per head was the ruling price on this class of sheep."

Considering all the data and estimates available, it seems that 100,000 head at an average net value of \$1.85, aggregating \$185,000, would be a fair approximate of the marketed product of Montana mutton sheep in 1894.

WOOL CLIP AND PRICES.—The number of sheep assessed in Montana in 1893 was 2,254,527; the number assessed in 1894 was 2,228,875, a decrease of 25,652 head. The wool clip last year was estimated at seven pounds per head, and the aggregate estimated at 17,500,000, which would be the clip of 2,500,000 head. The U. S. Bureau of Statistics estimated the number of Montana sheep in 1893 at 2,528,098 head; the average fleece at seven pounds and the aggregate wool product at 17,696,686 pounds. The average clip this year, as reported by the owners of 811,873 head of sheep is 6.98 pounds per sheep, or practically seven pounds, the same as in 1893. Adding thereto 9.17 per cent of shearing sheep as having escaped assessment, as was done in 1893, and estimating the clip at seven pounds per head, the wool product of the State for 1894 would be 17,032,834 pounds, which, at the average net price of 10 cents, would give a net return of \$1,703,283.

The National Association of Wool Manufacturers who annually make up estimates of the number of sheep, average fleece and aggregate products for the several states and territories place the number of sheep in Montana, April 1st, 1894, at 2,714,166 head, and the wool clip at 6½ pounds per head, giving a wool product of 17,642,079 pounds. On what basis they estimate the number of sheep, or why they estimate the average wool clip of 1894 at 6½ pounds is not known. Of the wool clip of 1894, the three transcontinental railroads shipped out 15,758,760 pounds during July, August, September and October.

Hon. David E. Folsom, President of the Montana Wool Growers Association, states: "There is practically no 'coarse' wool grown in Montana. In my judgment three-fourths of the wool grown in Montana is graded as 'fine' and 'fine medium,' and the balance as 'medium.' In order to make the sheep business pay 12 per cent per annum, wool should net 12½ cents at shipping point, and stock sheep should be worth \$3 per head. Even then wages would have to be kept down to the present scale."

ESTIMATED WOOL CLIP OF MONTANA, 1886 TO 1893.

(compiled from Report of Bureau of Statistics, United States Treasury Department.)

Year	Average weight per Fleece.	No. of Sheep.	Wool Un-washed.	Wool washed and un-washed.	Shrink-age.	Wool Scoured.	Price per lb. of medium washed in New York market.			
	Pounds	Number.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Per Ct.	Pounds.	Jan. cts.	April. cts.	July. cts.	Oct. cts.
1886	7	718,750	5,031,250	a	65	1,760,938	36	34	33	38
1887	7	754,688	5,282,816		65	1,848,986	38	37	37	36
1888							35	34	33	34
1889	7	1,391,500		9,740,500	65	3,409,175	38	37	39	37
1890	7	1,989,845		13,928,915	65	4,875,120	37	36	37	37
1891	7	2,467,337		14,471,359	65	5,064,976	37	37	35	35
1892	7½	2,089,337		15,670,025	63	5,797,910	35	34	34	33
1893	7	2,528,098		17,696,686	63	6,547,744	33	32	26	24
* 1894	6½	2,714,166		17,642,079	63	6,527,469	b	b	b	b

* From Bulletin of National Association of Wool Manufacturers. The estimates of numbers of sheep and aggregate products for 1893 and 1894 are each greater than the Montana estimates.

a. Combing wool in grease, 1,569,375 pounds.

b. For prices of wool, 1894, see table of Boston prices reported by Fenno Brothers and Childs.

NOTE.—The estimated average cost of freights, etc., in marketing Montana wools is 2½ cents per pound. Rates for shearing were in 1893 eight cents per head and board; in 1894 rates were reduced to seven cents per head and board. The average wages for sheep herders was \$37.66 in 1893 with board and lodging, and \$30.96 in 1894 with board and lodging.

TABLE NO. 33—AVERAGE PRICE OF MONTANA WOOL DURING FIRST TEN MONTHS OF 1894.

Prepared for Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Industry by Fenno Bros. & Childs, from actual sales in Boston.

	Fine Grease.	Medium Grease.	Coarse Grease.	Fine Scoured.	Medium Scoured.	Coarse Scoured.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
January	9-10	10-13	13-14	35-38	33-35	30
February	7-10	10-12	13-14	35-37	33-35	30-32
March	9-10	10-13½	13-14	35-37	33-36	30-32
April	8-10	10-12	13-14	34-35	34-35	30
May	8-10	10-13	13-14	33-35	32-35	30-32
June	8-10	10-13	12-13	33-35	32-35	30
July	8-10	9-13	12-13	33-38	30-37	25-32
August	9-11	10-13	12-14	35-40	32-35	30-33
September	8-10	10-13	13-14	34-35	32-36	30-32
October	7-10	10-12	12-13	34-35	32-35	30-31

"Montana wools grade generally to "Medium"—that is, the large majority of the wool—Montana sheep growers having had an eye to mutton as well as to wool, and hence breed to a good sized variety of sheep. Therefore probably four-fifths of the Montana clip is what we call 'fine medium' wool." F. B. & C.

TABLE NO. 34—SHEEP IN UNITED STATES AND WOOL CLIP, 1893-1894.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1893 a.				1894 b.			
	Average weight per fleece.....	Number of Sheep.	Wool Washed and Unwashed.	Shrinkage.....	Average weight per fleece.....	No. Sheep April 1, 1894.	Wool Washed and Unwashed.	Shrinkage.....
	lbs.	Number.	Pounds.	Pr.ct.	lbs.	Number.	Pounds.	Pr.ct.
Maine.....	6	398,704	2,392,224	43	6	311,840	1,889,040	43
New Hampshire.....	6	135,848	950,936	60	7	109,813	768,691	58
Vermont.....	7½	329,612	2,472,090	60	7½	271,485	2,036,138	60
Massachusetts.....	6	53,032	318,192	45	6	50,618	303,708	45
Rhode Island.....	6	12,260	73,560	40	6	10,704	61,224	43
Connecticut.....	5	42,479	212,395	45	6	38,692	232,152	44
New York.....	6½	1,492,528	9,328,300	53	6½	1,349,186	8,432,413	53
New Jersey.....	5	61,246	306,230	48	5	54,980	274,900	48
Pennsylvania.....	6	1,637,216	9,823,296	53	6	1,444,024	8,664,144	53
Delaware.....	5½	13,551	74,531	46	5½	12,525	68,888	46
Maryland.....	4½	151,506	681,777	48	5	139,919	699,595	48
Virginia.....	5	498,400	2,492,000	45	5	472,314	2,361,570	43
North Carolina.....	5	396,115	1,980,575	50	5	360,504	1,802,530	49
South Carolina.....	5	73,984	391,920	45	5	75,405	377,035	45
Georgia.....	4½	432,809	1,947,641	40	4½	393,900	1,772,550	42
Florida.....	5	106,495	532,475	43	5	107,805	539,025	43
Alabama.....	4½	358,158	1,611,711	45	4½	329,735	1,483,808	45
Mississippi.....	6	477,156	1,862,936	55	5	390,488	1,952,440	53
Louisiana.....	5	191,951	959,755	50	5	175,244	876,230	48
Texas.....	7	4,334,551	30,341,857	68	6½	3,619,870	23,529,155	70
Arkansas.....	6	240,326	1,441,956	60	6	215,068	1,290,408	60
Tennessee.....	5½	541,427	2,977,849	48	5	488,064	2,440,320	48
West Virginia.....	5½	841,434	4,627,887	45	5½	732,780	4,030,290	47
Kentucky.....	5½	1,237,338	6,805,359	40	5½	1,107,269	6,089,980	40
Ohio.....	5	4,378,725	21,893,625	52	5½	3,652,733	20,090,031	52
Michigan.....	6½	2,518,544	16,370,536	58	6½	2,387,587	15,194,316	56
Indiana.....	6	1,080,383	6,482,298	45	6	931,507	5,589,042	45
Illinois.....	6½	1,187,329	7,717,638	50	6½	994,756	6,465,914	50
Wisconsin.....	6	1,198,175	7,189,050	50	6	1,033,318	6,199,908	50
Minnesota.....	6	499,941	2,999,646	63	6	502,580	3,015,480	60
Iowa.....	7	791,043	5,537,301	62	7	749,640	5,247,480	62
Missouri.....	6	1,099,948	6,599,688	53	6	971,925	5,831,550	53
Kansas.....	8	399,627	3,117,016	65	8	316,934	2,585,472	65
Nebraska.....	9	272,502	2,452,518	68	9	269,058	2,421,532	69
California.....	6½	4,124,376	26,808,444	65	7	3,753,594	26,275,158	66
Oregon.....	8	2,456,077	19,648,616	65	8	2,481,694	19,853,552	65
Nevada.....	8	555,181	4,441,448	69	8	505,992	4,047,936	69
Colorado.....	7½	1,231,484	9,236,130	65	7	1,265,904	8,861,328	67
Arizona.....	6	580,879	5,227,911	73	9	691,246	6,221,214	73
North Dakota.....	6½	390,400	2,440,000	63	6½	359,012	2,243,825	63
South Dakota.....	6	324,000	1,994,000	55	6	319,438	1,916,635	55
Idaho.....	8	764,262	6,114,096	68	7½	771,752	5,788,180	67
Montana.....	7	2,528,098	17,696,686	63	6½	2,714,166	17,642,079	63
New Mexico.....	4½	2,730,082	12,285,369	50	4½	2,818,946	13,389,994	55
Utah.....	7	2,117,577	14,823,039	65	6½	1,808,622	11,756,043	65
Washington.....	7	823,825	5,766,775	66	7	807,933	5,655,531	68
Wyoming.....	8½	1,198,567	10,187,820	68	8½	1,160,213	9,861,811	68
Oklahoma.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	127,554	1,275,554	67
Total.....	6.38	47,273,553	301,538,138	59.27	6.39	43,501,994	278,210,712	59.71
Pulled Wool.....	.....	.....	47,000,000	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total.....	.....	.....	348,538,138	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a. Bureau of Statistics, U. S. Treasury Department. By S. D. North.

b. Bulletin of National Association of Wool Manufacturers, December, 1894.

TARIFFS ON WOOL.

RATES OF DUTY IMPOSED ON WOOL BY VARIOUS ACTS OF CONGRESS, 1789-1894.

Date of Act of Congress.	Date of Tariff.	Rates of Duty.
July 4, 1789	July 4, 1789	Free.
April 27, 1816	July 1, 1816	15 per cent ad valorem.
May 22, 1824	July 1, 1824	Value not exceeding 10 cents per pound, 15 per cent ad valorem.
	July 1, 1824	Value exceeding 10 cents per pound, 20 per cent ad valorem.
	June 1, 1825	Value exceeding 10 cents per pound, 25 per cent ad valorem.
	June 1, 1826	Value exceeding 10 cents per pound, 30 per cent ad valorem.
May 19, 1828	July 1, 1828	4 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem.
	July 1, 1829	4 cents per pound and 45 per cent ad valorem.
	July 1, 1830	4 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem.
July 14, 1832	Mar. 3, 1832	Value not over 8 cents per pound, free.
	Mar. 3, 1833	Value over 8 cents per pound, 4 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem.
Mar. 2, 1833	Jan. 1, 1834	Value not over 8 cents per pound, free.
	Jan. 1, 1834	Value over 8 cents per pound, 4 cents per pound and 38 per cent ad valorem.
	Jan. 1, 1836	Value over 8 cents per pound, 4 cents per pound and 36 per cent ad valorem.
	Jan. 1, 1838	Value over 8 cents per pound, 4 cents per pound and 34 per cent ad valorem.
	Jan. 1, 1840	Value over 8 cents per pound, 4 cents per pound and 32 per cent ad valorem.
	Jan. 1, 1842	Value over 8 cents per pound, 4 cents per pound and 26 per cent ad valorem.
	July 1, 1842	Value over 8 cents per pound, 4 cents per pound and 20 per cent ad valorem.
Aug. 30, 1842	Aug. 30, 1842	Value not over 7 cents per pound, 5 per cent ad valorem.
	Aug. 30, 1842	Value over 7 cents per pound, 3 cents per pound and 30 per cent ad valorem.
July 30, 1846	Dec. 1, 1846	Thibet, angora, and other goats' hair or mohair 20 per cent ad valorem.
	Dec. 1, 1846	All other wool, 30 per cent ad valorem.
Mar. 3, 1857	July 1, 1857	Value not over 20 cents per pound, free.
	July 1, 1857	Thibet, angora, etc., value over 20 cents per pound, 15 per cent ad valorem.
	July 1, 1857	All other over 20 cents per pound, 24 per cent ad valorem.
Mar. 2, 1861	Apr. 1, 1861	Sheepskins with wool on, 15 per cent.
	Apr. 1, 1861	Value less than 15 cents per pound, 5 per cent.
	Apr. 1, 1861	Value 15 cents and not more than 24 cents per pound, 3 cents per pound.
	Apr. 1, 1861	Value over 24 cents, 9 cents per pound.
June 30, 1861	July 1, 1861	Sheepskins with wool on, 20 per cent.
	July 1, 1861	Value per pound 12 cents or less, 3 cents per pound.
	July 1, 1861	Value over 12 cents and not over 24 cents, 6 cents per pound.
	July 1, 1861	Value over 24 cents and not over 32 cents, 10 cents per pound and 10 per cent ad valorem.
	July 1, 1861	Value over 32 cents, 12 cents per pound and 10 per cent ad valorem.
	July 1, 1861	Wools scoured, treble the amount of duty.
	July 1, 1861	Flocks, waste or shoddy, 3 cents per pound.
Mar. 2, 1867	Mar. 2, 1867	Clothing wools, 32 cents or less, 10 cents per pound and 11 per cent ad valorem; over 32 cents, 12 cents per pound and 10 per cent ad valorem; washed, twice the amount of duty.
		Combing wool, 32 cents or less, 10 cents per pound and 11 per cent ad valorem; over 32 cents, 12 cents per pound and 10 per cent ad valorem.
		Carpet wool, 12 cents or less, 3 cents per pound; over 12 cents, 6 cents per pound.
		All classes, scoured, treble the amount of duty.
		Sheep and goat skins with wool on, 30 per cent ad valorem.
		Woolen rags, shoddy, mungo, waste, and flocks, 12 cents per pound.
July 14, 1870	Jan. 1, 1871	Wools on skin to be dutiable at the same rates as other wools.
June 6, 1872	Aug. 1, 1872	Reduction of 10 per cent on all duties.
Mar. 3, 1875	Mar. 3, 1875	Rates under tariff of March 2, 1867, restored.
Mar. 3, 1883	July 1, 1883	Clothing wools, value of 30 cents or less, 10 cents per pound; over 30 cents, 12 cents per pound; washed twice the amount of duty.
		Combing wools, value of 30 cents or less, 10 cents per pound; over 30 cents, 12 cents per pound.
		Carpet wools, value of 12 cents or less, 2½ cents per pound; over 12 cents, 5 cents per pound.
		Wools of all kinds, scoured, treble the amount of duty.
		Wools on the skin, same as other wools.
		Waste, mungo, shoddy, etc., 10 cents per pound.
Oct. 1, 1890	Oct. 6, 1890	Clothing wools, 11 cents per pound; washed, double duty; scoured treble duty.
		Combing wools and hairs, 12 cents per pound; scoured, treble duty.
		Carpet wools, valued at 13 cents or under, 32 per cent; valued over 13 cents, 50 per cent ad valorem.
Aug. —, 1894	Aug. 1, 1894	Free.

WOOL GROWING AND HANDLING.

BOSTON, November 8, 1894.

JAMES H. MILLS, Esq., Commissioner, Etc.,
Helena, Montana.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 2nd is at hand, and we herewith enclose to you the table for the average price of Montana wool, including the month of October, as requested by you.

Our wool market continues to be exceedingly dull, owing to the fact of the dullness in all the foreign markets. Under free wool we are now governed in all our market values by the prices for similar wools which are ruling in the various markets of the world. It is, of course, less expensive for a manufacturer on the Eastern seaboard to get his wool from the London or Liverpool, or even the French and Belgian markets, than it is from Montana or elsewhere in the interior of our own country, ocean freights being so much less than rail freights; consequently we are governed, as you will see, by the cost of wool abroad, and while those markets are weak and hesitating ours will naturally continue to be in this condition.

As to the outlook for 1895, we can only say that even the best English judges can form no opinion as to what will be the ruling values for wool in the next twelve

months. We only know that the clips of Australasia and South America are very largely increased, which would seem to indicate that we cannot expect to see any material advance in values for our domestic wool. The class of wool which is being grown now in Montana we should say was probably, all things considered, the best for your wool growers to continue to produce.

As to its handling, we believe it will be well for your growers to keep as much dust and dirt out of it as they possibly can. Heavy, earthy fleeces contrast so unfavorably with the better classes of foreign wools which come to this market that manufacturers hesitate about purchasing them. In addition to this, we hope that the Montana wool grower will determine to tie his wool fleeces up with small glazed twine, similar to the sample which we herewith enclose. A great many of our manufacturers have positively asserted that they would no longer use wool which was tied with coarse hemp or sisal twine, as the slivers of this twine frequently get into their scoured wool, and from there into the goods, and cause immense annoyance, expense and delay all through the process of manufacturing. Too much attention cannot be given from growers to the way they get their wools up for market, in view of the fact that they have got the wools of the world to compete with, and they ought to want their product to show up as well as that of the flockmasters of other countries. Thus far the wool grower of the United States has paid too little heed to this important matter of getting his wool properly prepared for market.

We have noticed a great many clips from Montana which, in addition to the fact that they contained a great deal of earth and sand and were tied with big, coarse twine, had the wool side of the fleece turned out. This makes the whole fleece look dingy. It is just as easy for the grower when rolling the fleeces up (which, by the way, should be done lightly, and not hard and tight) to have the flesh side of the fleece out, which is always the cleanest and brightest and thus makes the wool look more attractive. We have seen two lots of wool side by side, one of which was rolled with the wool side out and the other with the flesh side out, and a manufacturer would often-times pay from one-half a cent to one and one-half cents a pound more for the brighter and more attractive looking parcel, simply on its appearance. If we can be of any further service to you it will afford us great pleasure to be called upon, and we remain,

Very truly Yours,

FENNO BROS. & CHILDS.

NOTE.—Relative to sheep shearing, one who follows the business writes from Billings as follows: "I begin work March 1st in Southern California and travel through to Montana. Our season closes here the last of July. I shear in California, Nevada, Wyoming and Montana. Up to this last season we have never formed any unions, for we had no trouble getting fair prices. Wool having gone down so much, sheepmen wanted to cut us too much. We have always been paid eight cents per head and board, or ten cents per head and board ourselves. This year they wanted to cut us two cents per head. We put the union scale at one cent cut, and it was generally satisfactory. Shearing is an art requiring strength, endurance and skill to become a fast and good workman. True, a fast shearer makes good wages, but he is under big expense, for his season takes from 3,000 to 5,000 miles of travel annually. We are never paid by the day. My daily average is about 150 sheep. The price in Montana now is seven cents per head and board. Thirty-five days is a good season here. We lose time moving from one job to another. I work at other employments out of season for small wages—\$30 to \$40 per month."

LOSS OF STOCK BY WILD ANIMALS.

The loss of stock by wild animals, especially wolves, appearing large and increasing, and a number of those reporting for preceding tables stating the per cent of all stock so killed, while others only reported the mature stock killed, it was deemed proper to ascertain if possible the losses of young and mature stock separately in principal stock growing countries. A circular letter was therefore addressed in November to a number of principal stock growers, or others well informed, in each of such counties, requesting them to make and forward an estimate, of their own knowledge and judgment and that of others well informed, of the losses of colts, calves, lambs and mature horses, cattle and sheep, separately, killed by wild animals in their respective counties. The following was the return schedule enclosed, addressed to the Commissioner:

SIR:—Referring to your request, I herewith submit the following as the closest estimate I can make, based on my own knowledge or the judgment of others well informed, of the per cent of young and mature stock destroyed by wild animals in _____ County during the year ended June 30, 1894, viz.:

Colts, per cent killed.....	Horses, per cent killed.....
Calves, per cent killed.....	Cattle, per cent killed.....
Lambs, per cent killed....	Sheep, per cent killed.....

Yours truly, [Signed.] _____

Only the specific reports given below were received, a number stating the amount of stock so killed was large, and entering into some details, but not expressing the percentage killed. It was contemplated to merely average these reports by counties, but the great disparity in the estimates suggested it was perhaps best to give them severally as well as by average.

TABLE NO. 35—ESTIMATE OF STOCK DESTROYED BY WILD ANIMALS, YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 1894

COUNTIES.	Colts. Per Cent.	Calves. Per Cent.	Lambs. Per Cent.	Horses, Per Cent.	Cattle. Per Cent.	Sheep. Per Cent.
BEAVERHEAD						
P. H. P. Dillon	1	2	5	* 0	0	4
CASCADE						
R. S. F. Sun River	10	20	3	2	5	1
H. H. N. Cascade	25	35	12½		5	12½
J. F. W.: B. F. S. Craig	5	30	*		10	
Average.	13½	28½	7¾	2	6%	6¾
CHOTEAU						
M. E. M. Fort Penton		40			10	
J. H. Teton	35	20	5	2	10	5
W. G. P. Non-Res	10	30	5		10	
Average.	27½	30	5	2	10	5
CUSTER						
J. R. M.: J. S. Miles City	35	35	15	5	5	10
J. H. Miles City	20	25		1	3	
Average.	27½	30	15	3	4	10
DAWSON						
J. S. D. Glendive	15	20	10	0	7	2
FERGUS						
S. S. H. Utica	10	33½	5	5	4	5
W. A. H. Yale	5-10	25-50	4-5		8-10	2-5
J. L. S. Maiden	15	20	2	1	5	2
Average.	11	30¼	3%	3	6½	3½
GALLATIN						
J. H. N. Bozeman	5	5	5			
M. W. A. Bozeman	1	2	1	¼	½	¼
Average.	3	3½	3	¼	½	¼
JEFFERSON						
R. D. Weber	5	10				
E. G. B. Jefferson	1	2	2			
Average.	3	6	2			
LEWIS AND CLARKE						
E. B. Augusta	25	17		5	5	
R. R. W. Augusta	15	25	10	5	10	10
C. B. T. Augusta	10	10	3	0	2	2
Average.	16%	17½	6½	3½	5½	6
MADISON						
S. R. B. Virginia City	3½	4	2½	1	2	2
MEAGHER						
W. G. Fort Logan	10	25	5	1	2	5
S. Bros. White Sul. Sprgs	3	11	1¼	¼	1	½
B. F. S.: J. F. W. Non-Res	5	30			10	
Average.	6	22	3½	%	4½	2½
PARK						
C. C. Livingston	5	5				
C. & Q. Cleora	10	40	20	1	1	5
Average.	7½	22½	20	1	1	5
TETON						
W. K. F. Sun River	20	15	3	10	15	3
O. G. C. Bynum	10	20	5	1	5	5
F. T. Choteau	40	40		5	5	
H. Bros. Pondera	10	40	3		11	5
Average.	20	28¾	3%	5½	9	4½
VALLEY						
M. E. M. Non-Res		40			10	
YELLOWSTONE						
C. A. Non-Res	50	50	10	10	15	10
E. C. Columbus		25			5	
C. O. G. Billings	65-75	80	25			
Average.	60	51½	17½	10	10	10

* When no loss is reported a cipher is inserted. When no report is made a dash is inserted. In some instances these estimates were made of stock in the respective counties by persons who do not reside therein. These are classed "non-resident."

REMARKS OF THOSE REPORTING.

(A number of those reporting the stock losses suggested the character of bounty law that should be enacted and the distribution of taxation for meeting the expense. It has been deemed best to omit the same, but remarks concerning losses are given below:)

BEAVERHEAD COUNTY.

C. H. P.—We have no large wolves in our county; the only depredations are by coyotes and wildcats.

CASCADE COUNTY.

R. S. F.—There is a large per cent of calves and colts killed in some localities, the per cent of calves being so great in some sections as to discourage the breeding of cattle on the range. The average loss in sheep cannot be near so great as in cattle and horses, as sheep are under the supervision of herders all the time, and in some instances horses are herded during the breeding season.

H. H. N.—It is perhaps impossible to make a correct estimate, but it is quite likely all our estimates are too low, inasmuch as it is the general opinion among those who know best that not more than ten per cent of the depredations of wild animals are ever discovered. It is not likely grown horses are ever killed, unless crippled, stuck fast in a hole, or in some other way prevented from using their hoofs or teeth. The loss of sheep or lambs is perhaps greater than usually estimated, because they can be almost wholly devoured.

CHOTEAU AND VALLEY COUNTIES.

M. E. M.—For fifteen years I have kept a cattle account on a system that is practically accurate. The losses from various causes can be very closely approximated. Previous to 1890 the loss from wolves was not a large item. In that year they began to be very perceptible. In 1891-92 I estimated the per cent of calves destroyed by wolves at 20 per cent. In 1893 it advanced to fully 40.7 per cent, and it will increase yearly in the same ratio unless effective bounty laws are enacted. The loss in cattle, other than calves, is chiefly in yearlings and weak cows. I think the annual loss in these classes of stock mildly stated at 10 per cent. Like many others, I intend to spay out of the business, commencing next spring, for I am tired fattening wolves. This action on the part of many owners will within a few years cause a falling off in the resources of the State.

J. D. T.—In two bands of sheep I have lost less than one-fourth of one per cent by wolves and coyotes the past year.

CUSTER COUNTY.

J. R. Mck.—The destruction of all kinds of stock has been greater since July 1st.

J. T. B.—The gray wolves are very destructive. Judging from the number of steers shipped by me out of the calf breed of three years ago, the wolves killed 50 per cent of our calves during the three years from birth to shipping time, and they are increasing in number each year.

DAWSON COUNTY.

J. S. D.—In making estimate on colts, calves and lambs I embrace the time from birth to one year old. We have a good many of our native one and two-year-old cattle killed, but I think the trail two-year-olds suffer most, as they are not strong. We make quite a loss by the wolves running our cattle and preventing them from getting as fat as they should. Wolves in this county are increasing, and they are frequently seen in bands of 15 and 20.

FERGUS COUNTY.

W. A. H.—In estimating the losses to be, colts, 5 to 20 per cent; calves, 25 to 50 per cent; lambs, 4 to 5 per cent; cattle, 8 to 10 per cent, and sheep, 2 to 5 per cent, Mr. H. says; "Being interested in the passage of some more favorable bounty law for the benefit of our stock interests, I have data at hand from well known stockmen giving me assurance the above estimates are fair. Personally, in my own locality, Yale, I take the more conservative figures, but I know of cases covering the more liberal estimates. I have been compelled to invest \$125 in a pack of hounds, which are rendering me great service.

S. S. H.—The loss of young stock that is unprotected is very great. The farmers in this vicinity are paying \$10 per head for all wolves and coyotes killed. This amount is raised by subscription, and the killer gets the State bounty and skins besides.

GALLATIN COUNTY.

C. A.—Here in Gallatin, where I reside, the destruction of live stock by wild animals has not been great for many years, but wolves are coming, a dozen or more have been seen around here lately. We will soon have them as plentiful as elsewhere unless some means of destruction can be had.

M. W. A.—I send you the closest estimate I can make after talking with several prominent stockmen of the county. Stockmen say the wolves have increased in numbers very rapidly the past year in the "sixteen mile" country.

LEWIS AND CLARKE COUNTY.

C. B. T.—Wolves and coyotes are very rapidly increasing and are doing more damage every year.

C. B.—The per cent of loss seems to be on the increase on this range (Upper Sun River), although all the stockmen try to poison and trap wolves and coyotes every winter.

R. R. W.—The wolves in this county kill more stock than is lost from all other causes.

MADISON COUNTY.

S. R. B.—You will notice the per cent of sheep killed is less than other stock. Sheep are close herded and herders usually carry firearms.

MEAGHER COUNTY.

S. B.—We think the loss of calves and cattle since June 30th has been greater than before that date. Sheep owners avoid loss from wolves by constant watching of the flocks.

L. L. (Fort Logan)—I will not attempt to give the per cent of stock killed in this part of the country; will say, though, that it is quite large. Quite a number of colts have been bitten among my horses, as I can tell by the wounds. We see the remains of all kinds of stock scattered over the range, and think they have been killed by wolves. Sheep can only be kept at all by herding by day and putting them in yards at night that wolves cannot get into. An ordinary pole fence is no protection. Sheep, calves or young horses are almost sure to be killed.

YELLOWSTONE COUNTY.

E. C.—I brand from 500 to 700 calves every year. I think from 100 to 150 branded calves are killed, mostly by wolves. They kill many colts, but I have no idea of the per cent. I have some sheep. Have had no serious loss of sheep by wolves, but others have.

C. O. G.—One sees while riding the ranges colts and calves, and even grown stock, torn and mangled by the wolves and coyotes. Sheepherders being constantly with the flocks, sheep are better protected.

Wages of Farm Labor.

The United States Department of Agriculture for a period of 26 years ended in 1892, made nine statistical inquiries into the subject of the Wages of Farm Laborers in the United States and has published the same. Some extracts from the tabulations and textual report are given here as of special interest to Agriculturists in showing comparative farm wages in the United States.

The methods of the Department of Agriculture in obtaining these statistics are similar to its methods in crop reporting. It has its State and County Agents. The latter make up a County average which is sent to the Department, where they are consolidated and arranged. The State agent consolidates the reports of his agents and sends them to the Department and the two reports are there compared and harmonized. It is stated "obvious errors of record, extravagances and impossibilities are eliminated." The average rates of wages for the nine investigations, by grand divisions of the country "for wages per month without board" and a general synopsis of remarks follow:

AVERAGE WAGES (WITHOUT BOARD) PER MONTH BY GROUPS OF STATES.

Divisions.	1892	1890	1888	1885	1882	1879	1875	1869	1866
Eastern States	\$26 46	\$26 64	\$26 03	\$25 30	\$26 55	\$21 36	\$29 00	\$32 03	\$33 31
Middle States	23 83	23 62	23 11	23 19	23 21	20 24	26 99	29 19	29 83
Southern States	14 86	14 77	14 54	14 27	14 67	12 65	15 28	16 49	16 63
Western States	22 61	22 01	22 23	22 27	23 26	19 81	23 25	26 39	27 84
Mountain States	32 16	31 94	33 37	30 24	36 50				27 23
Pacific States	36 15	34 87	36 73	37 78	37 22	40 11	43 50	46 38	44 60
Average.	\$18 60	\$18 34	\$18 24	\$18 06	\$18 58	\$16 05	\$19 49	\$25 92	\$26 87

Wages are highest in the Pacific Coast states. The Mountain states hold second place. East of the Mountains the highest rates are in what are classed as the Eastern states; in the Middle states about 10 per cent less, and in the Western states there is a further reduction of about 4 per cent. California furnishes the best illustration of the benefit of diversified agriculture and freedom from over production and injurious competition. Agricultural labor is dear in New England because of its varied manufacturing industries making demand under ordinarily prosperous conditions for every kind of available labor. The Middle states have less pressure on the labor market while enjoying a brisk demand which places wages somewhat above the average. The West, while extensively agricultural, is largely and in constantly increasing measure employing labor in productive industries outside of agriculture. The predominating employment of the labor of the South in agriculture, far more than the fact that a considerable proportion of it is furnished by the colored race, is the cause of relatively low wages in that section.

The wages of farm labor, when board is furnished in addition to the money rate, are given as follows:

AVERAGE WAGES (WITH BOARD) BY GROUPS OF STATES.

Divisions.	1892	1890	1888	1885	1882	1879	1875	1869	1866
Eastern States	\$17 50	\$17 71	\$17 21	\$16 70	\$16 92	\$13 03	\$18 59	\$20 44	\$20 82
Middle States	15 78	15 61	15 41	15 24	14 71	12 37	16 98	18 37	19 01
Southern States	10 02	10 10	9 90	9 90	9 92	8 46	9 94	10 55	10 75
Western States	15 36	15 00	15 09	15 20	15 60	12 75	15 44	17 04	18 48
Mountain States	21 28	20 64	21 99	19 74	27 08				17 61
Pacific States	24 25	22 50	25 08	24 37	23 73	25 88	28 13	28 69	29 48
Average.	\$12 54	\$12 45	\$12 36	\$12 34	\$12 41	\$10 43	\$12 72	\$16 55	\$17 45

"This table presents a narrower range of differences, as the high rates following the war gradually declined, than the other in which was included the cost of board, which was proportionately high in those days of abnormal prices. The decline from 1866 to 1879 was least on the Pacific Coast, amounting to only 12 per cent. In the South it was the same. There was steady demand for the products of those regions, prevent-

ing more than a slight fall from the abnormal rates naturally produced by the excessive activity in production following the war period. It was different in manufacturing sections. Production in all lines was exceedingly active up to 1873, when the monetary revulsion set in (which was again the case in 1893), constricting the circulation of money, inducing the hoarding of available means, paralyzing business and reducing consumption. The result was the shutting down of factory operations, throwing out of employment a large contingent of industrial laborers, who were forced to go back to the farms or engage in gardening or fruit production in competition with the regular force of farm laborers. This reduced the wages, with board, 30 per cent in the Eastern States, and 27 per cent in the Middle States between 1875 and 1879. Gradually a portion of the unemployed labor forced its way westward and entered into competition with the agricultural labor of the West, reducing the average of that region from \$15.44 (with board) in 1875 to \$12.75 in 1879, or 17 per cent."

After 1879 a general reaction followed, carrying wages up 15 per cent in the central belt of states before the next investigation, and wages subsequently retained generally a very steady rate until the last investigation, notwithstanding the decline in the price of products, attention having been largely turned to manufacturing, mining, lumbering, and to the laborer cultivating his own acres.

"In comparison with other countries American farm labor stands first in rate of compensation. The present rate of \$282 per annum for labor of the Caucasian race can scarcely be approached by any country, unless by Australia. An average of other countries cannot be authoritatively stated, but current estimates have been frequently quoted about as follows: Great Britain, \$150; France, \$125; Holland, \$100; Germany, \$90; Russia, \$60; Italy, \$50; India, \$30."

TABLE NO. 36—WAGES OF FARM LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES. Results of Nine Statistical Investigations, from 1866 to 1892, by U. S. Department of Agriculture WAGES, WITH BOARD, PER MONTH, BY THE YEAR OR SEASON.*

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1892	1890	1888	1885	1882	1879	1875	1869	1866
Maine.....	\$ 17 00	\$ 17 50	\$ 17 20	\$ 16 00	\$ 16 15	\$ 11 08	\$ 15 94	\$ 16 50	\$ 17 44
New Hampshire.....	17 50	17 60	17 00	15 75	16 72	12 30	18 25	22 16	22 48
Vermont.....	17 45	17 35	16 40	16 20	16 00	11 50	19 37	21 40	21 00
Massachusetts.....	18 00	18 50	18 00	17 85	18 25	15 33	20 25	22 16	22 36
Rhode Island.....	17 75	18 00	17 50	17 70	17 00	13 25	19 00	20 00	20 50
Connecticut.....	17 50	17 33	17 17	17 20	17 37	14 23	18 50	20 75	21 54
New York.....	16 50	16 65	16 30	16 52	15 36	13 19	17 80	18 64	19 32
New Jersey.....	16 75	16 00	15 73	14 10	14 20	11 53	16 78	19 02	18 98
Pennsylvania.....	15 00	14 60	14 50	14 12	14 21	11 46	16 10	18 05	18 84
Delaware.....	12 00	11 15	12 25	12 63	12 50	9 50	11 67	13 00	13 25
Maryland.....	11 33	11 25	11 84	11 50	9 89	8 95	11 42	12 00	12 76
Virginia.....	9 67	9 47	9 25	9 34	9 17	7 66	9 21	9 65	9 36
North Carolina.....	8 78	8 80	9 00	8 91	8 80	7 66	8 82	7 91	8 15
South Carolina.....	8 40	8 62	8 00	8 25	8 10	6 66	8 19	7 34	7 66
Georgia.....	9 00	8 37	8 81	8 73	8 70	7 38	8 79	9 70	9 67
Florida.....	12 27	12 59	11 33	11 27	10 20	8 73	10 75	10 91	12 12
Alabama.....	9 17	9 85	9 49	9 10	9 09	8 30	9 40	10 52	9 80
Mississippi.....	10 46	10 50	10 09	10 00	10 09	9 28	11 25	11 21	11 58
Louisiana.....	11 83	11 79	11 12	11 26	12 69	11 27	12 20	12 62	12 42
Texas.....	13 00	13 30	12 60	13 72	14 03	11 49	13 37	13 21	12 72
Arkansas.....	11 50	12 55	12 50	12 25	12 25	11 31	13 00	16 60	15 80
Tennessee.....	10 20	10 12	10 00	9 74	9 49	8 69	10 00	11 00	12 58
West Virginia.....	12 75	12 95	12 25	12 40	12 46	10 94	13 10	13 87	16 47
Kentucky.....	12 40	11 70	11 33	11 69	11 75	10 00	12 00	12 57	13 65
Ohio.....	15 60	15 10	15 00	15 50	16 30	13 34	16 33	16 74	18 96
Michigan.....	16 00	16 75	17 00	16 14	17 27	14 64	18 46	20 03	20 48
Indiana.....	15 00	14 78	15 30	15 30	15 65	12 76	16 14	17 03	18 72
Illinois.....	16 50	16 35	16 00	16 60	17 14	13 01	16 87	17 69	18 72
Wisconsin.....	17 00	16 75	16 80	16 78	17 90	13 51	16 45	18 47	19 87
Minnesota.....	17 60	16 60	17 68	16 75	17 75	15 62	16 36	17 94	21 10
Iowa.....	17 75	17 00	17 34	17 00	17 95	13 90	16 11	17 87	18 87
Missouri.....	14 20	14 00	14 20	14 50	13 95	11 84	13 15	16 38	18 08
Kansas.....	16 20	15 05	16 05	16 00	15 87	13 28	14 65	18 38	19 81
Nebraska.....	16 80	16 60	17 18	16 50	16 20	14 86	14 75	19 18	24 64
South Dakota.....	18 25	17 10	18 21	17 60	.....	16 57	20 50	.....	20 00
North Dakota.....	21 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	23 50	23 80	27 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	23 00	23 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	22 00	21 00	23 00	21 25	27 08	20 60	21 14	.....	42 12
New Mexico.....	17 85	17 83	18 25	17 50	.....	13 80	14 25	.....	16 50
Arizona.....	22 00	21 50	16 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	22 30	21 00	22 30	21 00	.....	20 50	25 33	.....	26 32
Nevada.....	24 00	23 00	27 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	23 50	23 50	26 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	25 00	24 40	25 00	26 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	23 00	23 00	23 00	21 25	24 75	23 86	25 67	.....	22 53
California.....	24 50	22 40	25 67	25 00	23 45	26 27	28 60	28 69	30 35
Average.....	\$12 54	\$12 45	\$12 36	\$12 34	\$12 41	\$10 43	\$12 72	\$16 55	\$17 45

* U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Division of Statistics. Report No. 4: Misc. Series.

**AVERAGE WAGES, WITH BOARD, OF FARM HANDS AND HERDERS IN MONTANA, AS
REPORTED BY COUNTY ASSESSORS TO STATE AUDITOR, 1875 TO 1892.**

(There is no official record previous to 1875.)

Years.	Wages.	Years.	Wages.	Years.	Wages.	Years.	Wages.
1875	\$43 44	1880	\$41 11	1885	\$38 21	1890	\$36 12
1876	42 50	1881	41 31	1886	37 23	1891	35 70
1877	40 75	1882	41 88	1887	38 06	1892	35 78
1878	40 43	1883	38 30	1888	36 32	a 1893	34 86
1879	39 05	1884	36 83	1889	36 28	a 1894	29 70

a. As reported to this Bureau by 381 employers in all counties. These rates apply to "farm hands" exclusively, and do not include foremen, herders, riders or cooks.

NOTE.—The above figures, from 1875 to 1892, are taken from the statistical reports of County Assessors to the Territorial or State Auditor. They are classed as "Wages paid per month on ranches," and are presumed to include "herders," etc. The agricultural products having been reported for the year preceding the reports of the Assessors, it has been assumed the wages were reported covering the same period. There is a notable discrepancy between these figures and those presented on the investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture. As is well known, a much larger number of "farm hands" are employed in Montana during the farming season, and at higher wages than the average for the year round, and it appears probable Assessors gave the average during the farming season. It is learned, on the other hand, the United States investigations were as to the wages of "farm hands" for the entire year, and the average rate of wages was equalized on that basis. This Bureau merely presents the two reports as they appear, and further than the above makes no attempt to reconcile the discrepancies.

COMPARATIVE CONSUMPTION OF IMPORTED AND MONTANA FARM PRODUCTS.

With the purpose, if it could be accomplished under the authority vested in and the means at disposal of this Bureau, of ascertaining approximately the amount and value of farm products which Montana imports into the State for consumption, and which might and should be produced in the State, effort has been made the past two years to obtain from railroads classified statistics of the amount of such products shipped into the State by them. These, if obtainable, would give exact amounts of imported products. But the law does not require Railroad Companies to furnish such statistics, nor are they kept by them in such form that they could be furnished without an amount of clerical expense they did not care to assume, and which this Bureau had not the means to reimburse. Therefore, although the several transcontinental lines have courteously furnished traffic statistics in such form as was readily available, they do not supply data with which to arrive at the desired results. To ascertain either the values or amounts from all dealers after distribution to them was not practicable except at great expense, even if they could be so obtained. As the only remaining method to obtain an approximate estimate, even by per centage, of imported and Montana farm products bought and sold in the State schedules on that basis were prepared and mailed to all principal dealers in groceries and general merchandise in the State whose addresses could be obtained requesting them to report on the same. Reports were received from dealers supplying 47,270 people with flour and a lesser number with other products enumerated. Repeated effort was made to get representative reports from every county. The results are given in tables following. They are believed to approach closely to a fair average for nearly all counties, especially those of largest population from which the most numerous reports were received. In those from which fewer reports were received there is a larger element of uncertainty, as reports might be made only by those dealing almost exclusively in one or the other of "Montana" or "imported" products. Again, the per centage of "pork, bacon and ham" bought and sold by those reporting is not believed to show the proportion of Montana product large enough as much of the Montana product is marketed through meat markets and butcher shops, from whom reports were not obtained for this table. The entire number of hogs assessed in the State in 1894 was 12,596. Assuming that two-thirds of the entire number were killed this year and dressed 140 pounds each, and that two-thirds of the amount was marketed, the total marketable product would be only 391 tons, whereas the Northern Pacific Railroad alone reports having shipped into the State during the year 1,120 tons of "Packing house products," the bulk of which was pork products. It is believed that fully 90 per cent of the pork products consumed in the State are imported.

To obtain by this method the exact per centage of imported and domestic farm products consumed in the State was not reasonably to be anticipated, but it is believed the general results are approximately correct. The exhibit is presented with the hope of attracting attention to the enormous drain of money to which the State is subjected by importing farm products which could and should be produced in the State, and to emphasize the importance of encouraging the greater use of home products, thereby developing and building up the agricultural interests of the State, and contributing to its permanent wealth and prosperity.

TABLE NO. 37—COMPARATIVE AMOUNTS, EXPRESSED IN PER CENTAGES, OF CERTAIN "MONTANA" AND "IMPORTED" FARM PRODUCTS SOLD BY DEALERS IN MONTANA DURING YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1894, AS COMPUTED FROM REPORTS OF LEADING DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE IN ALL COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Estimated Population (a).....	FLOUR. *					PORK, BACON AND HAM.				
		No. persons supplied by dealers re- porting....	Per cent of flour sold (b)	Relative No. of persons using Mon- tana flour (b)	Per cent of imported flour sold..	Relative No. of persons using im- ported flour	No. persons supplied by dealers re- porting....	Per cent of Montana product sold	Relative No. of persons using Mon- tana product.	Per cent of imported product sold	Relative No. of persons using import- ed product..
Beaverhead.....	4,501	1,400	50	700	50	700	1,400	.....	.....	100	1,400
Cascade.....	12,855	4,100	35	1,400	65	2,700	4,100	.....	.....	100	4,100
Choteau.....	4,560	2,000	74	1,475	26	525	2,000	.....	.....	100	2,000
Custer.....	4,826	1,700	11	180	89	1,520	1,700	.....	.....	99	1,690
Dawson.....	1,757	1,500	.....	.....	100	1,500	1,500	1	10	100	1,500
Deer Lodge.....	17,839	3,500	79	2,760	23	740	3,700	.....	.....	100	3,700
Fergus.....	5,271	1,000	75	750	25	250	1,000	.....	.....	100	1,000
Flathead.....	6,947	1,200	41	503	59	697	1,200	5	63	95	1,137
Gallatin.....	8,176	1,700	100	1,750	.....	.....	1,750	2	25	98	1,725
Granite.....	4,578	600	70	420	30	180	600	.....	.....	100	600
Jefferson.....	9,044	1,470	73	1,070	27	400	1,470	7	94	93	1,376
Lewis and Clarke.....	19,820	3,300	45	1,480	55	1,820	3,300	.....	.....	100	3,300
Madison.....	6,583	2,500	100	2,500	.....	.....	2,500	5	130	95	2,370
Meagher.....	5,299	3,100	80	2,484	20	616	3,100	1	20	99	3,080
Missoula.....	9,702	1,600	46	740	54	860	1,600	.....	.....	100	1,600
Park.....	8,106	4,700	71	3,357	29	1,343	4,700	3	125	97	4,575
Ravalli.....	6,594	1,700	97	1,655	3	45	1,700	77	1,312	23	388
Silver Bow.....	36,806	4,900	48	2,340	52	2,560	4,900	.....	.....	100	4,900
Teton.....	2,667	1,050	58	609	42	441	1,050	.....	.....	100	1,050
Valley.....	1,421	300	.....	.....	100	300	.....	.....	.....	100	300
Yellowstone.....	5,138	3,900	51	1,982	49	1,918	3,900	.....	.....	100	3,900
Total.....	182,490	47,270	59.56	28,155	40.44	19,115	47,470	3.75	1,779	96.25	45,691

TABLE NO. 37—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	LARD.					BUTTER.				
	No. persons supplied by dealers re- porting....	Per cent of Montana lard sold..	Relative No. of persons using Mon- tana lard..	Per cent of imported lard sold..	Relative No. of persons using im- ported lard	No. persons supplied by dealers re- porting....	Per cent of Montana butter sold	Relative No. of persons using Mon- tana butter	Per cent of imported butter sold.	Relative No. of persons using im- ported butter
Beaverhead.....	1,400	.....	.....	100	1,400	1,400	100	1,400	.....	.....
Cascade.....	4,100	.....	.....	100	4,100	3,500	47	1,650	53	1,850
Choteau.....	2,000	.....	.....	100	2,000	2,000	44	875	56	1,125
Custer.....	1,700	1	10	99	1,690	1,600	25	400	75	1,200
Dawson.....	1,500	.....	.....	100	1,500	1,500	56	850	44	650
Deer Lodge.....	3,450	.....	.....	100	3,450	3,450	69	2,395	31	1,055
Fergus.....	1,000	.....	.....	100	1,000	1,000	100	1,000	.....	.....
Flathead.....	1,200	.....	.....	100	1,200	1,200	45	540	55	660
Gallatin.....	1,750	.....	.....	100	1,750	1,750	57	1,000	43	750
Granite.....	600	.....	.....	100	600	600	10	60	90	540
Jefferson.....	1,470	7	94	93	1,376	1,470	86	1,270	14	200
Lewis and Clarke.....	3,300	5	165	95	3,135	3,305	50	1,645	50	1,655
Madison.....	2,500	100	2,500	.....	.....	2,500	100	2,500	.....	.....
Meagher.....	3,100	1	40	99	3,060	3,100	84	2,600	16	500
Missoula.....	1,600	.....	.....	100	1,600	1,600	22	350	78	1,250
Park.....	4,700	.....	.....	100	4,700	4,700	77	3,622	23	1,078
Ravalli.....	1,700	43	737	57	963	1,700	100	1,700	.....	.....
Silver Bow.....	4,900	.....	.....	100	4,900	4,900	6	280	94	4,620
Teton.....	1,050	.....	.....	100	1,050	1,050	100	1,050	.....	.....
Valley.....	300	.....	.....	100	300	300	95	285	5	15
Yellowstone.....	3,900	.....	.....	100	3,900	3,900	65	2,530	35	1,370
Total.....	46,220	7.68	3,546	92.32	42,674	46,520	60.19	28,002	39.81	18,518

TABLE NO. 37—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	CHEESE.					EGGS.				
	No. persons supplied by dealers re- porting....	Per cent of Montana cheese sold.	Relative No. of persons using Mon- tana cheese	Per cent of imported cheese sold	Relative No. of persons using im- ported cheese	No. persons supplied by dealers re- porting....	Per cent of Montana eggs sold..	Relative No. of persons using Mon- tana eggs..	Per cent of imported eggs sold..	Relative No. of persons using im- ported eggs
Beaverhead	1,400	.....	.....	100	1,400	1,400	75	1,050	25	350
Cascade	4,100	1	20	99	4,080	3,500	14	500	86	3,000
Choteau	2,000	.....	.....	100	2,000	2,000	77	1,550	23	450
Custer	1,700	.....	.....	100	1,700	1,600	81	1,300	19	300
Dawson	1,500	.....	.....	100	1,500	1,500	56	850	44	650
Deer Lodge	3,790	.....	.....	100	3,700	3,450	82	3,050	12	400
Fergus	1,000	20	200	80	800	1,000	100	1,000	.....	.....
Flathead	1,200	.....	.....	100	1,200	1,200	32	390	68	810
Gallatin	1,550	.....	125	93	1,625	1,750	100	1,750	.....	.....
Granite	600	.....	.....	100	600	600	5	30	95	570
Jefferson	1,470	.....	.....	100	1,470	1,470	85	1,270	15	200
Lewis and Clarke	3,300	.....	240	93	3,060	3,300	28	1,040	72	2,260
Madison	2,500	6	150	94	2,350	2,500	61	1,525	39	975
Meagher	3,100	1	20	99	3,080	3,100	87	2,700	13	400
Missoula	1,600	1	20	99	1,580	1,600	17	310	83	1,290
Park	4,700	.....	.....	100	4,700	4,700	67	3,125	33	1,565
Ravalli	1,700	.....	.....	100	1,700	1,700	100	1,700	.....	.....
Silver Bow	4,900	.....	.....	100	4,900	4,900	9	435	91	4,465
Teton	1,050	.....	.....	100	1,050	1,050	100	1,050	.....	.....
Valley	300	.....	.....	100	300	300	5	15	95	285
Yellowstone	3,900	.....	.....	100	3,900	3,900	44	1,706	56	2,194
Total	47,470	1.63	775	98.37	46,695	46,520	56.65	26,356	43.35	20,164

* The number of persons supplied with flour was reported specifically, and this number of "persons supplied" is assumed for other products except where per cent of sales thereof was not reported. The accepted average consumption of wheat flour in the United States is one barrel to each adult person each year. Persons 10 years old or upwards are, for this estimate, rated as adults, and each two children under 10 years rated as equivalent to one adult. The consumption of flour in Montana is greatly in excess of this general average.

(a) Estimate of population, for comparative purposes only, made on basis of $3\frac{1}{2}$ persons to each vote cast on the Capital question 1894.

(b) The per centages in this column are exact as relates to the amounts sold by those reporting in the several counties. The total per centage would only be exact if the same proportion of people were reported supplied in each county. Hence the total is only an approximate. A like qualification applies to the total of "relative number of persons using."

TABLE NO. 38—PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS OF MONTANA, 1873 TO 1892.

Compiled and averaged from County Assessors' reports to Territorial or State Auditors.

Years	WHEAT.			RYE.			BARLEY.			CORN.		
	No. of	Produc-	Av. per	No. of	Produc-	Av. per	No. of	Produc-	Av. per	No. of	Produc-	Av. per
	Acres.	tion.	Acre.	Acres.	tion.	Acre.	Acres.	tion.	Acre.	Acres.	tion.	Acre.
1873	Acres.	Bu.	Bu.	Acres.	Bu.	Bu.	Acres.	Bu.	Bu.	Acres.	Bu.	Bu.
1873	10,611	206,733	19.49	108	2,286	21.17	1,227	13,562	15.13	101	1,699	16.82
1874	13,836	199,538	14.42	111	1,805	16.26	1,436	28,293	19.70	158	3,689	23.34
1875	10,698	194,815	18.21	63	1,093	17.35	901	11,185	12.41	127	3,107	24.46
1876	8,740	150,421	17.56	24	333	19.95	1,135	24,473	21.56	233	6,257	26.85
1877	14,966	357,986	23.92	72	1,991	27.65	2,088	51,852	24.83	180	3,725	28.65
1878	16,395	364,399	22.23	59	1,340	22.71	1,555	39,939	25.68	227	3,967	27.48
1879	18,594	454,846	24.46	75	2,220	29.60	1,435	37,248	25.95	455	7,302	16.05
1880	19,090	432,764	22.67	65	1,675	25.77	1,167	31,555	27.29	176	2,864	16.27
1881	15,737	424,466	26.80	.....	.....	.....	1,074	30,081	28.94	334	10,934	33.73
1882	21,659	540,093	24.93	207	4,962	23.97	1,357	38,811	28.50	460	11,649	25.32
1883	24,529	556,076	22.67	72	2,215	30.76	2,061	62,589	30.37	265	6,604	24.92
1884	30,437	821,168	26.98	29	656	22.62	2,512	72,517	28.86	881	29,116	33.05
1885	26,721	709,799	26.56	198	5,667	28.62	3,473	82,123	33.21	1,582	34,121	21.56
1886	22,843	514,182	22.94	234	4,509	19.27	2,274	73,402	32.28	1,002	16,187	26.88
1887	26,155	770,300	29.44	166	5,164	31.11	3,423	123,559	36.38	2,425	70,072	28.89
1888	25,180	702,213	27.88	355	9,968	28.08	8,789	374,946	42.67	2,979	93,326	31.33
1889	25,885	631,592	24.39	360	13,620	37.83	5,558	159,163	28.63	1,443	25,712	17.82
1890	32,879	655,273	19.93	476	14,920	31.34	5,233	244,766	46.75	2,435	35,809	14.70
1891	37,829	1,250,784	33.06	547	21,174	38.71	6,160	212,501	34.49	2,511	62,570	24.92
1892	32,331	837,835	25.91	179	5,230	29.16	9,526	325,272	34.14	921	33,251	36.10

TABLE NO. 38—CONTINUED.

YEARS.	OATS.			POTATOES.			MEADOW.		
	No. of Acre.	Production	Av. per Acre.	No. of Acres.	Production	Av. per Acre.	No. of Acres.	Production	Av. per Acre.
	Acres.	Bu.	Bu.	Acres.	Bu.	Bu.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
1873	13,291	264,980	19.93	974	125,766	129.10	41,617	42,858	1.029
1874	18,120	425,305	23.47	1,875	230,920	123.15	48,774	45,751	.938
1875	13,583	302,913	22.30	1,690	112,157	66.36	41,970	38,943	.932
1876	13,164	349,793	26.57	1,195	184,317	154.24	46,157	40,090	.898
1877	16,519	517,764	31.34	1,137	183,497	161.38	53,251	53,161	.998
1878	18,334	545,729	29.77	1,327	216,883	163.43	43,679	47,646	1.091
1879	23,574	892,537	37.86	1,283	186,831	145.62	47,899	47,055	.984
1880	26,966	907,139	33.64	1,551	214,416	138.24	78,599	74,657	.949
1881	41,365	1,406,749	34.07	2,071	360,845	174.23	85,297	84,340	.988
1882	46,632	1,850,531	39.68	2,360	392,223	166.19	98,126	112,780	1.149
1883	58,789	2,023,992	34.43	2,903	412,681	142.15	128,772	187,802	1.458
1884	57,567	2,097,935	36.44	3,552	663,415	186.77	144,254	158,351	1.097
1885	49,954	1,751,010	35.05	3,818	437,837	114.67	142,983	164,458	1.080
1886	56,096	1,746,398	31.13	2,943	508,467	172.77	199,762	176,320	.882
1887	84,778	3,026,572	35.70	3,688	842,648	228.58	209,065	235,357	1.125
1888	80,294	3,034,748	37.78	3,614	736,211	203.76	250,687	274,790	1.096
1889	54,962	1,857,394	33.77	2,898	371,669	128.25	206,730	184,065	.889
1890	76,849	2,524,507	32.85	4,318	735,971	170.44	371,628	412,386	1.109
1891	82,872	3,395,439	40.97	13,566	989,679	72.95	303,294	326,790	1.074
1892	94,538	3,672,744	38.84	3,431	550,613	160.48	253,374	332,596	1.313

*The statistics collected by Assessors being taken up before crops were harvested for the current year, relate to the agricultural productions of the year preceding the collection and publication of the statistics, but in the above table appear accredited to the years of actual production. While not presented as showing the actual total productions of Montana, they are the only official statistics of such productions collected by Montana for the years named, and as complete sets of the reports containing them are becoming rare and not generally accessible, these statistics have been assembled therefrom, averages computed and above tabulated.

PART VI.

VOTE ON PERMANENT LOCATION OF SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, AND FOR STATE OFFICERS 1894.

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES MARCH 1, 1894.—RAILROAD TRAFFIC: COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD 1894.

TABLE NO. 39—SHOWING NUMBER OF VOTES CAST FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS: FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT, AND FOR PERMANENT LOCATION OF SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, NOVEMBER 6, 1894.

COUNTIES.	FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.					FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE SUPREME COURT.				FOR PERMANENT LOCATION OF SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.	
	Hal. S. Corbett, Democrat	Charles S. Hartman, Republican	B. F. Maden, Prohibition	Robert B. Smith, Populist	William H. Hunt, Republican	L. A. Luce, Democrat	George W. Reeves, Populist			Anaconda	Helena.
Beaverhead.....	232	717	11	276	682	263	244			649	687
Cascade.....	648	1,522	63	1,257	1,495	585	1,327			2,097	1,576
Choteau.....	385	753	5	111	786	324	97			296	1,007
Custer.....	397	718	16	176	705	405	179			452	927
Dawson.....	109	270	4	100	274	126	84			113	389
Deer Lodge.....	1 104	1,707	63	1,773	1,428	1,033	1,994			4,142	955
Fergus.....	362	935	16	129	934	399	105			301	1,205
Flathead.....	434	717	26	742	750	344	791			1,352	633
Gallatin.....	556	1,308	52	369	936	1,021	277			1,294	1,042
Granite.....	141	674	5	463	546	167	549			672	636
Jefferson.....	498	1,074	22	860	1,097	526	837			812	1,772
Lewis and Clarke..	985	2,013	51	2,344	2,760	761	1,827			286	5,377
Madison.....	396	900	16	538	888	553	395			912	969
Meagher.....	335	713	12	380	698	359	387			359	1,155
Missoula.....	799	1,026	16	842	815	418	1,443			1,476	1,296
Park.....	409	1,276	21	547	1,163	606	443			767	1,549
Ravalli.....	473	740	17	562	578	364	825			1,593	291
Silver Bow.....	1,530	4,612	76	3,313	4,112	1,816	3,311			6,513	4,003
Teton.....	146	442	8	135	456	140	125			275	487
Valley.....	133	162	1	97	156	131	94			120	287
Yellowstone.....	307	861	18	226	844	373	171			637	881
Total.....	10,369	23,140	519	15,340	22,103	10,714	15,505			25,118	27,024
Plurality.....		7,900			6,598						
Majority.....											1,906
Per cent.....	21.05	46.97	01.05	30.93	45.74	22.17	32.09			48.17	51.83

Under the provisions of Sec. 1971, Chap. CX, Fifth Division, Compiled Statutes of Montana, the duties therein defined being transferred by the Act creating this Bureau from the State Auditor to the Commissioner of this Bureau, the general summaries of State Taxation, Revenues and Expenditures and some other statistics from reports of State officers were included in the First Annual Report of this Bureau. It seemed the more desirable to do this in 1893, as it was not contemplated there should be general publication of State officers' reports that year; but if it is not intended in the provisions above cited to have all State statistics obtainable included in the one report therein designated, the phraseology should certainly be changed. All such statistics as would duplicate publication are omitted from this report, but it is hoped the Fourth Legislative Assembly will so define the provisions of the sections mentioned, if they mean less than appears on their face, that they may be explicit and unmistakable.

TABLE NO. 40—INDEBTEDNESS OF COUNTIES MARCH 1, 1894.

Showing the Indebtedness of the several Counties of the State and the increase and decrease of the same for the year ended February 28th, 1894, as reported by County Clerks to A. B. Cook, State Auditor, and to this Bureau.

BEAVERHEAD COUNTY.

DEBTOR.		
1894.		
Mar. 1st.	To Bonds outstanding (issue of 1887).....	\$20,000 00
Mar. 1st.	To Bonds outstanding (Court House).....	40,000 00
Mar. 1st.	To Bonds outstanding (Refunding).....	20,000 00
Mar. 1st.	To accrued interest on same—estimated.....	883 33
Mar. 1st.	To Warrants outstanding.....	16,571 79
Mar. 1st.	To accrued interest on same—estimated.....	510 00
		97,915 12
CREDIT.		
1894		
Mar. 1st.	By Balance in all Funds.....	\$25,101 28
Mar. 1st.	By Net Indebtedness.....	72,813 84
		97,915 12
Mar. 1st, 1894.	Net Indebtedness.....	72,813 84
Mar. 1st, 1893.	Net indebtedness.....	64,033 98
Increase.....		\$8,779 86

CASCADE COUNTY.

DEBTOR.		
1894		
Mar. 1st.	To Bonds outstanding.....	\$340,000 00
Mar. 1st.	To accrued interest on same.....	3,616 66
Mar. 1st.	To Warrants outstanding.....	2,526 69
		346,143 35
CREDIT.		
1894		
Mar. 1st.	By Balance in County Funds.....	\$85,769 96
Mar. 1st.	By Net Indebtedness.....	260,373 39
		346,143 35
Mar. 1st, 1893.	Net Indebtedness.....	279,596 67
Mar. 1st, 1894.	Net Indebtedness.....	260,373 39
Decrease.....		\$19,223 28

CHOTEAU COUNTY.

DEBTOR.		
1894.		
Mar. 1st.	To Warrants outstanding.....	\$27,147 05
Mar. 1st.	To accrued Interest on same to date.....	1,238 95
Mar. 1st.	To Bonds outstanding.....	126,500 00
Mar. 1st.	To accrued Interest on same to date.....	1,295 83
		\$156,181 83
CREDIT.		
1894		
Mar. 1st.	By Cash in County Funds.....	\$16,162 42
Mar. 1st.	By Net Indebtedness.....	140,019 41
		156,181 83
Mar. 1st, 1893.	Net Indebtedness.....	141,243 35
Mar. 1st, 1894.	Net Indebtedness.....	140,019 41
Decrease.....		\$1,223 94

CUSTER COUNTY.

DEBTOR.		
1894		
Mar. 1st.	To County Bonds outstanding.....	\$274,100 00
Mar. 1st.	To accrued Interest on same.....	3,197 83
Mar. 1st.	To Warrants outstanding, interest, etc.....	1,180 28
		\$278,478 11
CREDIT.		
1894		
Mar. 1st.	By Balance in County Funds.....	\$54,585 60
Mar. 1st.	By Net Indebtedness.....	223,892 51
		\$278,478 11
Mar. 1st, 1894.	Net Indebtedness.....	\$223,892 51
Mar. 1st, 1893.	Net Indebtedness.....	214,391 98
Increase.....		\$9,000 53

DAWSON COUNTY.

DEBTOR.

1894.			
Mar. 1st.	To County Bonds outstanding.....		\$63,500 00
Mar. 1st.	To accrued Interest on same.....		2,416 45
Mar. 1st.	To Warrants outstanding.....		219 75
Mar. 1st.	To accrued Interest on same.....		3 50
			\$66,139 70

CREDIT.

1894.			
Mar. 1st.	By Cash in County Funds.....	\$14,161 17	
Mar. 1st.	By Net Indebtedness.....	51,978 53	
			66,139 70
Mar. 1st, 1893.	Net Indebtedness.....		76,703 91
Mar. 1st, 1894.	Net Indebtedness.....		51,978 53
Decrease.....			\$24,725 38

DEER LODGE COUNTY.

DEBTOR.

1894.			
Mar. 1st.	To Bonds outstanding—issue of 1890.....		\$150,000 00
Mar. 1st.	To Interest on same to date.....		1,250 00
Mar. 1st.	To Overdraft—Road Fund.....		8,010 61
Mar. 1st.	To Overdraft—Bridge Fund.....		1,050 64
			\$160,311 25

CREDIT.

1894.			
Mar. 1st.	By Balance in County Fund.....	\$10,548 19	
Mar. 1st.	By Balance in Contingent Fund.....	24,056 46	
Mar. 1st.	By Balance in Poor Fund.....	14,848 97	
Mar. 1st.	By John McCloskey Estate.....	645 00	
Mar. 1st.	By Keating Estate.....	224 31	
Mar. 1st.	By Net Indebtedness.....	109,988 32	
			\$160,311 25
Mar. 1st.	1894 Net Indebtedness.....		109,988 32
Mar. 1st.	1893 Net Indebtedness.....		49,493 46
Increase.....			\$60,494 86

FERGUS COUNTY.

DEBTOR.

1894.			
Mar. 1st.	To Outstanding Bonds.....		\$75,000 00
Mar. 1st.	To Interest on same.....		937 50
Mar. 1st.	To Outstanding Registered Warrants.....		19,550 00
Mar. 1st.	To interest on Registered Warrants.....		1,027 00
Mar. 1st.	To outstanding Warrants not registered.....		325 70
			96,840 20

CREDIT.

1894.			
Mar. 1st.	By Warrants cancelled by limitation.....	\$277 35	
Mar. 1st.	By Cash on hand in County Funds.....	16,618 03	
Mar. 1st.	By Net Indebtedness.....	79,944 82	
			\$96,840 20
Mar. 1st.	1894 Net Indebtedness.....		\$79,944 82
Mar. 1st.	1893 Net Indebtedness.....		72,701 30
Increase.....			\$7,243 52

FLATHEAD COUNTY.

(Organized March 1st, 1893.)

DEBTOR.

1894.			
Mar. 1st.	To Warrants issued to date.....		\$151,157 14
Mar. 1st.	To accrued Interest on same.....		3,556 00
			\$154,713 14

CREDIT.

1894.			
Mar. 1st.	By County Warrants and Interest paid.....	\$42,040 87	
Mar. 1st.	By Cash in County Funds.....	17,339 25	
Mar. 1st.	By Net Indebtedness.....	95,333 02	
			\$154,713 14
Mar. 1st.	1894 Net Indebtedness.....		\$95,333 02

GALLATIN COUNTY.

DEBTOR.

1894.			
Mar. 1st.	To Bonds outstanding.....		\$95,000 00
Mar. 1st.	To accrued Interest on same.....		1,850 00
Mar. 1st.	To Warrants outstanding.....		13,821 23
Mar. 1st.	To Interest on Registered Warrants.....		437 15
			\$111,108 38

CREDIT.

1894.			
Mar. 1st.	By Balance in County Funds.....	\$15,441 34	
Mar. 1st.	By Net Indebtedness	95,667 04	
			\$111,108 38
Mar. 1st.	1894 Net Indebtedness.....		95,667 04
Mar. 1st.	1893 Net Indebtedness		76,329 11
	Increase.....		\$19,337 93

GRANITE COUNTY.
(Organized March 2d, 1893.)

DEBTOR.

1894.		
Mar. 1st.	To Indebtedness.....	\$43,229 93

CREDIT.

1894.			
Mar. 1st.	By Balance in Contingent Fund.....	\$313 22	
Mar. 1st.	By Balance in Poor Fund.....	4,876 45	
Mar. 1st.	By Balance in Road Fund	202 42	
Mar. 1st.	By Deficit.....	37,837 84	
			\$43,229 93
Mar. 1st.	1894 Net Indebtedness.....		\$37,837 84

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

DEBTOR.

1894			
Mar. 1st.	To County Bonds outstanding.....	\$135,000 00	
Mar. 1st.	To Jail Bonds outstanding	7,000 00	
Mar. 1st.	To Court House Bonds outstanding	40,000 00	
Mar. 1st.	To Warrants outstanding	3,182 44	
			\$185,182 44

CREDIT.

1894			
Mar. 1st.	To Balance in County Funds	\$24,843 54	
Mar. 1st.	To Net Indebtedness.....	160,338 90	
			\$185,182 44
Mar. 1st, 1893.	Net Indebtedness.....	\$159,013 97	
Mar. 1s , 1893.	Approximated Interest.....	4,960 00	
			163,973 97
Mar. 1st, 1894.	Net Indebtedness.....	\$160,338 90	
Mar. 1st, 1894.	Approximated Interest.....	1,800 00	
			162,138 90
	Decrease		\$1,835 07

LEWIS AND CLARKE COUNTY.

DEBTOR

1894			
Mar. 1st.	To County Bonds outstanding.....	\$190,000 00	
Mar. 1st.	To Interest on same to date	1,990 00	
Mar. 1st.	To County Warrants outstanding	927 56	
			\$192,917 56

CREDIT.

1894			
Mar. 1st.	By Balance in County Funds.....	\$73,491 64	
Mar. 1st.	By Net Indebtedness.....	119,425 92	
			\$192,917 56
Mar. 1st, 1893.	Net Indebtedness	123,631 80	
Mar. 1st, 1894.	Net Indebtedness.....	119,425 92	
	Decrease		\$4,205 88

MADISON COUNTY.

DEBTOR.

1894			
Mar. 1st.	To County Bonds outstanding.....	\$100,000 00	
Mar. 1st.	To accrued Interest on same	925 00	
Mar. 1st.	To County Warrants outstanding	384 22	
Mar. 1st.	To accrued Interest on registered Warrants.....	1 12	
			\$101,310 34

CREDIT

1894			
Mar. 1st.	By Balance in County Funds.....	\$22,248 84	
Mar. 1st.	By Net Indebtedness	79,061 50	
			101,310 34
Mar. 1st, 1893.	Not Indebtedness.....	79,822 30	
Mar. 1st, 1894.	Net Indebtedness.....	79,061 50	
	Decrease.....		\$760 80

MEAGHIER COUNTY.

DEBTOR.

1894.			
Mar. 1st.	To 7 per cent County Bonds outstanding.....	\$50,000 00	
Mar. 1st.	To 6 per cent " " ".....	113,000 00	
Mar. 1st.	To accrued interest on Bonds.....	1,713 34	
Mar. 1st.	To County Warrants outstanding.....	28,960 09	
Mar. 1st.	To Interest on Warrants—estimated.....	1,347 73	
			\$195,021 16

CREDIT.

1894.			
Mar. 1st.	By Cash in County Funds.....	\$16,105 53	
Mar. 1st.	By Net Indebtedness.....	178,915 63	
			\$195,021 16
Mar. 1st.	1894 Net Indebtedness.....	178,915 63	
Mar. 1st.	1893 Net Indebtedness.....	165,173 90	
	Increase.....		\$13,741 73

MISSOULA COUNTY.

DEBTOR.

1894.			
Mar. 7th.	To General Fund Indebtedness.....	\$128,209 11	
Mar. 7th.	To Contingent Fund Indebtedness.....	4,133 44	
Mar. 7th.	To Poor Fund Indebtedness.....	1,134 10	
Mar. 7th.	To Road Fund Indebtedness.....	12,311 33	
Mar. 7th.	To Bridge Fund Indebtedness.....	71 30	
Mar. 7th.	To Bitter Root Fund Indebtedness.....	51 00	
Mar. 7th.	To Current Expense Fund Indebtedness.....	7 18	
Mar. 7th.	To County Bonds—5 per cent interest.....	44,850 00	
Mar. 7th.	To County Bonds—6 per cent interest.....	19,340 00	
Mar. 7th.	To County Bonds—7 per cent interest.....	50,000 00	
Mar. 7th.	To County Jail Bonds—7 per cent interest.....	13,000 00	
Mar. 7th.	To County Funding Bonds—6 per cent interest.....	150,000 00	
			\$423,107 46

CREDIT.

1894.			
Mar. 7th.	By Cash in County Funds.....	\$7,233 80	
Mar. 7th.	By Warrants and Interest due from Ravalli County.....	51,195 00	
Mar. 7th.	By Bills rendered and due from Ravalli County.....	1,451 46	
Mar. 7th.	By Warrants and Interest due from Flathead County.....	73,226 41	
Mar. 7th.	By Bills rendered and due from Flathead County.....	36 48	
Mar. 7th.	By Net Indebtedness.....	289,964 31	
			\$423,107 46
Mar. 1893	Net Indebtedness.....	402,664 73	
Mar. 1894	Net Indebtedness.....	289,964 31	
	Decrease.....		\$112,700 42

PARK COUNTY.

DEBTOR.

1894.			
Mar. 1st.	To Bonds outstanding.....	\$155,000 00	
Mar. 1st.	To Accrued Interest on same.....	1,683 00	
Mar. 1st.	To County Warrants outstanding.....	44,922 32	
Mar. 1st.	To Unclaimed Warrants.....	333 40	
			\$201,938 72

CREDIT.

1894.			
Mar. 1st.	By Cash on hand.....	\$21,702 49	
Mar. 1st.	By Net Indebtedness.....	180,236 23	
			\$201,938 72
Mar. 1st.	1894 Net Indebtedness.....	180,236 23	
Mar. 1st.	1893 Net Indebtedness.....	118,186 94	
	Increase.....		\$62,049 29

RAVALLI COUNTY.

(Organized April 1, 1893.)

DEBTOR.

1894.			
Mar. 1st.	To County Warrants outstanding.....	\$78,019 54	
Mar. 1st.	To accrued interest on same.....	3,852 64	
Mar. 1st.	To Refunded Taxes (unapportioned).....	68 54	
			\$81,940 72

CREDIT.

1894			
Mar. 1st.	By Cash in County Funds	\$3,090 38	
Mar. 1st.	By Net Indebtedness	78,850 84	81,940 72
Mar. 1st, 1894.	Net Indebtedness		78,850 84

SILVER BOW COUNTY.

DEBTOR.

1894			
Mar. 1st.	To Bonds outstanding—issue of 1892		\$125,000 00

CREDIT.

1894			
Mar. 1st.	By Cash in County Funds	\$18,946 78	
Mar. 1st.	By Net Indebtedness	106,053 22	125,000 00
Mar. 1st, 1894	Net Indebtedness		106,053 22
Mar. 1st, 1893.	Net Indebtedness		42,881 55
Increase			\$63,671 67

TETON COUNTY.

(Organized March 1, 1893.)

DEBTOR.

1894			
Mar. 1st.	The amount of Indebtedness		\$53,689 60

CREDIT.

1894			
Mar. 1st.	By Cash in County Funds	\$17,902 03	
Mar. 1st.	By Net Indebtedness	35,787 57	53,689 60
Mar. 1st, 1894.	Net Indebtedness		35,787 57

VALLEY COUNTY.

(Organized March 1, 1893.)

DEBTOR.

1894			
Mar. 1st.	To Bonds outstanding		\$25,000 00
Mar. 1st.	To accrued Interest on same		291 66
Mar. 1st.	To County Warrants outstanding		45,070 59
Mar. 1st.	To accrued Interest on same		2,241 17
Mar. 1st.	To amount due State		583 63
			\$73,187 05

CREDIT.

1894			
Mar. 1st.	By Cash in County Funds	\$12,605 70	
Mar. 1st.	By Net Indebtedness	60,581 35	73,187 05
Mar. 1st, 1894.	Net Indebtedness		60,581 35

YELLOWSTONE COUNTY.

DEBTOR.

1894.			
Mar. 1st.	To Bonds outstanding		\$150,500 00
Mar. 1st.	To accrued Interest on same		1,657 50
Mar. 1st.	To County Warrants outstanding		1,381 34
			\$153,538 84

CREDIT.

1894			
Mar. 1st.	By Cash available to pay Warrants	\$25,734 92	
Mar. 1st.	By Cash available to pay interest on Bonds	1,757 50	
Mar. 1st.	By Net Indebtedness	126,046 42	153,538 84
Mar. 1st, 1893.	Net Indebtedness		126,734 88
Mar. 1st, 1894.	Net Indebtedness		126,046 42
Decrease			\$688 46

RECAPITULATION.

SHOWING TOTAL NET INDEBTEDNESS OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE STATE, AND
INCREASE OR DECREASE OF SAME FOR THE YEAR ENDED FEB. 28, 1894.

COUNTIES.	Indebtedness Mar. 1, 1893.	Indebtedness Mar. 1, 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
Beaverhead	\$64,033 98	\$72,813 84	\$8,779 86	
Cascade	279,596 67	260,373 39		\$19,223 28
Choteau	141,243 35	140,019 41		1,223 94
Custer	214,891 98	223 892 51	9,000 53	
Dawson	76,73 91	51,978 53		24,725 38
Deer Lodge	49,493 46	109,988 32	60,494 86	
Fergus	72,701 30	79,944 82	7,243 52	
Flathead (1)		95,333 02	95,333 02	
Gallatin	76,329 11	95,667 04	19,337 93	
Granite (2)		37,837 84	37,837 84	
Jefferson	163,973 97	162,138 90		1,835 07
Lewis and Clarke	123,631 80	119,425 92		4,205 88
Madison	79,822 30	79,061 50		760 80
Meagher	165,173 90	178,915 63	13,741 73	
Missoula	402,664 73	289,964 31		112,700 42
Park	118,186 94	180,236 23	62,049 29	
Ravalli (3)		78,850 34	78,850 34	
Silver Bow	42,381 55	106,053 22	63,671 67	
Teton (4)		35,787 57	35,787 57	
Valley (5)		60,581 35	60,581 35	
Yellowstone	126,734 88	126,046 42		688 46
Total	\$2,197,563 83	\$2,584,910 11	\$552,709 51	\$165,363 23

(1) Organized March 1, 1893. (2) Organized March 2, 1893. (3) Organized April 1, 1893. (4) Organized March 1, 1893. (5) Organized March 1, 1893.

NOTE.—In the above new Counties their net indebtedness March 1st, 1894, is carried in the Recapitulation to the column of "Increase," although they had no debt March 1, 1893. This appeared proper from the fact that old Counties from which they had been created decreased their indebtedness by the amount received from the new Counties.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES 1893-4.

NUMBER OF FAILURES AND PER CENT, LIABILITIES, ASSETS AND PER CENT OF ASSETS.

Compiled and Computed from Annual Review of R. G. Dun & Co., New York, as published
in U. S. Statistical abstract.

States and Territories.	Number of Failures.	Number Business Concerns.	Per cent of Failures.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Per Cent of Assets.
Maine	411	15,192	2.71	\$2,376,981	\$3,938,371	60
New Hampshire	57	8,515	.67	291,813	480,313	61
Vermont	44	6,794	.65	141,806	288,232	49
Massachusetts	1,088	53,390	2.04	12,649,296	22,708,331	56
Rhode Island	181	8,920	2.03	389,824	1,034,630	38
Connecticut	234	18,980	1.23	1,700,016	3,095,148	55
New York	1,916	152,054	1.26	63,012,075	84,923,844	74
New Jersey	322	37,553	.85	3,479,506	4,783,805	73
Pennsylvania	1,398	125,726	1.11	42,190,684	58,253,969	72
Delaware	35	4,239	.83	778,900	645,437	121
Maryland	187	19,211	.97	1,520,488	2,779,183	55
District Columbia	84	5,123	1.64	1,136,386	1,179,881	96
Virginia	252	18,003	1.40	1,375,346	2,400,843	57
West Virginia	54	10,541	.51	96,724	222,312	41
North Carolina	200	11,472	1.74	1,675,518	2,416,551	69
South Carolina	83	7,678	1.08	431,522	735,394	59
Georgia	292	15,161	1.93	1,800,615	3,147,298	57
Florida	59	5,913	1.00	285,076	491,305	58
Alabama	178	10,290	1.73	1,717,423	2,439,200	70
Mississippi	170	8,081	2.10	1,582,333	2,397,321	66
Louisiana	122	9,354	1.30	1,777,485	2,626,007	68
Texas	579	27,465	2.11	4,805,429	5,441,887	88
Arkansas	164	10,641	1.54	2,131,939	3,655,681	58
Kentucky	433	26,309	1.65	8,050,846	8,360,744	96
Tennessee	416	14,275	2.91	4,315,793	6,755,640	64

COMMERCIAL FAILURES 1893-4—CONTINUED.

States and Territories.	Number of Failu es.	Number Business Concerns.	Per cent of Failures.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Per cent of Assets.
Chio.....	855	78,363	1.09	\$22,749,186	\$21,124,643	108
Indiana.....	357	47,307	.76	9,004,801	8,903,225	101
Illinois.....	566	89,274	.63	20,358,615	18,777,462	108
Michigan.....	299	50,186	.60	3,747,971	5,263,602	71
Wisconsin.....	242	38,373	.63	9,180,503	6,783,397	135
Iowa.....	184	38,660	.48	11,272,879	11,452,932	98
Minnesota.....	417	24,900	1.67	8,076,315	9,705,374	83
Missouri.....	464	52,228	.89	4,560,772	5,753,905	79
Kansas.....	322	22,646	1.42	2,061,288	2,795,753	74
Nebraska.....	343	20,463	1.68	1,609,995	2,210,613	73
North Dakota.....	24	3,579	.67	266,232	261,616	102
South Dakota.....	61	6,895	.88	319,227	359,662	89
Montana.....	130	4,794	2.71	3,230,547	1,902,702	170
Colorado.....	426	14,069	3.03	8,508,021	9,356,853	91
Oklohoma.....	45	2,621	1.72	196,700	463,600	42
Indian Territory.....	16	1,946	.82	126,460	186,686	68
Oregon.....	221	7,837	2.82	1,392,400	1,957,100	66
California.....	747	34,319	2.17	3,880,401	7,456,718	52
Nevada.....	4	1,192	.34	16,000	79,000	20
Utah.....	191	3,642	5.24	1,154,657	1,884,892	61
New Mexico.....	.....	1,626	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	10	1,305	.83	16,950	29,400	58
Idaho.....	76	1,929	3.42	619,240	834,327	74
Washington.....	272	12,553	2.17	2,707,000	3,968,000	68
Arizona.....	11	1,381	.86	94,500	123,000	77
Alaska.....	.....	143	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	15,242	1,193,113	1.23	\$274,769,483	\$346,835,989	79

NOTE—The above table shows that in the financial crisis of 1893, the per centage of failures to number of business concerns in Montana was not only less than in neighboring mining states, but that the per centage of assets to liabilities of those failing was larger than in any other state or territory of the Union—\$1.70 assets for each dollar of liability. It is practical evidence of the substantiality of Montana business concerns.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES IN MONTANA 1894.

Reports of R. T. Gaines, Esq., Manager for R. G. Dun & Co., Montana.

Term	Number.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Per Cent. of Assets.
First Quarter.....	6	\$127,727	\$91,056	140
Second Quarter.....	5	49,400	35,281	140
Third Quarter.....	1	1,500	1,500	100
Fourth Quarter.....	10	108,200	115,000	94
Total.....	22	\$286,827	\$244,337	118

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS OF MONTANA, CAPITAL, ETC.
AS REPORTED TO DUN & Co.'s MERCANTILE AGENCY TO SEPT. 1, 1894.

Place.	County.	Name of Bank, or Firm.	Paid Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided Profits.
Anaconda	Deer Lodge.....	First National Bank	\$100,000	\$20,000	\$7,917
Big Timber	Park.....	Big Timber National Bank	50,000	.....	14,689
Billings.....	Yellowstone.....	First Nat'l Bank of Billings.....	150,000	8,500	1,482
.....	.....	Yellowstone Nat'l Bank.....	50,000	4,500	.....
Boulder.....	Jefferson.....	Bank of Boulder (State).....	30,000	3,225	1,090
Bozeman.....	Gallatin.....	Bozeman Nat'l Bank.....	50,000	10,000	3,833
.....	.....	Com'l Exchange Bank (State).....	50,000	10,000	2,100
Butte City.....	Silver Bow.....	Clark, W. A. & Bro. (Private).....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	First Nat'l Bank.....	100,000	.....	917,173
.....	.....	Hoge, Brownlee & Co. (Private).....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	Silver Bow Nat'l Bank.....	100,000	2,700	1,452
.....	.....	State Savings Bank (Incorp.).....	100,000	20,000	21,000
Columbia Falls.....	Flathead.....	Bank of Columbia Falls (Priv.).....	.....	.....	.....
Deer Lodge City.....	Deer Lodge.....	Larabee Bros. & Co. (Private).....	.....	.....	.....
Dillon.....	Beaverhead.....	First Nat'l Bank.....	50,000	10,000	4,420
Forsyth.....	Custer.....	Merchants' Bank (Private).....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Benton.....	Choteau.....	Stockmen's Nat'l Bank.....	100,000	20,000	3,601
Glasgow.....	Valley.....	Banking House of Robt. P. Lewis (Private).....	.....	.....	.....
Glendale.....	Beaverhead.....	Hecla Mercantile and Banking Co., The (Private).....	.....	.....	.....
Glendive.....	Dawson.....	Merchants' Bank (Private).....	.....	.....	.....
Great Falls.....	Cascade.....	Cascade Bank (State).....	75,000	15,000	6,500
.....	.....	First Nat'l Bank.....	200,000	.....	9,724
.....	.....	Great Falls Nat'l Bank.....	250,000	7,500	14,141
.....	.....	Northwestern Nat'l Bank.....	100,000	75,000	61,869
.....	.....	Security Bank of Gt. Falls (State).....	50,000	1,000	8,000
Helena.....	Lewis and Clarke.....	American Nat'l Bank.....	200,000	10,000	9,714
.....	.....	First Nat'l Bank.....	500,000	100,000	437,057
.....	.....	Helena Nat'l Bank.....	500,000	11,000	1,256
.....	.....	Merchants' Nat'l Bank.....	350,000	70,000	84,140
.....	.....	Montana Nat'l Bank.....	500,000	100,000	9,907
.....	.....	Thos. Cruse Savings Bank (State).....	100,000	30,000	40,639
Kalispel.....	Flathead.....	Conrad Nat'l Bank.....	100,000	10,000	5,927
.....	.....	First Nat'l Bank.....	50,000	6,000	5,813
Lewistown.....	Fergus.....	Bank of Fergus County (State).....	200,000	20,000	45,000
Libby.....	Flathead.....	Miners' Bank, The (Private).....	.....	.....	.....
Livingston.....	Park.....	National Park Bank.....	100,000	10,000	612
Miles City.....	Custer.....	First Nat'l Bank.....	50,000	25,000	71,454
Missoula.....	Missoula.....	First Nat'l Bank.....	150,000	50,000	85,332
.....	.....	Higgins' (C. P.) Western Bank (Private).....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	Western Montana Nat'l Bank.....	75,000	9,000	13,220
Neihart.....	Meagher.....	First Nat'l Bank.....	50,000	7,500	597
Philip-burg.....	Granite.....	First Nat'l Bank.....	50,000	.....	14,822
.....	.....	Merchants' and Miners' Nat'l Bank.....	50,000	1,000	598
Red Bluff.....	Madison.....	Peck, Chas. H. (Private).....	.....	.....	.....
Sand Coulee.....	Cascade.....	Bank of Sand Coulee (Private).....	.....	.....	.....
Townsend.....	Meagher.....	Bank of Townsend (State).....	25,000	.....	10,000
Virginia City.....	Madison.....	Elling, Henry (Private).....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	Hall & Bennett (Private).....	.....	.....	.....
White Sul. Springs.....	Meagher.....	First Nat'l Bank.....	200,000	26,833	62,509
National Banks.....			\$4,855,000	\$693,758	\$1,977,588
Fourteen Private Banks (estimated).....			2,222,000	No Estimate.	No Estimate.
Total Paid Capital.....			\$7,077,000	.....	.....

*Statistics of Railroad Traffic.

TABLE NO. 41—CLASSIFIED TABLE OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES RECEIVED AND FORWARDED FROM VARIOUS STATIONS ON NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. DURING 12 MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1894.

COMMODITIES,	RECEIVED FROM		FORWARDED TO	
	Points in Montana.	Points outside Montana.	Points in Montana.	Points outside Montana.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Wheat	5,626	720	5,626	847
Other Grains	17,674	814	17,674	6,168
Flour	6,691	5,607	6,691	119
Other Mill Products	2,979	970	2,979	324
Hay	12,266	88	12,266	600
Fruit and Vegetables	4,200	1,760	4,200	143
Live Stock	5,535	1,555	5,535	71,332
Other Packing House Products	159	1,120	159	15
Poultry, Game and Fish	6	23	6	.....
Wool	89	.....	89	4,573

TABLE NO. 42—STATEMENT SHOWING POUNDS OF ALL COMMODITIES SHIPPED FROM STATIONS ON GREAT NORTHERN (INCLUDING MONTANA CENTRAL) RAILWAY LINE IN THE STATE OF MONTANA DURING YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1894.

Commodity.	Pounds.	Commodity.	Pounds.
Wheat	790,470	Bar and Sheet Metal	135,330
Rye	130	Pig Iron	173,170
Oats	3,314,260	Old Iron Scrap	1,196,010
Corn	25,070	R. R. Iron, New	194,620
Barley	36,270	Iron Ore	440
Flour	4,949,980	Copper Matte	47,518,530
Mill Stuff	1,394,020	Copper Ore	377,054,370
Hay	5,311,890	Silver and Lead Ore	63,733,520
Poultry	14,630	Silver Bullion	6,430,580
Wool	6,530,520	Copper Bullion	64,131,040
Fruit and Vegetables	1,658,770	Stone	52,504,750
Tallow	17,920	Brick	6,276,360
Hides	887,480	Lime	1,122,140
Other Farm Products	186,960	Cement	132,160
Beans	105,880	Sand	466,480
Game and Fish	83,880	Salt	439,140
Potatoes	2,167,460	Hard Coal	252,850
Butter	10,200	Soft Coal	810,316,900
Dressed Hogs	100,970	Coke	1,047,890
Dressed Beef	135,740	Machinery	686,080
Lard	31,050	Wagons, Carriages, Tools, etc.	295,920
Pork and Beef	16,150	Agricultural Implements	148,480
Other Provisions	392,740	Household Goods and Furniture	282,720
Cattle	60,348,470	Other Manufactures	332,130
Horses	1,927,880	Petroleum and Oils	909,070
Hogs	104,570	Wine, Liquors and Beer	2,617,130
Sheep	14,305,150	Emigrant Movables	1,839,370
Lumber, Lath and Shingles	21,302,180	Merchandise	7,984,770
Ties	14,719,230	* Other Railroad Material	784,530
Wood	148,841,080	Miscellaneous	7,084,750
Miscellaneous	10,223,480		
Iron and Steel	481,940		
Castings	843,070		
		Grand Total	1,757,250,620

* A principal object in view originally in requesting statistics of Railroad Traffic was to ascertain by this means the amount of Farm Products, Stock, etc., shipped into or out of the State. Schedules designed to elicit that information, such as reported on by the Montana Union Co., were forwarded to Railroad Companies. Lack of uniformity in keeping statistics, and other causes, prevented the full accomplishment of the purpose. Some companies approximated what was requested while others gave such statistics as were conveniently available. They are presented as received.

TABLE NO. 43.—STATEMENT OF FREIGHT FORWARDED FROM ALL STATIONS ON GREAT FALLS AND CANADA RAILWAY DURING YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1894.

DESCRIPTIO .	WEIGHT IN POUNDS.	
	Freight originating on this road.	Freight received from connecting roads and other carriers.
REVENUE FREIGHT.		
Wheat.....	11,510	.....
Barley.....	.....	300
Oats.....	42,750	70,050
Corn.....	800	.....
Flour.....	62,990	312,650
Other Mill Products.....	22,220	84,900
Root Crops (Potatoes, Turnips, Onions, etc).....	38,060	9,490
Hay.....	71,100	.....
Peas and Beans.....	2,480	3,600
Tea.....	110	.....
Other Farm Products.....	54,960	32,146
Dressed Meats.....	5,080	40,920
Hides and Leather.....	50,577	640
Wool.....	614,866	.....
Other Packing House Products.....	15,945	750
Poultry and Game.....	230	.....
Other Dairy Product (Eggs, Butter, Cheese, etc).....	4,140	2,890
Canned Fish, and all Products of the Sea.....	2,450	700
Lumber, feet.....	220,400	75,400
Other Forest Products.....	850	.....
Coal.....	240	65,926,900
Salt.....	26,310	.....
Bricks.....	8,600	.....
Lime and Cement.....	12,830	.....
Rails (new).....	100	.....
Agricultural Implements.....	9,460	400
Petroleum and other Oils.....	15,140	50
Wines, Liquors and Beers.....	28,210	56,500
Household Goods and Furniture.....	43,905	24,690
Emigrants, Movables and Stock.....	1,500	.....
Miscellaneous.....	111,995	85,360
Sheep and Lambs.....	4,340	.....
Horses.....	98,000	.....
Other Animals.....	3,500	3,000
Total of Revenue Freight.....	1,585,548	66,731,406
FREE FREIGHT.		
Coal.....	95,000	1,710,500
Lumber, including telegraph Poles.....	.....	3,550,000
Ties.....	.....	4,460,000
Rails, new.....	51,220	92,480
Iron, scrap.....	.....	24,120
Miscellaneous.....	194,775	522,990
Total of Free Freight.....	340,995	10,360,090
Grand Total.....	1,926,543	77,091,496

Meteorological Record of Montana.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU 1894.

(The following Tables were prepared for this Bureau by Mr. E. J. Glass, Observer, at the Helena Station. Temperature is expressed in degrees; precipitation is expressed in inches and hundredths. The time occupied in printing the Report has enabled observations for the entire year to be included.)

TABLE NO. 46—HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURE FOR EACH MONTH AT MONTANA STATIONS FOR 1894.

Stations.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Annual.			
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.		
Billings.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	22	86	30	93	36	103	42	96	34	87	38	82	23	70	..	9	60	18	103	..	
Boulder.....	48	-29	46	-34	57	-1	72	13	79	21	84	36	90	39	92	42	77	25	73	8	71	..	-6	48	-21	92	-29	
Bozeman.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	21	81	29	84	35	90	42	86	48	74	32	67	14	65	..	5	58	7	90	..	
Butte.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	17	77	22	83	32	88	38	91	44	77	27	76	15	66	..	3	44	-12	91	..	
Choteau.....	56	-26	51	-24	60	Z	75	12	85	36	87	36	102	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-26	..	
Cokedale.....	44	-29	42	-23	54	-8	70	16	81	24	83	37	102	43	106	50	78	23	75	18	68	..	3	46	-11	106	-29	
Columbia Falls.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	34	92	37	94	39	81	25	66	21	54	..	15	41	-17	94	-17	
Deer Lodge.....	48	-32	54	-23	64	Z	80	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	-29	..	32	
Fort Custer.....	56	-22	46	-23	62	-7	79	29	85	29	90	44	99	47	99	40	90	27	75	13	..	..	..	18	-99	..	23	
Fort Keogh.....	48	-34	46	-35	64	-9	75	25	94	22	91	25	103	41	101	57	94	26	74	24	64	..	Z	59	-24	103	-35	
Fort Logan.....	45	-31	41	-28	50	4	70	4	77	18	80	33	88	33	92	38	76	26	75	Z	..	..	..	..	..	92	31	
Fort Missoula.....	58	-15	44	-12	57	12	75	22	87	22	90	34	95	34	98	43	90	25	72	21	68	..	11	45	-21	98	-21	
Glasgow.....	53	-32	52	-26	69	-7	83	12	90	25	92	39	103	39	102	43	93	19	75	20	63	..	-1	48	-18	103	32	
Glendive.....	50	-20	51	-23	62	-8	86	26	100	32	101	43	112	48	105	50	98	26	75	25	60	..	-1	45	-22	112	30	
Great Falls.....	54	-28	49	-30	58	-9	74	15	86	22	86	36	95	35	99	43	90	30	72	28	70	..	4	54	-11	99	-28	
Havre.....	54	-26	49	-19	62	-17	78	20	86	28	88	40	97	42	99	43	84	26	78	21	72	..	-2	55	-9	99	26	
Helena.....	52	-26	48	-15	62	6	72	20	81	31	88	39	94	46	95	48	80	31	74	16	71	..	9	51	-12	95	-26	
Hogan.....	47	-32	..	..	54	-6	..	..	90	22	89	34	99	32	96	41	80	25	72	18	66	..	4	56	-10	99	32	
Kipp.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	29	87	32	94	32	95	35	83	16	70	12	70	..	-10	54	-22	..	..	
Martinsdale.....	45	-28	45	-27	56	-1	69	14	88	19	89	35	98	35	95	39	79	21	77	17	64	..	6	50	-16	98	-28	
Marysville.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	18	85	24	84	33	90	37	92	42	76	27	72	15	65	..	5	46	-8	92	..	
Miles City.....	46	-30	48	-25	62	-3	76	27	87	27	90	46	103	48	100	52	93	33	77	23	72	..	2	53	-20	103	-30	
Mingsville.....	63	-38	64	-25	71	-20	80	25	92	29	89	..	106	44	103	40	95	17	..	..	..	..	69	-6	62	-8	106	-38
Musselshell.....	52	-34	48	-26	62	-5	83	24	92	23	94	37	..	..	106	37	89	26	82	26	82	..	17	..	..	..	..	
Pony.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	18	81	26	82	32	88	40	87	47	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Red Lodge.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	15	79	23	79	33	90	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Utica.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	21	88	36	98	35	98	43	83	31	70	10	73	..	-6	55	-11	..	..	
Virginia City.....	46	-16	41	-18	57	3	70	16	81	24	88	32	87	43	90	45	75	27	72	13	62	..	6	46	-5	90	-18	
White Sulphur Springs.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	10	82	21	88	33	87	32	88	41	83	26	78	10	63	..	6	49	-19	88	..	
Highest and Lowest for the State.....	63	-38	64	-35	71	-20	86	4	100	18	101	25	112	32	106	34	98	16	82	Z	82	..	-10	62	-29	112	-38	

TABLE NO. 47—MONTHLY MEAN TEMPERATURE FOR 1894.

Stations.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	An. Mean
Billings.....				53.4	60.2	67.2	72.4	70.6	58.2	49.4	36.0	27.0	**
Boulder.....	18.6	14.0	28.0	42.3	52.2	57.6	62.7	65.6	51.0	43.2	38.8	20.4	41.2
Bozeman.....				42.1	53.2	58.2	64.0	65.7	52.6	43.9	39.2	23.3	...
Butte.....				38.3	49.6	53.7	64.2	65.9	51.2	43.9	38.8	21.4	...
Choteau.....	19.2	20.9	30.4	38.0	53.1	59.1	68.0						...
Cokedale.....	16.2	13.8	17.2	40.0	53.4	57.2	68.0	66.4	49.2	43.3	36.7	22.8	40.4
Columbia Falls.....						57.1	63.4	63.2	49.8	42.1	37.3	23.4	...
Deer Lodge.....	22.0	16.0	31.6	43.6								20.8	...
Fort Custer.....	19.4	12.8	28.4	47.8	58.0	67.1	74.6	71.2	55.4	44.5			...
Fort Keogh.....	7.0	6.2	25.5	48.7	58.3	68.4	74.0	74.4	56.8	47.0	34.1	23.8	43.7
Fort Logan.....	18.9	9.6	27.3	39.2	48.2	54.1	60.2	61.6	47.4	40.8			...
Fort Missoula.....	20.4	14.0	32.0	42.9	52.2	56.8	65.0	67.2	51.2	43.7	37.8	20.5	42.0
Glasgow.....	6.6	7.2	27.6	47.4	68.0	67.2	73.3	73.2	56.0	44.4	29.0	18.2	43.2
Glendive.....	9.4	11.0	28.8	49.6	61.2	68.8	77.8	75.0	58.8	47.4	31.6	20.2	45.0
Great Falls.....	17.4	20.0	29.2	46.6	54.0	60.2	67.7	68.6	54.0	48.8	40.6	31.8	44.9
Havre.....	11.2	15.2	27.8	46.3	55.5	62.0	69.6	69.6	54.8	45.0	32.7	23.4	42.8
Helena.....	18.7	16.3	30.6	45.2	54.8	59.0	69.0	70.4	54.0	46.8	41.0	24.2	44.2
Hogan.....	17.7		29.6		54.4	57.6	67.4	67.6	51.2	45.2	37.8	27.8	...
Kipp.....					54.7	56.4	63.0	62.2	48.6	40.1	37.4	26.2	...
Martinsdale.....	17.3	18.0	29.6	43.2	53.8	60.4	67.3	66.4	49.2	42.8	37.4	24.8	42.5
Marysville.....				42.0	52.9	55.0	65.4	66.8	50.1	43.2	38.9	24.4	...
Miles City.....	9.2	10.7	28.6	48.6	58.6	68.4	74.7	75.4	58.7	47.4	35.5	23.6	45.0
Mingsville.....	11.8	21.0	32.6	49.4	57.8		*78.0	72.6	57.2		36.0	20.0	...
Musselshell.....	14.5	17.4	29.2	47.6	56.9	64.8		72.7	55.4	47.8			...
Pony.....				42.2	52.0	56.0	64.2	66.4					...
Red Lodge.....				38.2	50.6	56.6	62.7			40.4			...
Utica.....					52.0	60.1	68.2	70.4	54.7	45.2	36.6	28.6	...
Virginia City.....	21.2	17.4	29.8	41.3	53.1	56.1	65.4	66.2	50.8	44.2	40.0	21.6	42.3
White Sulphur Springs.....				42.6	51.3	51.8	61.8	64.6	50.9	45.2	37.1	20.8	...
Average for the State.....	15.6	14.5	28.6	44.3	54.8	59.9	67.9	68.5	53.1	44.6	36.8	23.8	43.1

* For last 22 days. ** Mean Annual given only where observations taken every month.

TABLE NO. 48—SHOWING NUMBER OF CLEAR, PARTLY CLOUDY, CLOUDY AND RAINY DAYS IN THE ENTIRE YEAR FOR 1894.

(In this table each day on which there was one one-hundredth [0.01] of an inch or more of precipitation in the form of rain or melted snow is rated as a "rainy" day. In computing the total yearly average of the number of "clear," "partly cloudy" and "cloudy" days, only those stations are included from which regular daily reports were received for every month in the year.)

Station Number	STATION.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
		Clear	Part. Cl'dy	Rainy	Clear	Part. Cl'dy	Rainy	Clear	Part. Cl'dy	Rainy	Clear	Part. Cl'dy	Rainy	Clear	Part. Cl'dy	Rainy	Clear	Part. Cl'dy	Rainy
1	Billings.....										17	0	13	10	16	5	9	12	9
2	Boulder.....	6	14	11	12	10	13	5	6	10	9	12	12	12	13	5	9	15	6
3	Bozeman.....										16	0	14	19	9	4	16	0	14
4	Butte.....										9	13	8	10	18	3	21	7	15
5	Choteau.....			3									1			4			7
6	Cokedale.....	0	11	20	5	3	12	13	6	2	11	18	15	6	17	7	3	24	32
7	Columbia Falls.....													13	12	6			17
8	Deer Lodge.....	6	10	15	9	11	10	11	5	3	7	20	4						
9	Fort Custer.....																		13
10	Fort Keogh.....																		8
11	Fort Logan.....													10					17
12	Fort Missoula.....																		7
13	Glasgow.....	3	26	2	1	14	12	2		12	15	4	3	17	10	3	10	13	17
14	Glendive.....	18	10	3	22	6	0	1	19	5	7	6	16	8	6	9	18	10	2
15	Great Falls.....	5	15	11	12	10	9	9	6	15	9	7	10	20	6	4	15	4	11
16	Havre.....	5	17	9	13	9	14	5	6	7	18	6	6	6	18	6	10	14	8
17	Helena.....	2	7	16	15	11	6	11	7	5	4	32	12	7	16	7	12	9	14
18	Hogan.....	13	7	11	10					12	7	12	14				15	13	3
19	Kipp.....													25	3	3	15	17	6
20	Martinsdale.....	6	12	13	14	5	18	5	5	6	12	13	16	5	15	10	5	20	8
21	Marysville.....													3	13	9	2	2	18
22	Miles City.....	8	13	10	12	16	7	2	6	12	13	12	5	16	9	11	9	12	10
23	Mingusville.....	9	13	9	22	14	6	2	0	9	10	12	2	11	10	9	8	17	6
24	Musselshell.....	20	6	5	23	3	2	2		10	14	7	4	16	6	8	19	9	3
25	Pony.....													7	10	13	4	4	19
26	Red Lodge.....													19	0	11	15	17	0
27	Utica.....													27	0	14	9	9	21
28	Virginia City.....	6	14	11	4	10	13	5	5	4	17	10	9	6	10	14	0	12	12
29	White Sulphur Springs.....													20	11	9	5	17	4
	Monthly Av. for State.	8	13	10	8	12	10	6	4	8	11	12	9	11	10	9	9	13	8

Station Number.	July			August			September			October			November			December			Total for Year.			
	Clear	Part. Cl'dy.	Cloudy	Clear	Part. Cl'dy.	Cloudy	Clear	Part. Cl'dy.	Cloudy	Clear	Part. Cl'dy.	Cloudy	Clear	Part. Cl'dy.	Cloudy	Clear	Part. Cl'dy.	Cloudy	Clear	Part. Cl'dy.	Cloudy	
1	23	0	5	23	5	3	18	4	8	21	3	7	23	3	4	25	3	2	155	144	66	
2	15	13	1	27	0	4	18	10	10	14	14	3	18	4	3	17	8	6	144	144	66	
3	17	5	1	20	9	4	18	1	11	4	18	0	14	0	16	19	1	11	144	144	66	
4	13	17	1	8	29	3	5	20	5	11	14	6	8	18	4	10	18	3	144	144	66	
5	13	15	3	11	7	2	3	22	5	12	1	4	3	23	4	15	11	5	85	190	90	
6	18	11	2	17	10	3	5	10	13	7	6	13	6	8	5	17	9	7	190	190	90	
7	18	15	3	11	7	2	3	22	5	12	1	4	3	23	4	15	11	5	85	190	90	
8	18	15	3	11	7	2	3	22	5	12	1	4	3	23	4	15	11	5	85	190	90	
9	18	15	3	11	7	2	3	22	5	12	1	4	3	23	4	15	11	5	85	190	90	
10	18	15	3	11	7	2	3	22	5	12	1	4	3	23	4	15	11	5	85	190	90	
11	18	15	3	11	7	2	3	22	5	12	1	4	3	23	4	15	11	5	85	190	90	
12	18	15	3	11	7	2	3	22	5	12	1	4	3	23	4	15	11	5	85	190	90	
13	18	15	3	11	7	2	3	22	5	12	1	4	3	23	4	15	11	5	85	190	90	
14	18	15	3	11	7	2	3	22	5	12	1	4	3	23	4	15	11	5	85	190	90	
15	18	15	3	11	7	2	3	22	5	12	1	4	3	23	4	15	11	5	85	190	90	
16	18	15	3	11	7	2	3	22	5	12	1	4	3	23	4	15	11	5	85	190	90	
17	18	15	3	11	7	2	3	22	5	12	1	4	3	23	4	15	11	5	85	190	90	
18	18	15	3	11	7	2	3	22	5	12	1	4	3	23	4	15	11	5	85	190	90	
19	18	15	3	11	7	2	3	22	5	12	1	4	3	23	4	15	11	5	85	190	90	
20	18	15	3	11	7	2	3	22	5	12	1	4	3	23	4	15	11	5	85	190	90	
21	18	15	3	11	7	2	3	22	5	12	1	4	3	23	4	15	11	5	85	190	90	
22	18	15	3	11	7	2	3	22	5	12	1	4	3	23	4	15	11	5	85	190	90	
23	18	15	3	11	7	2	3	22	5	12	1	4	3	23	4	15	11	5	85	190	90	
24	18	15	3	11	7	2	3	22	5	12	1	4	3	23	4	15	11	5	85	190	90	
25	18	15	3	11	7	2	3	22	5	12	1	4	3	23	4	15	11	5	85	190	90	
26	18	15	3	11	7	2	3	22	5	12	1	4	3	23	4	15	11	5	85	190	90	
27	18	15	3	11	7	2	3	22	5	12	1	4	3	23	4	15	11	5	85	190	90	
28	18	15	3	11	7	2	3	22	5	12	1	4	3	23	4	15	11	5	85	190	90	
29	18	15	3	11	7	2	3	22	5	12	1	4	3	23	4	15	11	5	85	190	90	
Av.	19	9	3	5	19	8	4	4	12	10	8	6	14	10	7	16	9	6	4	141	144	80

TABLE NO. 49—TOTAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL PRECIPITATION FOR 1894.

STATIONS.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	An. Prec.
Billings.....				1.90	1.95	3.81	0.43	0.50	1.27	1.26	1.05	0.60	.....
Boulder.....	0.77	0.14	0.71	0.74	1.06	2.89	0.90	0.70	1.99	0.50	0.14	0.19	10.73
Bozeman.....				3.07	2.54	4.73	2.16	0.53	2.18	1.15	.....	0.60	.....
Butte.....				0.93	1.00	1.78	1.86	0.87	1.41	0.64	0.14	0.22	.....
Choteau.....	1.22	1.00	0.80	0.25	3.67	2.86	0.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cokedale.....	2.20	2.00	6.80	3.46	3.16	4.61	3.19	1.25	1.44	1.68	0.30	1.50	31.59
Columbia Falls.....						2.78	0.40	0.31	2.47	1.51	1.82	1.21	.....
Deer Lodge.....	0.84	0.11	0.56	1.18	.....	1.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.20	.....
Fort Custer.....	0.93	0.28	1.80	1.52	1.98	2.03	1.75	0	1.41	1.99	1.45	0.40	15.54
Fort Keogh.....	0.50	0.09	1.75	1.00	2.28	1.52	0.06	0.35	0.43	2.05	0.72	0.50	11.25
Fort Logan.....	1.30	0.30	1.26	1.55	1.51	3.93	0.51	0.30	1.28	0.98	.....	.....	.....
Fort Missoula.....	1.96	0.22	1.33	0.61	1.43	1.88	1.02	1.39	1.32	1.56	1.16	1.06	14.94
Glasgow.....	0.50	.....	.....	1.52	1.86	T	0.37	0.22	2.41	0.15	0.50	.....	.....
Glendive.....	0.59	0.20	2.60	2.30	2.97	5.85	0.01	0.80	0.57	1.67	0.21	0.73	18.43
Great Falls.....	0.84	0.21	1.05	0.76	2.76	2.62	0.45	0.17	0.61	0.38	0.14	0.74	10.73
Havre.....	0.99	0.14	0.64	2.23	2.33	2.83	0.38	0.48	1.70	1.73	0.57	0.47	14.02
Helena.....	1.64	0.47	0.80	0.82	1.66	2.09	0.32	0.40	1.42	0.68	0.24	0.63	11.17
Hogan.....	1.81	.....	0.91	.....	1.35	1.65	0.07	1.85	1.02	0.40	0.09	1.10	.....
Kipp.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.72	2.29	1.16	0.65	1.64	1.14	0.55	1.08	.....
Martinsdale.....	2.36	0.30	1.71	1.36	1.64	4.72	1.70	0.82	1.26	0.91	0.21	0.58	17.57
Marysville.....	.....	.....	.....	1.46	1.42	2.35	1.09	0.80	1.17	1.46	0.67	0.66	.....
Miles City.....	0.73	0.07	4.03	1.44	3.52	2.14	0.27	0.40	0.72	1.86	0.45	0.23	15.86
Mingsville.....	1.14	T	1.70	3.19	1.67	3.63	0.03	0.90	0.85	1.10	0.45	0.71	.....
Musselshell.....	1.70	0.15	0.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pony.....	.....	.....	.....	2.84	1.18	3.20	3.66	0.70	1.75	0.76	0.07	0.15	.....
Red Lodge.....	.....	2.65	.....	1.45	0.46	3.45	1.31	0.12	1.16	1.46	.....	.....	.....
Utica.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.68	4.46	0.30	0.86	1.32	1.34	0.48	0.44	.....
Virginia City.....	0.45	0.28	1.13	1.94	1.01	3.49	2.81	1.31	2.73	0.85	T	0.58	16.53
White Sulphur Springs.....	.....	.....	.....	3.23	1.47	3.94	0.95	0.85	1.41	0.76	0.14	0.49	.....
Anaconda.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.98	3.91	1.01	0.74	1.71	1.21	0.37	.....	.....
Cascade.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.84	.....	0.63	0.65	1.74	0.41	0.44	0.61	.....
Radersburg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.10	3.35	1.29	0.15	1.05	2.05	.....	.....	.....
Av. Monthly and Total Precipitation for the State.....	1.17	0.47	1.68	1.71	1.96	3.13	1.01	0.66	1.35	1.17	0.48	0.62	15.70

LATE AND EARLY FROSTS, 1894.—Following are the dates of the last frost of spring and the first frost of autumn, at stations of the Montana service, as reported for the year 1894:

STATION.	Last Frost. Spring.	First Frost. Autumn.	STATION.	Last Frost. Spring.	First Frost. Autumn.
Billings.....	May 9.....	Sept. 2.....	Havre.....	June 15....	Sept. 10....
Boulder.....	May 17.....	Sept. 4.....	Helena.....	June 10....	Sept. 24....
Bozeman.....	May 10.....	Sept. 4.....	Hogan.....	July 1.....	Sept. 13....
Butte.....	June 14.....	Sept. 13....	Kipp.....	July 2.....	Sept. 3.....
Choteau.....	May 16.....	Sept. 13....	Martinsdale.....	May 16.....	Sept. 9.....
Cokedale.....	May 16.....	Sept. 16....	Marysville.....	July 1.....	Sept. 13....
Columbia Falls.....	June 30.....	Sept. 6.....	Miles City.....	May 10.....	Sept. 23....
Deer Lodge.....	n. r.....	n. r.....	Mingsville.....	May 23.....	Sept. 16....
Fort Custer.....	May 10.....	Sept. 10....	Musselshell.....	May 10.....	.....
Fort Keogh.....	May 10.....	Sept. 4.....	Pony.....	May 16.....	.....
Fort Logan.....	May 16.....	Sept. 4.....	Red Lodge.....	June 13....	Sept. 5.....
Fort Missoula.....	May 17.....	Sept. 4.....	Utica.....	May 10.....	Sept. 13....
Glasgow.....	May 10.....	Sept. 9.....	Virginia City.....	June 14....	Sept. 13....
Glendive.....	May 10.....	Sept. 23....	White Sulphur Springs.....	July 4.....	Sept. 4.....
Great Falls.....	May 10.....	Sept. 15....			

"AVERAGE AND EXTREME CONDITIONS." Table No. 50, as its title indicates, is a compilation of exceptional or record-breaking data in temperature, precipitation and winds, as well as of the averages and conditions at three principal stations where there have been regular Weather Bureau observers stationed for the past 15 years. This table is therefore not only of value as showing average meteorological conditions in the extreme northeastern, north central and mountainous midwestern portions of the State, but is of interest in giving the dates of those extreme conditions frequently the occasion of inquiry or controversy.

TABLE NO. 50.—AVERAGE AND EXTREME CONDITIONS OF MORE IMPORTANT METEOROLOGICAL ELEMENTS AT HELENA, MONTANA, AND FORT BUFORD 1880 TO 1894.

TEMPERATURE.	PRECIPITATION.										WEATHER.		WIND.													
	Months.....	Year.....	Coldest monthly mean.....	Year.....	Highest daily.....	Date.....	Lowest daily.....	Date.....	Av. date of first killing frost (in autumn).....	Av. date of last killing frosts (in spring).....	Average monthly.	Average Number rainy days.....	Greatest monthly.	Year.....	Least monthly.....	In.....	In.....	Greatest precip. recorded in any 24 consecutive hours.....	Date.....	Av. Number of partly cloudy days.....	Av. Number of cloudy days.....	Prevailing direction of wind....	Highest velocity of wind.....	Date.....		
Heleena, Montana. (For 15 Years.)	January.....	deg 28	1891	deg 5	1888	56	deg 3	1893	31, 1893	May 12	Ins. 1.30	10.2	8.6	1881	0.31	1891	1.35	2.3	1884	6.1	26-27, 1893	11	13	z w	48	13, 1893
	February.....	21	35	1886	5	1887	72	7	1886	40	0.61	9.1	6.8	1891	0.12	1888	0.36	26-27, 1891	5.0	23, 1891	9	13	z w	60	6, 1890	
	March.....	82	41	1885	22	1886	62	20	1886	21	0.61	8.1	2.7	1891	0.00	1881	0.60	25, 1888	10.0	23, 1891	9	14	z w	58	8, 1892	
	April.....	43	49	1880	37	1880	79	24	1894	6	1.16	9.2	6.9	1886	0.11	1880	1.60	21-22, 1886	3.2	21, 1886	10	13	z w	42	8, 1891	
	May.....	52	55	1891	48	1892	89	23	1880	24	1.64	11.3	0.4	1893	0.40	1886	1.50	20-21, 1893	3.2	1, 1892	8	14	z w	48	17, 1893	
	June.....	59	63	1889	55	1881	95	23	1880	31	2.50	12.5	6.3	1892	0.40	1880	1.60	10-11, 1892	1.2	7, 1885	8	14	z w	48	5, 1893	
	July.....	67	71	1882	103	1884	103	12	1886	38	1.11	9.3	2.5	1880	0.27	1887	0.94	30, 1881	.....	.....	15	13	z w	54	4, 1892	
	August.....	56	61	1882	63	1887	98	5	1893	34	0.84	5.1	8.6	1887	0.03	1886	1.13	30, 1881	.....	.....	16	10	z w	45	2, 1887	
	September.....	66	51	1888	60	1884	80	2	1890	.....	0.90	5.2	4.0	1891	0.14	1880	1.63	30, 1893	1.5	5, 1890	14	10	z w	45	1, 1894	
	October.....	45	51	1889	38	1881	80	7	1894	3	0.63	7.2	2.0	1892	0.14	1890	1.27	23-24, 1892	14.0	11-12, 1891	12	12	z w	48	12, 1892	
	November.....	32	41	1894	17	1881	80	11	1894	17	0.92	8.4	6.4	1880	0.18	1880	1.00	25, 1880	5.0	15, 1884	10	12	z w	56	12, 1892	
	December.....	23	31	1893	7	1884	57	3	1885	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25, 1890	
Heleena, Montana. (For 15 Years.)	January.....	10	27	1891	-	5	1890	56	20	1892	49	deg 22	1886	31, 1893	May 18	0.88	9.2	4.7	1883	0.06	1891	0.95	12, 1881	9.2	21, 1886	
	February.....	13	30	1886	-	3	1887	70	23	1886	55	3	1887				0.52	8.1	1.7	1883	0.05	1887	0.63	5, 1883	6.0	21, 1886
	March.....	24	40	1885	18	1893	73	23	1889	34	0.53	6.1	1.7	1883	0.07	1887	0.57	24, 1883	14.0	13, 1886	9	12	z w	60	8, 1892	
	April.....	44	49	1880	27	92-3	84	23	1891	8	0.98	6.2	6.8	1882	0.08	1890	2.02	25-26, 1882	1.6	11, 1887	7	14	z w	63	10, 1890	
	May.....	52	57	84-6	48	1892	95	23	1880	18	1.03	9.3	7.9	1891	0.43	1885	1.66	7-8, 1891	1.2	3, 1892	8	15	z w	52	31, 1883	
	June.....	61	65	84-6	58	1891	101	29	1886	31	2.28	9.9	3.3	1887	0.24	1880	3.27	15-16, 1887	.....	.....	13	13	z w	76	9, 1890	
	July.....	68	74	1886	64	1884	108	12	1886	31	2.21	7.0	4.7	1884	0.24	1883	3.27	15, 1884	.....	.....	13	13	z w	59	26, 1886	
	August.....	55	59	1882	62	1880	103	5	1893	34	1.48	6.2	6.0	1884	0.17	1880	1.68	30-31, 1887	.....	.....	16	11	z w	53	27, 1889	
	September.....	53	51	1888	60	1884	93	23	1885	27	1.12	6.2	6.0	1884	0.17	1885	1.08	30-31, 1887	.....	.....	12	11	z w	56	29, 1889	
	October.....	39	49	1880	30	1881	89	7	1887	30	0.65	5.3	7.0	1883	0.06	1888	1.40	24-25, 1883	8.0	24-25, 1883	9	13	z w	60	13, 1894	
	November.....	37	41	1890	21	1880	71	5	1887	30	0.66	7.1	6.1	1880	0.08	1891	0.65	28-29, 1882	8.0	23, 1886	8	13	z w	72	21, 1890	
	December.....	20	33	1885	4	1884	64	1	1884	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
For Its Yearly record 1893	January.....	6	21	1891	-	6	1888	50	17	1891	49	deg 9	1888	31, 1893	May 16	0.61	7.2	0.4	1893	0.02	1879	1.36	29, 1883	5.3	5, 1888	
	February.....	22	32	1889	13	1888	72	24	1889	32	0.37	6.1	1.7	1881	0.12	1884	0.59	30, 1883	3.8	1, 1888	6	15	n w	60	24, 1890	
	March.....	23	43	1880	36	1880	92	23	1881	4	1.20	8.2	7.5	1879	0.45	1883	1.53	26-27, 1892	7.8	11, 1887	10	10	n e	66	2, 1889	
	April.....	42	50	1886	47	1882	92	12	1880	20	1.93	9.5	5.6	1879	0.14	1884	4.16	19, 1893	7.0	14, 1889	14	16	n w	64	4, 1879	
	May.....	53	58	1891	54	1891	107	30	1883	30	3.38	13.7	0.8	1891	0.93	1886	3.23	6, 1885	0	.....	6	15	n w	56	27, 1890	
	June.....	64	73	1886	61	1882	107	30	1883	30	2.25	4.4	4.9	1892	0.56	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	July.....	68	73	1884	61	1880	100	15	1882	18	2.09	6.0	5.6	1885	0.32	1890	1.58	19, 1892	.....	.....	11	13	n w	48	4, 1890	
	August.....	55	60	1892	51	1880	100	15	1882	18	0.79	5.2	8.6	1882	0.00	1879	1.11	3-4, 1890	5.5	2, 1891	6	14	n w	60	24, 1890	
	September.....	49	49	1892	39	1881	95	5	1879	20	1.03	7.2	4.5	1890	0.01	1880	1.11	3-4, 1891	10.3	21, 1891	9	14	n w	60	24, 1890	
	October.....	33	36	1890	19	1880	68	5	1891	28	0.43	6.1	4.4	1891	0.03	1880	0.68	2, 1890	4.5	38-29, 1886	7	15	n w	60	25, 1890	
	November.....	25	36	1890	-	3	1879	59	1	1885	40	0.58	7.3	0.8	1880	0.04	1890	0.68								
	December.....	12	26	1890	-	3	1879	59	1	1885	40	0.58	7.3	0.8	1880	0.04	1890	0.68								

* Also June 28, 1893.

* Also September 12, 1888, and September 2, 1893.

PART VII.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORIES.

UNITED STATES AND STATE OFFICERS.—STATE BOARDS.
FOURTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

COUNTY DIRECTORIES.

Official Directories.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

Office.	Name.	Residence.	Term Exprs.
United States Senator.....	Thomas C. Power.....	Helena*	Mar. 3, 1895
United States Senator.....	Lee Mantle.....	Butte..	Mar. 3, 1899
Representative in Congress.....	Charles S. Hartman.....	Bozeman†	Mar. 3, 1897

* Washington residence, La Normandie. † Washington residence, No. 1734 R. St. N. W.
Thomas H. Carter, Helena, Senator elect for six years to succeed Thomas C. Power.

DIRECTORY OF UNITED STATES OFFICERS IN MONTANA.

Office.	Name.	Residence.
Judge of United States District Court.....	Hiram Knowles.....	Missoula.....
United States District Attorney.....	Preston H. Leslie.....	Helena.....
Assistant United States District Attorney.....	George F. Shelton.....	Helena.....
Clerk of United States District Court.....	Geo. W. Sproule.....	Helena.....
United States Marshal.....	William McDermott.....	Butte.....
Surveyor General.....	John S. M. Neill.....	Helena.....
Collector of Internal Revenue.....	Ambrose W. Lyman.....	Helena.....
Collector of U. S. Customs.....	David G. Browne.....	Fort Benton.....
Assayer United States Assay Office.....	Eugene B. Braden.....	Helena.....
Melter United States Assay Office.....	Charles Rumley.....	Helena.....
Register Helena Land Office.....	W. E. Cox.....	Helena.....
Receiver Helena Land Office.....	Jeremiah Collins.....	Helena.....
Register Bozeman Land Office.....	C. P. Blakely.....	Bozeman.....
Receiver Bozeman Land Office.....	John F. Asbury.....	Bozeman.....
Register Miles City Land Office.....	James G. Ramsey.....	Miles City.....
Receiver Miles City Land Office.....	Charles Wright.....	Miles City.....
Register Missoula Land Office.....	John M. Evans.....	Missoula.....
Receiver Missoula Land Office.....	W. C. Murphy.....	Missoula.....
Register Lewistown Land Office.....	David Hilger.....	Lewistown.....
Receiver Lewistown Land Office.....	John P. Barnes.....	Lewistown.....

COMMISSIONERS U. S. CIRCUIT COURT, DISTRICT OF MONTANA. Acting as Such December 31, 1894.

Name.	Residence.	When Appointed.	Name.	Residence.	When Appointed.
Avery, E. S.....	Lima.....	May 2, 1893	Logan, S. M.....	Kalispell.....	May 28, 1891
Barbour, J. E.....	Big Timber.....	Sept. 13, 1892	Meagher, D. A.....	Lewistown.....	Apr. 15, 1890
Brown, T. A.....	Boulder.....	Apr. 15, 1890	Meyer, W. F.....	Red Lodge.....	Nov. 3, 1891
Burton, G. W.....	Pondera.....	Feb. 9, 1893	Miller, J. K.....	Columbia Falls.....	May 2, 1893
Campbell, A.....	Billings.....	Apr. 15, 1890	Moore, W. E.....	Philipsburg.....	Aug. 10, 1891
Comfort, J. R.....	Twin Bridges.....	Feb. 8, 1893	Morris, F. J.....	Grantsdale.....	Oct. 5, 1891
Conlin, M.....	Holt.....	Aug. 28, 1893	McLaren, J. R.....	Stevensville.....	Jan. 4, 1892
Davis, J. H.....	Virginia City.....	Nov. 17, 1891	McMurphy, H.....	Butte.....	Feb. 29, 1892
Dingevon, James.....	Butte.....	Apr. 15, 1890	Murphy, T. W.....	Fort Benton.....	Apr. 3, 1893
Everett, T. M.....	Harlem.....	Dec. 12, 1890	O'Bannon, O. B.....	Deer Lodge.....	Apr. 15, 1890
Fleischauer, W. G.....	Bozeman.....	Aug. 10, 1891	Poorman, W. H.....	Livingston.....	June 10, 1893
Garrett, E. C.....	Piegan.....	Dec. 5, 1891	Pomeroy, C. W.....	Great Falls.....	Nov. 6, 1890
Gray, F. L.....	Kalispell.....	Feb. 24, 1893	Poston, J. D.....	ibby.....	June 10, 1893
Hamilton, W. R.....	Thompson Falls.....	Nov. 17, 1891	Praui, W. W.....	Neihart.....	Jan. 4, 1892
Hall, C. E.....	Glasgow.....	June 13, 1892	Rainbolt, W. S.....	Chinook.....	June 30, 1890
Hart, A. P.....	Billings.....	June 13, 1892	Ray, J. H.....	Glendive.....	Nov. 18, 1890
Harper, J. H.....	Butte.....	May 2, 1893	VanWyck, H. L.....	Libby.....	Aug. 28, 1893
Hunter, F. A.....	Poplar Creek.....	Apr. 21, 1890	Warner, A. G.....	Choteau.....	Dec. 12, 1890
Redfield, W. H.....	Livingston.....	Nov. 6, 1890	Waterman, Max.....	White Sul. Sprgs.....	Apr. 15, 1890
Richardson, E. A.....	Crow Agency.....	Aug. 28, 1893	Woods, T. G.....	Augusta.....	Dec. 2, 1891
Russell, E. C.....	Helena.....	Nov. 3, 1892	Cook, Fred W.....	Helena.....	June 1, 1894
Sproule, Geo. W.....	Helena.....	Apr. 15, 1890	Dyas, J. P.....	Great Falls.....	Apr. 2, 1891
Swaney, A. W.....	Ashley.....	Nov. 13, 1890	Morse, J. E.....	Dillon.....	May 17, 1894
Sullivan, Jere.....	Fort Benton.....	June 10, 1893	O'Leary, T.....	Anaconda.....	Aug. 9, 1894
Jackways, C. A.....	Ovando.....	June 10, 1893	Smith, Wallace P.....	Missoula.....	Apr. 2, 1894
Kinsley, J. W.....	Helena.....	Apr. 15, 1890	Sweet, Geo. W.....	Hayre.....	Aug. 9, 1894
Kreidler, F. M.....	Miles City.....	Apr. 15, 1890	Stam, J. W.....	hinook.....	Nov. 28, 1894
Lewis, J. E.....	Columbia Falls.....	Apr. 20, 1892	Smith, D. F.....	Columbia Falls.....	Nov. 28, 1894
Logan, A.....	Missoula.....	May 28, 1891	Cockrill, W. M.....	Great Falls.....	Nov. 28, 1894

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS FOR STATE OF MONTANA, DECEMBER 31, 1894.

Name and Residence.	Date Commission Issued.	Term Expires.
James L. King; San Francisco, Cal.; No. 308 California St.	July 3, 1893	July 3, 1896
George T. Knox; San Francisco, Cal.; No. 144 California St.	Nov. 14, 1893	Nov. 14, 1896
Livingston W. Cleaveland; New Haven, Conn.; No. 69 Church St.	Jan. 24, 1893	Jan. 24, 1896
John E. Mitchell; Washington, D. C.; No. 1,321 F. St. N. W.	Oct. 17, 1892	Oct. 17, 1895
Chas. S. Bundy; Washington, D. C.; No. 458 Louisiana Ave.	July 20, 1893	July 20, 1896
Philip A. Hoyne; Chicago, Illinois; Room No. 52. Government Building	Dec. 7, 1892	Dec. 7, 1895
James G. Ramsay; Chicago, Illinois.	Apr. 28, 1893	April 28, 1896
Newton G. Rogers; Louisville, Kentucky; No. 341 Fifth Ave.	Aug. 17, 1892	Aug. 17, 1895
Chas. Hall Adams; Boston, Mass.; No. 23 Court St.	Nov. 25, 1892	Nov. 25, 1895
Samuel Jennison; Boston, Mass.; No. 186 Washington St.	Dec. 13, 1892	Dec. 13, 1895
Edward J. Jones; Boston, Mass.; No. 61 Court St.	Jan. 18, 1893	Jan. 18, 1896
Augustine H. Read; Boston, Mass.; No. 20 Devonshire St.	May 26, 1893	May 26, 1896
Frank D. Buttrick; Boston, Mass.; Ames Building	July 31, 1893	July 31, 1896
Edward G. Reynolds; Kansas City, Mo.; No. 417 American Bank Building	May 27, 1892	May 27, 1895
C. D. Greene, Jr.; St. Louis, Mo.; No. 311 Olive St.	Jan. 28, 1893	Jan. 28, 1896
Chas. Edgar Mills; New York City, N. Y.; No. 115 Broadway	June 4, 1892	June 4, 1895
Edward F. Wellington; New York City, N. Y.; No. 20 Exchange St.	Oct. 18, 1892	Oct. 18, 1895
Robert L. Stanton; New York City, N. Y.; No. 15 Broad St.	Jan. 12, 1893	Jan. 12, 1896
Alfred Mackay; New York City, N. Y.; No. 59 Cedar St.	Jan. 12, 1893	Jan. 12, 1896
George H. Corey; New York City, N. Y.; No. 66 Wall St.	Feb. 2, 1893	Feb. 2, 1896
Chas. T. Lunt; New York City, N. Y.; No. 470 Broadway	Mar. 30, 1893	Mar. 30, 1896
Leonard R. Kidder; New York City, N. Y.; No. 35 Wall St.	May 10, 1893	May 10, 1896
John A. Hillery; New York City, N. Y.; No. 56 Wall St.	July 22, 1893	July 22, 1896
Thomas B. Clifford; New York City, N. Y.; No. 206 Broadway	Aug. 10, 1893	Aug. 10, 1896
W. H. Clarkson; New York City, N. Y.; No. 115 Broadway	Aug. 31, 1893	Aug. 31, 1896
Joseph B. Braman; New York City, N. Y.; No. 120 Broadway	Sept. 30, 1893	Sept. 30, 1896
Eugene D. White; Portland, Oregon	Dec. 7, 1892	Dec. 7, 1895
William Jenks Fell; Philadelphia, Pa.; No. 131 South 5th St.	June 7, 1892	June 7, 1895
Sam L. Taylor; Philadelphia, Pa.; No. 518 Walnut St.	Aug. 26, 1892	Aug. 26, 1895
J. H. Wheeler; Philadelphia, Pa.; No. 426 Walnut St.	Nov. 14, 1892	Nov. 14, 1895
George W. Hunt; Philadelphia, Pa.; No. 623 Walnut St.	June 8, 1893	June 8, 1896
Thos. J. Hunt; Philadelphia, Pa.; No. 623 Walnut St.	Feb. 28, 1894	Feb. 28, 1897
Meloney C. Soniat; New Orleans, La.; No. 13 Carondelet St.	Mar. 2, 1894	Mar. 2, 1897
Clarence H. Bissell; Winthrop, Mass.	Apr. 4, 1894	April 4, 1897
Jos. B. Braman; Boston, Mass.; Sears Building	June 13, 1894	June 13, 1897
Mark A. Foote; Chicago, Illinois; No. 314 Chamber of Commerce	Nov. 28, 1894	Nov. 28, 1897
Silas S. Willard; Chicago, Ill.; No. 107 Dearborn Street	Nov. 30, 1894	Nov. 30, 1897

U. S. PENSION BOARD.

Members.	Organization.	P. O. Address.	
W. L. Steele, M. D.	Pres dent.	Helena.	App. by U. S. Government
J. A. Moore, M. D.	Secretary.	Helena.	App. by U. S. Government
D. F. Carmichael, M. D.	Treasurer.	Helena.	App. by U. S. Government

Directory of State Officers of Montana.

ELECTIVE OFFICERS.

Office.	Name.	P. O. Address.	Politics.	Elected.	Term Exp.
Governor	John E. Rickards	Helena	Republican	Nov. 8, 1892	Jan. 4, 1897
Lieutenant Governor	Alexander C. Botkin	"	"	"	"
Secretary of State	Louis Rotwitt	"	"	"	"
Attorney General	Henri J. Haskell	"	"	"	"
State Treasurer	Frederick W. Wright	"	"	"	"
State Auditor	A. B. Cook	"	"	"	"
Sup't of Public Instruction	Engene A. Steere	"	"	"	"
Chief Justice Supreme Court	Wm. Y. Pemberson	"	Dem. & Pop.	"	Jan. 2, 1899
Asso. Justice Supreme Court	Wm. H. DeWitt	"	Republican	Nov. 8, 1889	Jan. 4, 1897
Asso. Justice Supreme Court	Wm. H. Hunt	"	"	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. .., 1901
Clerk of Supreme Court	Benjamin Webster	"	"	Nov. 8, 1892	Jan. 2, 1899

APPOINTIVE OFFICERS.

Office.	Name.	P. O. Address.	Politics.	Term.	Date App'd.
Private Sec'y to the Governor	A. B. Keith	Helena	Republican	4 years	Jan. 2, 1893
State Mineral Land Agent	George W. Irvin II.	Butte	"	2 years	Mar. 8, 1893
State Land Agent	R. O. Hickman	Helena	"	"	Jan. 12, 1893
Inspector of Mines	C. S. Shoemaker	"	"	2 years	Jan. 10, 1893
Deputy Inspector of Mines	John Miles	Butte	"	1 year	Jan. 22, 1894
State Boiler Inspector	George Blinn	Helena	"	2 years	Jan. 23, 1893
Assistant Boiler Inspector	D. A. Thetge	"	"	"	"
Veterinary Surgeon	Herbert Holloway	"	"	"	"
Com'r Bur. Agr. Labor & Ind	James H. Mills	"	"	4 years	Mar. 2, 1893
State Librarian	Miss Lou Guthrie	"	"	2 years	Jan. 11, 1893
Librarian Historical Society	H. S. Wheeler	"	Republican	"	"
Custodian of Arsenal	A. B. Keith	"	"	2 years	Jan. 4, 1893
Custodian Ft. Ellis Reserv'n	J. B. Christman	Bozeman	"	"	Jan. 27, 1893

MILITARY STAFF.

J. E. RICKARDS, Governor, Commander-in-Chief.

Rank and Name.	Office.	Residence.	Appointed.
Brig. General, C. F. Lloyd	Adjutant General	Butte	Jan. 2, 1893
Brig. General, Chas. D. Curtis	Inspector General	Helena	"
Brig. General, Andrew J. Davis	Commissary General	Butte	"
Brig. General, Chas. W. Hoffman	Quartermaster General	Bozeman	"
Colonel, J. R. Miller	Ordnance Officer	Helena	"
Colonel, Hiram S. Blanchard	Mustering Officer	Stillwater	Dec. 26, 1894
Brig. General, H. D. Pickman	Surgeon General	Dillon	Jan. 2, 1893
Captain, C. H. Loud	Judge Advocate	Miles City	"
Colonel, Wm. F. Thornton	Aide de Camp	Anaconda	"
Colonel, A. L. Babcock	Aide de Camp	Billings	"
Colonel, John L. Sloane	Aide de Camp	Missoula	"

MONTANA NATIONAL GUARD, DECEMBER 1, 1894.

GOVERNOR JOHN E. RICKARDS, - - - COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

First Regiment Infantry, Headquarters, Butte.

Regimental Officers—Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Colonel	Harry C. Kessler	Butte
Lieutenant-Colonel	Charles S. Shoemaker	Helena
Major	Henry Mueller	Butte
Regimental Surgeon—Major	Josiah S. Hammond	Butte
Adjutant—First Lieutenant	George F. Marsh	Butte
Quartermaster—First Lieutenant	Alfred Sedorf	Butte
Chaplain—Captain	George C. Stull	Butte

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant Major.....	F. W. Holmes.....	Butte.....
Quartermaster Sergeant.....	Charles Lane.....	Butte.....
Chief Bugler.....	A. W. Orton.....	Bozeman.....
Hospital Steward.....	W. C. Atherden.....	Bozeman.....

COMPANIES, LOCATION AND COMMANDING OFFICERS.

Companies.	Location.	Captains.	Companies.	Location.	Captains.
A.....	Great Falls.....	T. P. A. Howe.....	F.....	Butte.....	†Henry Mueller.....
B.....	Butte.....	Charles Gardner.....	G.....	Butte.....	Byron H. Cook.....
C.....	Helena.....	*William Zastrow.....	H.....	Bozeman.....	J. W. Drennan.....
D.....	Virginia City.....	George W. Reif.....	I.....	Helena.....	Robert L. Fisk.....
E.....	Dillon.....	Walter J. Crowell.....	K.....	Anaconda.....	James McQuade.....

*Resigned. No election since to fill vacancy.

†Promoted. No election since to fill vacancy.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES—STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Members.	Organization.	P. O. Address.	Appointed.	Term.
Granville Stuart.....	President.....	Helena.....	March 2, 1893	Two Years..
Cornelius Hedges.....	Vice-President.....	".....	"	" ..
Wm. E. Cullen.....	Cor. Secretary.....	".....	"	" ..
Henry N. Blake.....	Rec. Secretary.....	".....	"	" ..
Wilbur F. Sanders.....	Trustee.....	".....	"	" ..

BOARD MEDICAL EXAMINERS OF MONTANA.

Members.	Organization.	P. O. Address.	Appointed.	Term.	Term. Exp.
C. K. Cole, M. D.....	President.....	Helena.....	April 6, 1892.	.....	Dec. 31, 1897
W. M. Bullard, M. D.....	Secretary.....	".....	Feb. 26, 1890.	.....	Dec. 31, 1896
W. C. Riddell, M. D.....	Treasurer.....	Elkhorn.....	Mar. 12, 1892.	.....	Dec. 31, 1898
T. J. Murray, M. D.....	Chrm. Ex. Com.....	Butte.....	Dec. 29, 1893.	.....	Dec. 31, 1900
E. D. Leavitt, M. D.....	Member.....	".....	Mar. 9, 1889.	.....	Dec. 31, 1895
J. M. Sligh, M. D.....	".....	Granite.....	Mar. 27, 1893.	.....	Dec. 31, 1899
H. Chapple, M. D*.....	".....	Billings.....	Sept. 2, 1892.	.....	Dec. 31, 1894

*To fill unexpired term of J. M. Newman, M. D., Great Falls, Mont., deceased.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

J. E. Rickards.....	Governor.....	President of the Board
L. Rotwitt.....	Secretary of State.....	Secretary of the Board
H. J. Haskell.....	Attorney General.....	
F. W. Wright.....	State Treasurer.....	
A. B. Cook.....	State Auditor; Clerk of Board, Emily Swan.	

STATE BOARD OF PARDONS.

H. J. Haskell.....	Attorney General.....	President of the Board
L. Rotwitt.....	Secretary of State.....	Secretary of the Board
A. B. Cook.....	State Auditor; Clerk of Board, Lou Hathorn.	

STATE BOARD OF PRISON COMMISSIONERS.

J. E. Rickards.....	Governor.....	President of the Board
L. Rotwitt.....	Secretary of State.....	Secretary of the Board
H. J. Haskell.....	Attorney General; Clerk of Board, May Cuthbert.	

STATE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR INSANE.

J. E. Rickards.....	Governor.....	President of the Board
L. Rotwitt.....	Secretary of State.....	Secretary of the Board
H. J. Haskell.....	Attorney General; Clerk of Board, Ella McHale.	

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

J. E. Rickards.....	Governor.....	President of the Board
L. Rotwitt.....	Secretary of State.....	Secretary of the Board
H. J. Haskell.....	Attorney General; Clerk of Board, J. E. McIntire.	

STATE BOARD OF LAND COMMISSIONERS.

J. E. Rickards	Governor.....	President of the Board
E. A. Steere.....	Sup't of Public Instruction.....	Secretary of the Board
L. Rotwitt.....	Secretary of State.....	
H. J. Haskell.....	Attorney General; Clerk of Board, R. S. Bickford.	

STATE FURNISHING BOARD.

J. E. Rickards.....	Governor.....	Ex-officio.
Alex. C. Botkin.....	Lieutenant Governor.....	"
W. H. Swett.....	Speaker of House.....	"

State Board of Education.

AUTHORIZED UNDER ACT APPROVED MARCH 1, 1893.

Members.	Organization.	P. O. Address.	Appointed.	Term.	Term Expires.
J. E. Rickards, Governor.....	President	Helena		Ex-officio....	
E. A. Steere, Supt. Pub. Inst.	Secretary.....	Helena		"	
H. J. Haskell, Att'y General.....		Helena		"	
R. G. Young.....		Helena	March 1, 1893	2 years.....	Feb. 1, 1895
Nelson Story.....		Bozeman	"	2 years.....	Feb. 1, 1895
James Reid.....		Deer Lodge.....	"	3 years.....	Feb. 1, 1896
John F. Forbis.....		Butte	"	3 years.....	Feb. 1, 1896
J. E. Morse.....		Dillon	"	4 years.....	Feb. 1, 1897
T. E. Collins.....		Great Falls.....	"	4 years.....	Feb. 1, 1897
J. M. Hamilton.....		Missoula.....	"	5 years.....	Feb. 1, 1898
Alfred Myers.....		Livingston	"	5 years.....	Feb. 1, 1898

The State Treasurer is Treasurer of the Board; C. C. Wylie, Helena, Clerk of the Board. Semi-annual meetings at Capitol—first Monday June and December. No compensation.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA.

Located at Missoula by Act approved February 17, 1893.—(The government of the University is vested in the State Board of Education.)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Members.	Organization.	P. O. Address.	Appointed.	Term.	Term Expires.
J. H. T. Ryman		Missoula	May 24, 1893		Feb. 1, 1894
T. C. Marshal		"	"		Feb. 1, 1895
Hiram Knowles.....		"	"		Feb. 1, 1896

THE MONTANA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS AND THE
EXPERIMENT STATION.

Located at Bozeman by Act approved February 16th, 1893. (General control and Supervision vested in the State Board of Education.)

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Members.	Organization.	P. O. Address.	Appointed.	Term.	Term Exp.
Lester S. Willson	President.....	Bozeman.....	Mar. 21, 1893	4 years	Feb. 1, 1897
George Kinkle, Jr	Vice-President ..	"	"	3 years	Feb. 1, 1896
Peter Koch	Sec'y and Treas ..	"	"	5 years	Feb. 1, 1898
E. H. Talcott		Livingston	"	2 years	Feb. 1, 1895
Walter Cooper.....		Bozeman.....	"	2 years	Feb. 1, 1895

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

James Reid, A. B. President	Mental, Moral and Political Science
A. M. Ryon, E. M.	Engineering and Mining
S. M. Emery	Horticulture
Luther Foster, M. S. A.	Agriculture and Botany
F. W. Traphagen, Ph. D. F. C. S.	Chemistry and Natural Sciences
R. E. Chandler, M. E.	Mechanical Engineering and Mathematics
W. L. Williams, V. S.	Veterinary Science
Miss K. P. Calvin	Music
B. F. Malden, A. B. Principal.	Preparatory Department
H. G. helps	Business Department
Mrs. F. E. Marshall	Freehand Drawing and Wood Carving
W. M. Cobleigh, E. M.	Assistant in Chemistry and Physics
Miss Jennie Jones	Instructor in Stenography and Typewriting
Mrs. Sieber	Assistant Librarian

College opened September 19, 1894.

EXPERIMENT STATION STAFF.

S. M. Emery, Director	Horticulturist
Luther Foster	Agriculturist
F. W. Traphagen	Chemist
W. L. Williams, V. S.	Veterinary Science
H. G. Phelps	Accountant

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Established and Located at Dillon by Act approved February 23, 1893.—(Control and Supervision vested in State Board of Education.)

COMMITTEE ON CONSTRUCTION.

Members.	Organization.	P. O. Address.	Appointed.	Term.
W. M. Oliver	President	Dillon	Feb. 1, 1895	2 years
W. J. Crowell	Secretary	Dillon	"	1 year
Frank Eliel	Treasurer	"	"	3 years

THE STATE DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL.

Established and Located at Boulder Valley by Act approved March 1, 1893.—(Management and Supervision vested in the State Board of Education.)

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Members.	Organization.	P. O. Address.	Appointed.	Term.
M. H. Parker	President	Boulder	Feb. 1, 1895	Terms not
W. P. Hoopes	Secretary	"	Mar. 31, 1893	specified.
W. L. Hay	"	"	"	"
F. C. Berends	"	"	"	"
J. A. Leighton	"	"	"	"

MONTANA STATE SCHOOL OF MINES.

Located at Butte by Act approved February 17, 1893.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Members.	Organization.	P. O. Address.	Appointed.	Term.	Term Exp.
F. E. Sargent	President	Butte	May 26, 1893	3 years	Jan. 1, 1896
E. H. Wilson	Secretary	"	"	3 years	"
J. H. Leyson	Treasurer	"	"	1 year	Jan. 1, 1898
C. W. Goodale	"	"	"	3 years	Jan. 1, 1896
M. Kirkpatrick	"	"	"	1 year	Jan. 1, 1898

THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

Established and Located at Miles City by Act approved March 1, 1893.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Members.	Organization.	P. O. Address.	Appointed.	Term.
J. W. Strevell	President	Miles City	Mar. 29, 1893	Terms not specified.
Howard B. Wiley	Secretary	"	"	
Chas. R. Middleton .....	.....	" .....	"	

HOME FOR ORPHANS, FOUNDLINGS AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

Established and Located at Twin Bridges by Act approved March 2, 1893.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Members.	Organization.	P. O. Address.	Appointed.	Term.	Term Exp.
Patrick Carney	President	Fish Creek	Mar. 27, 1893	4 years	Mar. 27, 1897
John S. Comfort	Secretary	Twin Bridges	"	2 years	Mar. 27, 1895
R. O. Hickman	Treasurer	Helena	"	4 years	Mar. 27, 1897
John Wilhart .....	.....	Twin Bridges	"	2 years	Mar. 27, 1895
James M. Page .....	.....	" .....	"	4 years	Mar. 27, 1897

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM.

Authorized under Act approved March 9, 1893.

Members.	Organization.	P. O. Address	Appointed.	Term.	Term Exp.
Rev. J. H. Crooker	President	Helena	Mar. 25, 1893	6 years	Mar. 25, 1899
Mrs. Laura E. Howey	Secretary	"	"	2 years	Mar. 25, 1895
Rev. W. W. VanOrsdel .....	.....	Great Falls	"	4 years	Mar. 25, 1897

Semi-Annual meetings at office of Secretary of State, January and October. No compensation.

State Board Stock Commissioners.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

President.....	John T. Murphy.....	Helena.
Vice-President.....	S. S. Huntley.....	Helena.
Secretary.....	W. G. Preuitt.....	Helena.
Clerk of Board.....	C. C. Smith.....	

COMMISSIONERS.

County.	Name.	P. O. Address.	Appointed.	Term Exp.
Beaverhead.....	Jas. Selway.....	Dillon.....	Mar. 1, 1893	2 years.....
Cascade.....	Benj. Rumney.....	St. Clair.....	"	"
Choteau.....	C. J. McNamara.....	Big Sandy.....	"	"
Custer.....	Jessie Haston.....	Miles City.....	"	"
Dawson.....	Pierre Wibaux.....	Mingusville.....	"	"
Deer Lodge.....	John Bielenberg.....	Deer Lodge.....	"	"
Fergus.....	S. S. Hobson.....	Utica.....	"	"
Jefferson.....	S. S. Huntley.....	Toston.....	"	"
Lewis and Clarke.....	John T. Murphy.....	Helena.....	"	"
Madison.....	Alex Metzel.....	Puller Springs.....	"	"
Meagher.....	David Fratt.....	Lavina.....	"	"
Park.....	E. O. Clark.....	MacLeod.....	"	"
Silver Bow.....	Geoffrey Lavelle.....	Butte.....	"	"
Teton.....	W. K. Flowerree.....	Sun River.....	"	"
Valley.....	D. C. Kyle.....	Saco.....	"	"
Yellowstone.....	Paul McCormick.....	Billings.....	"	"

STOCK INSPECTORS.

Name.	P. O. Address.
J. H. Lander.....	Chicago, Ill.....
H. E. Bourdette.....	St. Paul, Minn.....
S. J. Heron.....	Fort Benton, Mont.....
W. D. Smith.....	Miles City, Mont.....
R. H. Rickard.....	Omaha, Neb.....

SHEEP INSPECTORS.

Appointed by State Veterinary Surgeon.

Name.	County.	Residence.
H. H. Nelson.....	Cascade.....	Cascade.....
S. L. Potter.....	Teton.....	Dupuyer.....
N. P. Evans.....	Deer Lodge.....	Deer Lodge.....
H. Hodgson.....	Dawson.....	Glendive.....
Resigned (vacant).....	Fergus.....	Christina.....
Chas. D. Hard.....	Lewis and Clarke.....	Helena.....
C. W. Cook.....	Meagher.....	Unity.....
Benj. Urner, Jr.....	Park.....	Melville.....
J. D. McGregor, V. S.....	Silver Bow.....	Butte.....
James Corson.....	Yellowstone.....	Billings.....
D. H. Bowman.....	Custer.....	Mizpah.....

NOTE—Each County is entitled to a Sheep Inspector on application of officers of Wool Growers Association or three sheep owners in said County, to State Veterinary Surgeon.

State Prison.

Title.	Location.	Located by	Contractors.
Eastern State Prison....	Billings, Yellowstone Co.....	Act appr. March 3, 1893.....	
Western State Prison....	Deer Lodge, Deer Lodge Co.....	Act appr. March 3, 1893.....	Conley & McTague.....

STATE INSANE ASYLUM.

State Insane Asylum. ..	Warm Springs, Deer Lodge Co....	Not located.....	Mitchell & Mussigbrod..
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NOTE—The Asylum is the property of the Contractors.

Officers and Members Fourth Legislative Assembly.

REGULAR SESSIONS CONVENE AT 12 O'CLOCK (NOON) EACH ODD NUMBERED YEAR—
LIMIT OF DURATION, 60 DAYS.

JOHN E. RICKARDS, - - GOVERNOR.

SENATE.

ALEXANDER C. BOTKIN, LIEUT.-GOVERNOR, PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

DAVID E. FOLSOM, OF MEAGHER, PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

Dist.	Counties.	Names of Senators.	*Politics.	P. O. Address.	Elected.	Term Exp.
1	Beaverhead.....	George M. Brown	Republican..	Dillon.....	Nov. 8, 1892..	Nov. 4, 1896..
2	Madison	Alexander Metzel.....	"	Puller Springs	Nov. 6, 1894..	Nov. 9, 1898..
3	Gallatin	Charles W. Hoffman	Democrat....	Bozeman	Nov. 8, 1892..	Nov. 4, 1896..
4	Jefferson	George D. Greene	Republican..	Boulder	Nov. 6, 1894..	Nov. 9, 1898..
5	Deer Lodge.....	Charles H. Eggleston	Democrat....	Anaconda	Nov. 8, 1892..	Nov. 4, 1896..
6	Missoula	W. H. Smead	Republican..	Missoula	Nov. 6, 1894..	Nov. 9, 1898..
7	Lewis and Clarke	William S. Steele	Democrat....	Helena.....	Nov. 8, 1892..	Nov. 4, 1896..
8	Choteau	John W. Power	Republican..	Fort Benton	Nov. 6, 1894..	Nov. 9, 1898..
9	Meagher	David E. Folsom	"	White Sul. Sp's	Nov. 8, 1892..	Nov. 4, 1896..
10	Silver Bow	Charles R. Leonard	"	Butte	Nov. 6, 1894..	Nov. 9, 1898..
11	Custer	Reno Swift	"	Ekalaka	Nov. 8, 1892..	Nov. 4, 1896..
12	Yellowstone.....	Albert L. Babcock.....	"	Billings	Nov. 6, 1894..	Nov. 9, 1898..
13	Dawson	Thomas P. Cullen	Democrat....	Glendive	Nov. 8, 1892..	Nov. 4, 1896..
14	Fergus	Edward P. Chandler	Republican..	Maiden	Nov. 6, 1894..	Nov. 9, 1898..
15	Park	George M. Hatch	"	Big Timber	Nov. 8, 1892..	Nov. 4, 1896..
16	Cascade	Timothy W. Bronson	Populist.....	Great Falls	Nov. 6, 1894..	Nov. 9, 1898..
	Flathead	William R. Ramsdell	"	Columbia Falls.....	"	"
	Granite	James M. Singh	"	Granite	"	"
	Ravalli	Oliver C. Cooper	Republican..	Grantsdale	"	"
	Teton	William K. Flowerree	Democrat....	Sun River	"	"
	Valley	Charles S. Hurd	"	Glasgow	"	"

*As per party or parties nominating the candidate.

SUBORDINATE OFFICERS—SENATE.

Frederick H. Foster.....	Secretary....	Thomas E. Amos.....	Doorkeeper
James B. Wells.....	Assistant Secretary	W. J. Wheaton	Janitor
Mrs. Maud Davis Baker.....	Enrolling Clerk	M. E. Hotchkiss.....	Day Watchman.....
C. E. Wight	Engrossing Clerk	Wesley Jewell.....	Night Watchman.....
E. S. Stackpole.....	Sergeant-at-Arms	Louis Goodman	Page.....
J. M. Hartley.....	Asst. Sergeant-at-Arms	John W. Chandler	Page.....
Rev. W. C. Coombs	Chaplain.....		

Time occupied in printing report enable correction of Legislative directories until Jan'y. 9, 1895.

House of Representatives.

WILBRA H. SWETT, of Silver Bow..... Speaker.
ALLAN R. JOY, of Park..... Speaker, pro tem.

County.	Names of Representa- tives.	Politics.	P. O. Address.	Elected.	Term Exp.
Beaverhead.....	W. A. Jones.....	Republican..	Dillon.....	Nov. 6, 1894	Nov. 4, 1896
"	H. Knippenberg	"	Glendale	"	"
Cascade	D. J. Tallant	"	Great Falls	"	"
"	Joseph E. Reynolds	"	"	"	"
"	Wm. R. Glasscock	"	Sand Coulee	"	"
"	John A. Harris	"	Cascade	"	"
Choteau	Andrew H. Reser	"	Chinook	"	"
Custer.....	Samuel Gordon	"	Miles City	"	"
"	James S. Hopkins.....	Democrat....	Forsyth	"	"
Deer Lodge.....	J. B. Losee	Republican..	Anaconda	"	"
"	O. Leiser	"	"	"	"
"	James Marshall	Populist.....	"	"	"
"	Wm. Edwards	"	"	"	"
"	G. W. Oker	"	Garrison	"	"
Fergus	Willis A. Hedges	Republican..	Yale	"	"
Flathead	J. J. Ryan	Populist.....	Kalispell	"	"
"	W. J. Sparks	"	"	"	"
Gallatin	Walter Cooper	Democrat....	Bozeman	"	"
"	W. W. Alderson	Republican..	"	"	"
"	T. J. Lynde	"	Salesville	"	"

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

County.	Name.	Politics.	P. O. Address.	Elected.	Term Exp.
Granite.....	Willard Bennett.....	Republican...	Princeton.....	Nov. 6, 1894	Nov. 4, 1896
".....	Roland T. Ronbauer.....	".....	".....	".....	".....
Jefferson.....	Charles R. Burkett.....	".....	Pipestone Springs	".....	".....
".....	Albert L. Love.....	".....	Toston.....	".....	".....
".....	H. E. G. Winter.....	".....	Basin.....	".....	".....
Lewis and Clarke.....	Arthur J. Craven.....	".....	Helena.....	".....	".....
".....	John Horsky.....	".....	".....	".....	".....
".....	C. K. Brown.....	Populist.....	".....	".....	".....
".....	John H. Huseby.....	".....	".....	".....	".....
".....	John H. Shober.....	".....	".....	".....	".....
".....	Joseph Oker.....	".....	Marysville.....	".....	".....
".....	Mart. Mitchell.....	".....	helena.....	".....	".....
Madison.....	Nelson J. Isdell.....	Republican.....	Pony.....	".....	".....
".....	Henry D. Rossiter.....	".....	Sheridan.....	".....	".....
Meagher.....	James T. Anderson.....	Dem. and Pop.....	White Sul. Springs	".....	".....
".....	A. E. Spriggs.....	Populist.....	Townsend.....	".....	".....
Missoula.....	E. E. Hershey.....	Republican.....	Missoula.....	".....	".....
".....	A. Hollensteiner.....	".....	".....	".....	".....
".....	J. R. Latimer.....	Populist.....	".....	".....	".....
Park.....	Alban R. Joy.....	Republican.....	Livingston.....	".....	".....
".....	William F. Meyer.....	".....	Red Lodge.....	".....	".....
".....	William T. Collins.....	".....	Hunters Hot Sprs.	".....	".....
Ravalli.....	Geo. T. Baggs.....	".....	Stevensville.....	".....	".....
".....	Joel J. Bond.....	Populist.....	Victor.....	".....	".....
Silver Bow.....	Edwin S. Booth.....	Republican.....	Burte.....	".....	".....
".....	Edwin Bray.....	".....	".....	".....	".....
".....	Geo. A. Cook.....	".....	".....	".....	".....
".....	H. R. Cunningham.....	".....	".....	".....	".....
".....	David Lawrence.....	".....	".....	".....	".....
".....	E. H. Metcalf.....	".....	".....	".....	".....
".....	J. H. Monteath.....	".....	".....	".....	".....
".....	Howard Paschal.....	".....	".....	".....	".....
".....	J. S. Shropshire.....	".....	".....	".....	".....
".....	Wilbra H. Sweet.....	".....	".....	".....	".....
Teton.....	Stephen Williams.....	".....	Choteau.....	".....	".....
Yellowstone.....	John A. Kennedy.....	".....	Billings.....	".....	".....
".....	Christian Yegen.....	".....	".....	".....	".....

JOINT MEMBERS.

Custer and Dawson.....	J. C. Auld.....	Republican.....	Glendive.....	Nov. 6, 1894	Nov. 4, 1896
Deer Lodge and Missoula	W. B. Rodgers.....	".....	Deer Lodge.....	".....	".....
Fergus and Valley.....	Rudolph von Tobel.....	".....	Lewistown.....	".....	".....

SUBORDINATE OFFICERS—HOUSE.

E. W. Stetson.....	Chief Clerk.....	N. J. Myers.....	Doorkeeper.....
Chas. D. French.....	Asst. Chief Clerk.....	Geo. W. Jones.....	Day Watchman.....
L. E. Manning.....	Engrossing Clerk.....	Frank Stradling.....	Night Watchman.....
J. B. Mitchell.....	Enrolling Clerk.....	B. F. Hooper.....	Janitor.....
John R. Eardley.....	Journal Clerk.....	Lawrence Peck.....	Page.....
Rev. W. C. Shippen.....	Chaplain.....	Walter Donnelly.....	Page.....
J. D. Taylor.....	Sergeant-at-arms.....	J. G. Donavon.....	Page.....
Thos. Travail.....	Asst. Sergeant-at-Arms.....	C. B. Sligh.....	Page.....

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS AND APPORTIONMENT.

Under Act approved by the Governor, March 10, 1893, to continue "until otherwise provided by law." Each County is entitled to one Senator.

Counties.	Representatives.	Counties.	Representatives.
Beaverhead.....	Two	— 2 Madison.....	Two — 2
Cascade.....	Four	— 4 Meagher.....	Two — 2
Choteau.....	One	— 1 Missoula.....	Three — 3
Custer.....	Two	— 2 Valley and Fergus (joint).....	One — 1
Deer Lodge.....	Five	— 5 Park.....	Three — 3
Fergus.....	One	— 1 Ravalli.....	Two — 2
Flathead.....	Two	— 2 Silver Bow.....	Eleven — 11
Gallatin.....	Three	— 3 Yellowstone.....	One — 1
Granite.....	Two	— 2 Dawson and Custer (joint).....	One — 1
Jefferson.....	Three	— 3 Teton.....	One — 1
Lewis and Clarke.....	Eight	— 8 Deer Lodge and Missoula (joint).....	One — 1
		Totals.....	Sixty-one—61

County Directories.

DISTRICT, COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP OFFICERS ELECTED OR HOLDING OVER NOVEMBER 6, 1894.

(In designating Politics that of the Party placing the Candidate in nomination is given. Abbreviations: Rep. Republican; Dem., Democrat; Pop., Populist or People's Party; N. K., Not Known. In a number of counties the Clerks reporting stated uncertainty existed as to the term of County Commissioners and omitted the same. In such cases a four years term has been inserted. Where there is question as to date of expiration of term that which custom has sanctioned is inserted pending determination.)

BEAVERHEAD COUNTY. COUNTY SEAT, DILLON.

Office.	Name	Official P. O. Address.	Politics.	Date Elected or Appointed	Term Expires.
Member of State Senate	Geo. M. Brown	Dillon	Rep	Nov. 8, 1892	Nov. 4, 1896
Member House of Representatives	W. A. Jones	Dillon	Rep	Nov. 6, 1894	Nov. 4, 1896
“ “ “	H. Knippenberg	Glendale	“	“	“
Judge 5th Judicial District	Frank Showers	Boulder	D. & Pop	Nov. 8, 1892	Jan. 4, 1897
County Attorney	E. J. Conger	Dillon	Rep	Nov. 6, 1894	“
Clerk District Court	R. J. Thomas	“	“	Nov. 8, 1892	“
County Commissioners	George Galbreath	Deweys	Rep	Nov. 8, 1892	Jan. 4, 1897
“ “	Henry Thompson	Lima	“	“	“
“ “	O. M. Best	Dillon	“	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 2, 1899
Sheriff	Thomas F. Hamilton	Dillon	Rep	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 4, 1897
Treasurer	J. G. Shannon	“	“	“	March 1, 1897
Clerk and Recorder	T. J. Murray	“	“	“	Jan. 4, 1897
Assessor	A. J. Noyes	“	“	“	“
Superintendent of Schools	Kate Poindexter	“	D. & Pop	“	“
Coroner	T. M. O'Connor	“	Rep	“	“
Public Administrator	Jos Rich	“	“	“	“
County Surveyor	Jacob Hartwig	Willis	“	“	“
Justice of the Peace	J. R. Holden	Dillon	Rep	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 4, 1897
“ “	David Gibson	Bannack	“	“	“
“ “	M. S. Herr	“	“	“	“
“ “	Dan Gutting	Lima	“	Nov. 8, 1892	“
“ “	J. A. Clinton	“	Dem	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 4, 1897
“ “	A. J. Stucker	Glendale	Rep	“	“
“ “	A. M. Madison	Deweys	“	“	“
“ “	E. F. Bryant	Ponsonby	“	“	“
“ “	Sim Estes	Barretts	Dem	“	“
“ “	Thomas H. Judge	Polaris	Rep	“	“

CASCADE COUNTY. COUNTY SEAT, GREAT FALLS.

Member of State Senate	Timothy W. Bronson	Great Falls	Pop.	Nov. 6, 1894	Nov. 9, 1898
Member House of Representatives	D. J. Tallant	Great Falls	Rep.	Nov. 6, 1894	Nov. 4, 1896
“ “ “	John A. Harris	Cascade	“	“	“
“ “ “	Wm. R. Glasscock	Sand Coulee	“	“	“
“ “ “	Joseph E. Reynolds	Great Falls	“	“	“
Judge 8th Judicial District	Chas. P. Benton	Great Falls	Rep.	Nov. 6, 1892	Jan. 4, 1897
County Attorney	James W. Freeman	“	“	Nov. 6, 1894	“
Clerk District Court	W. M. Cockrill	“	Dem	Nov. 8, 1892	“
County Commissioner	John J. Ellis	Great Falls	Rep.	Nov. 8, 1892	Jan. 4, 1897
“ “	S. N. Dickey	Belt	“	“	“
“ “	A. G. Hay	Armington	Dem	“	“
Sheriff	Wm. R. Dwyer	Great Falls	Rep.	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 4, 1897
Treasurer	A. E. Dickerman	“	“	“	March 1, 1897
Clerk and Recorder	L. M. McDonnell	“	Pop.	“	Jan. 4, 1897
Assessor	Chas. D. Eliot	“	Rep	“	“
Auditor	W. P. Beachly	“	“	“	“
Superintendent of Schools	Geo. B. Swan	“	“	“	“
Coroner	J. L. Weitman	“	“	“	“
Public Administrator	Samuel Dean	Sand Coulee	“	“	“
County Surveyor	John E. French	Great Falls	“	“	“
Justice of the Peace	W. B. Burleigh	Great Falls	Rep.	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 4, 1897
“ “	W. H. Race	“	“	“	“
“ “	W. D. Coppernoll	Belt	“	“	“
“ “	W. G. Frisbie	Great Falls	“	“	“
“ “	J. B. Traxler	Sun River	“	“	“
“ “	S. M. Moore	Sand Coulee	Pop.	“	“

CHOTEAU COUNTY. COUNTY SEAT, FORT BENTON.

Office.	Name.	Official P. O. Address.	Politics.	Date Elected or Appointed	Term Expires.
Member of State Senate	John W. Power	Fort Benton...	Rep	Nov. 6, 1894	Nov. 9, 1895
Member House of Representatives	Andrew H. Reser	Chinook.....	Rep	Nov. 6, 1894	Nov. 4, 1896
Judge 10th Judicial District.....	Dudley DuBose.....	Fort Benton...	Dem	Nov. 8, 1892	Jan. 4, 1897
County Attorney.....	Bernard L. Powers	"	Rep	Nov. 6, 1894	"
Clerk District Court.....	Thomas Healey.....	"	Dem	Nov. 8, 1892	"
County Commissioner	C. M. Lanning	Fort Benton...	Rep	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 2, 1899
"	Thomas Clary	"	Dem	Nov. 8, 1892	Jan. 4, 1897
"	C. H. Barton.....	Harlem.....	Rep	"	"
Sheriff.....	G. B. McLaughlin.....	Fort Benton...	Rep	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 4, 1897
Treasurer.....	John C. Duff	"	"	"	Mar. 1, 1897
Clerk and Recorder.....	E. Frank Sayre	"	"	"	Jan. 4, 1897
Assessor.....	A. G. Staton	"	"	"	"
Superintendent of Schools.....	Marjory Jacoby	"	"	"	"
Coroner.....	Robert S. Curbertson	"	"	"	"
Public Administrator	Daniel Dutro	"	"	"	"
County Surveyor.....	Mowry A. Arnold.....	"	"	"	"
Justice of the Peace.....	John W. Stam.....	Chinook.....	Pop.	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 4, 1897
"	H. C. Reynolds	"	Rep	"	"
"	George W. Crane	Fort Benton...	"	"	"
"	John Neubert.....	"	Pop	"	"
"	Henry J. Meill.....	Havre.....	Dem	"	"
"	P. J. McIntyre	"	"	"	"
"	George L. Bowles	Harlem.....	"	"	"
"	M. Everett	"	Rep	"	"
"	Ephraim Nottingham	Highwood	Dem	"	"

CUSTER COUNTY. COUNTY SEAT, MILES CITY.

Member of State Senate.....	Reno Swift.....	Ekalaka	Rep	Nov. 8, 1892	Nov. 4, 1896
Members House of Representatives	Samuel Gordon.....	Miles City.....	Rep	Nov. 6, 1894	Nov. 4, 1896
Joint Member (Custer and Dawson)	James S. Hopkins	Forsyth	Dem	"	"
	J. C. Auld	Glendive	Rep	"	"
Judge 7th Judicial District	George R. Milburn.....	Miles City	Dem	Nov. 8, 1892	Jan. 4, 1897
County Attorney.....	Charles H. Lund	"	Rep	Nov. 6, 1894	"
Clerk District Court.....	W. J. Zimmerman	"	"	Nov. 8, 1892	"
County Commissioner.....	Judson W. Watson.....	Miles City.....	Rep	Nov. 8, 1892	Jan. 4, 1897
"	William Harmon	"	"	"	"
"	T. E. Hammond.....	Forsyth	"	"	"
Sheriff.....	James B. Hawkins.....	Miles City.....	Pop	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 4, 1897
Treasurer.....	John S. Truscott.....	"	Dem	"	Mar. 1, 1897
Clerk and Recorder.....	A. H. Swedfiger.....	"	Rep	"	Jan. 4, 1897
Assessor.....	John I. Zook	"	Dem	"	"
Superintendent of Schools.....	Miss Louisa Cooley	"	Rep	"	"
Coroner.....	Patton G. Whited.....	"	Ind	"	"
Public Administrator.....	Louis Bach	"	Rep	"	"
County Surveyor.....	Chas. E. Sexton.....	"	"	"	"
Justice of the Peace.....	John Gibb	Miles City.....	Rep	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 4, 1897
"	John P. Deeney	"	Dem	"	"
"	John A. DeBerge	Forsyth	"	"	"
"	E. S. Becker	"	"	"	"
"	J. L. Joosten	Rancher	Rep	"	"
"	H. Heynemann	"	Dem	"	"
"	J. W. Stith	Terry.....	Rep	"	"
"	C. E. Joubert	"	"	"	"
"	Geo. Mendenhall.....	Rosebud.....	Dem	"	"
"	C. E. Pierce	"	Rep	"	"

DAWSON COUNTY. COUNTY SEAT, GLENDIVE.

Member of State Senate.....	Thomas P. Cullen	Glendive	Dem	Nov. 8, 1892	Nov. 4, 1896
Member House of Representatives	J. C. Auld.....	Glendive	Rep	Nov. 6, 1894	Nov. 4, 1896
Joint (Dawson and Custer).....					
Judge 7th Judicial District.....	Geo. R. Milburn.....	Miles City.....	Dem	Nov. 8, 1892	Jan. 4, 1897
County Attorney.....	Thomas C. Holmes	Glendive	Rep	Nov. 6, 1894	Nov. 4, 1896
Clerk District Court	Chas. F. Bean	"	"	Nov. 8, 1892	Jan. 4, 1897

DAWSON COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Office.	Name.	Official P. O. Address.	Politics.	Date Elected or Appointed	Term Expires.
County Commissioner	Harry Helms	Glendive	Dem	Nov. 8, 1892	Jan. 4, 1897
“ “	William Lindsay	“	Rep	“	“
“ “	Andrew Smith	Mingusville	Dem	“	“
Sheriff	Dominick Cavanaugh	Glendive	Dem	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 4, 1899
Treasurer	Henry D on	“	Rep	“	March 1, 1897
Clerk and Recorder	James McCormick	“	“	“	Jan. 4, 1897
Assessor	James M. Rhoades	“	“	“	“
Superintendent of Schools	C. R. A. Scobey	“	“	“	“
Coroner	Thomas J. Pollard	“	“	“	“
Public Administrator	William Lowe	“	“	“	“
County Surveyor	Enoch Harpster	“	“	“	“
Justice of the Peace	Archibald Morton	Glendive	Rep	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 4, 1897
“ “	R. W. Snyder	“	Dem	“	“
“ “	Benjamin F. Peer	Sidney	“	“	“
“ “	Frank Cannon	Mingusville	Rep	“	“
“ “	Andrew M. Baird	“	“	“	“

DEER LODGE COUNTY. COUNTY SEAT, DEER LODGE.

Member of State Senate	C. H. Eggleston	Anaconda	Dem	Nov. 8, 1892	Nov. 4, 1886
Member House of Representatives	J. B. Lo-ee	Anaconda	Rep	Nov. 6, 1894	Nov. 4, 1896
“ “ “	O. Leiser	“	“	“	“
“ “ “	G. W. Oker	Garrison	Pop	“	“
“ “ “	Jas. Marshall	Anaconda	“	“	“
“ “ “	Wm. Edwards	“	“	“	“
(Joint with Missoula)	W. B. Rodgers	Deer Lodge	Rep	“	“
Judge 3d Judicial District	Theodore H. Brantley	Deer Lodge	Rep	Nov. 8, 1892	Jan. 4, 1897
County Attorney	W. H. Trippett	“	Dem	Nov. 6, 1894	“
Clerk District Court	John G. Maroney	“	“	Nov. 8, 1892	“
County Commissioner	H. B. Hoffman	Deer Lodge	Rep	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 2, 1899
“ “	A. M. Walker	Anaconda	Dem	“	“
“ “	C. H. Williams	“	Pop	“	“
Sheriff	John Fitzpatrick	Wash. Gulch	Dem	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 4, 1897
Treasurer	D. F. Hallahan*	Anaconda	Pop	“	March 1, 1897
Clerk and Recorder	J. B. Fisher	Deer Lodge	Rep	“	Jan. 4, 1897
Assessor	J. H. Schwend	Race Track	Pop	“	“
Auditor	George S. Miller	Deer Lodge	Dem	“	“
Superintendent of Schools	Miss E. L. Thomson	“	Rep	“	Jan. 4, 1897
Coroner	A. Hardenbrook	Anaconda	Dem	“	“
Public Administrator	Chas. B. Taylor	“	Pop	“	“
County Surveyor	J. P. Mitchell	Deer Lodge	“	“	“
Justice of the Peace	J. M. Hartwell	Deer Lodge	Rep	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 4, 1897
“ “	Chris. Schroeder	“	Dem	“	“
“ “	F. M. Fox	Anaconda	Pop	“	“
“ “	M. H. Conroy	“	“	“	“
“ “	G. Lasalle	Elliston	“	“	“
“ “	D. A. Carey	“	“	“	“

*Contested by E. S. Stackpole.

FERGUS COUNTY. COUNTY SEAT, LEWISTOWN.

Member of State Senate	Edward P. Chandler	Maiden	Rep	Nov. 6, 1894	Nov. 9, 1898
Member House of Representatives	Willis A. Hedges	Yale	Rep	Nov. 6, 1894	Nov. 4, 1896
“ “ Joint with Valley	Rudolf von Tobel	Lewistown	“	“	“
Judge Tenth Judicial District	Dudley Du Bose	Ft. Benton	Dem	Nov. 8, 1892	Jan. 4, 1897
County Attorney	Frank E. Smith	Lewistown	Rep	Nov. 6, 1894	“
Clerk District Court	Daniel A. Meagher	“	“	Nov. 8, 1892	“
County Commissioner	Clarence M. Goodell	Philbrook	Rep	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 2, 1899
“ “	Henry O. Wareham	Denton	Dem	Nov. 8, 1892	“
“ “	One to be appointed	“	“	“	“

FERGUS COUNTY—Continued.

Office.	Name.	Official P. O. Address.	Politics.	Elected or Appointed.	Term Expires.
Sheriff.....	John D. Waite.....	Utica.....	Rep.....	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 4, 1897
Treasurer.....	George W. Cook.....	Lewistown.....	".....	".....	".....
Clerk and Recorder.....	William S Perkins.....	Alpine.....	".....	".....	Jan. 4, 1897
Assessor.....	James M. Croft.....	Stanford.....	".....	".....	".....
Superintendent of Schools.....	Horace A. Moulton.....	Grass Range.....	".....	".....	".....
Coroner.....	Cliff Lindsey.....	Lewistown.....	".....	".....	".....
Public Administrator.....	Edward Brassey.....	".....	".....	".....	".....
County Surveyor.....	George M. Stafford.....	".....	".....	".....	".....
Justice of the Peace.....	J. A. Viall.....	Stanford.....	N. K.....	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 4, 1897
".....	Walter A. Wine.....	".....	".....	".....	".....
".....	Homer Hewins.....	Utica.....	".....	".....	".....
".....	M. Messner.....	".....	Rep.....	".....	".....
".....	David Carlisle.....	Ubet.....	Dem.....	".....	".....
".....	John Bronger.....	".....	N. K.....	".....	".....
".....	Robert E. Gudgell.....	Lewistown.....	Rep.....	".....	".....
".....	Wm. T. McFarland.....	".....	".....	".....	".....
".....	I. M. Beatty.....	Maiden.....	N. K.....	".....	".....
".....	J. H. Charters.....	Grass Range.....	Rep.....	".....	".....

FLATHEAD COUNTY, COUNTY SEAT, KALISPELL.

Member of State Senate.....	William R. Ramsdell....	Columbia Falls	Pop.....	Nov. 6, 1894	Nov. 9, 1898
Member House of Representatives	J. J. Ryan.....	Kalispell.....	Pop.....	Nov. 6, 1894	Nov. 4, 1896
".....	W. J. Spark.....	".....	".....	".....	".....
Judge Tenth Judicial District.....	Dudley I uBose.....	Ft. Benton.....	Dem.....	Nov. 8, 1892	Jan. 4, 1897
County Attorney.....	Sidney M. Logan.....	Kalispell.....	Pop.....	Nov. 6, 1894	".....
Clerk District Court.....	Andrew W. Swaney.....	".....	Rep.....	".....	".....
County Commissioner.....	Fred Cooke.....	Columbia Falls	Rep.....	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 2, 1899
".....	Wm. G. Fitzpatrick.....	".....	Pop.....	".....	".....
".....	E. L. Preston.....	Troy.....	Rep.....	".....	".....
Sheriff.....	Horace H. Baldwin.....	Kalispell.....	Pop.....	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 4, 1897
Treasurer.....	Andrew J. King.....	".....	Dem.....	".....	Mar. 1, 1897
Clerk and Recorder.....	Michel Theriault.....	".....	".....	".....	Jan. 4, 1897
Assessor.....	J. B. Gibson.....	".....	Rep.....	".....	".....
Superintendent of Schools.....	P. N. Bernard.....	".....	".....	".....	".....
Coroner.....	A. J. Bradley.....	".....	Pop.....	".....	".....
Public Administrator.....	Hugh Swaney.....	".....	Rep.....	".....	".....
County Surveyor.....	C. P. Smith.....	".....	Rep.....	".....	".....
Justice of the Peace.....	C. H. Foot.....	Kalispell.....	Rep.....	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 4, 1897
".....	F. H. Nash.....	".....	".....	".....	".....
".....	D. P. Boyle.....	Libby.....	Dem.....	".....	".....
".....	J. Z. Clark.....	".....	Rep.....	".....	".....
".....	Maurice Downey.....	Troy.....	Pop.....	".....	".....
".....	A. A. Mullin.....	".....	".....	".....	".....
".....	John Lang.....	Creston.....	".....	".....	".....
".....	George Paul.....	Holt.....	".....	".....	".....
".....	George Kirk, Jr.....	Demarsville.....	Rep.....	".....	".....
".....	F. Wilke.....	".....	".....	".....	".....
".....	H. H. Garr.....	Columbia Falls	Dem.....	".....	".....
".....	Wm. Valentine.....	".....	Pop.....	".....	".....
".....	W. H. Murray.....	Tobacco Plains	Rep.....	".....	".....
".....	Nap. Peters.....	".....	".....	".....	".....

GALLATIN COUNTY. COUNTY SEAT, BOZEMAN.

Member of State Senate.....	Charles W. Hoffman.....	Bozeman.....	Dem.....	Nov. 8, 1892	Nov. 4, 1896
Member House of Representatives	Walter Cooper.....	Bozeman.....	Dem.....	Nov. 6, 1894	Nov. 4, 1896
".....	W. W. Alderson.....	".....	Rep.....	".....	".....
".....	T. J. Lynde.....	Salesville.....	".....	".....	".....
Judge 9th Judicial District.....	Francis K. Armstrong...	Bozeman.....	Dem.....	Nov. 8, 1892	Jan. 4, 1897
County Attorney.....	W. L. Holloway.....	".....	Rep.....	Nov. 6, 1894	".....
Clerk District Court.....	John McLeod.....	".....	Dem.....	Nov. 8, 1892	".....
County Commissioner.....	George W. Ellis.....	Bozeman.....	Dem.....	Nov. 8, 1892	Jan. 4, 1897
".....	George Kinkle, Jr.....	Manhattan.....	".....	".....	".....
".....	Jadoc S. Morgan.....	Gallop.....	".....	".....	".....
Sheriff.....	White Caldwell.....	Bozeman.....	Dem.....	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 4, 1897
Treasurer.....	W. C. Newton.....	".....	Rep.....	".....	Mar. 1, 1897
Clerk and Recorder.....	W. H. Sales.....	".....	".....	".....	Jan. 4, 1897
Assessor.....	R. T. Barnett.....	".....	".....	".....	".....

GALLATIN COUNTY. Continued.

Office.	Name.	Official P. O. Address.	Politics	Date Elected or Appointed	Term Expires.
Superintendent of Schools.....	A. J. Walrath.....	Bozeman.....	Rep.....	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 4, 1897
Coroner.....	R. M. Whitefoot.....	".....	".....	".....	".....
Public Administrator.....	J. P. Martin.....	".....	Dem.....	".....	".....
County Surveyor.....	C. M. Thorpe.....	".....	".....	".....	".....
Justice of the Peace.....	A. D. McPherson.....	Bozeman.....	Dem.....	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 4, 1897
" " ".....	W. J. Stevenson.....	".....	Rep.....	".....	".....
" " ".....	Wm. F. McDonald.....	Sedan.....	Dem.....	".....	".....
" " ".....	T. G. Lemons.....	Salesville.....	".....	".....	".....
" " ".....	Butler R. Fitch.....	".....	Rep.....	".....	".....
" " ".....	Herman P. Landon.....	Belgrade.....	".....	".....	".....
" " ".....	Thomas B. Quaw.....	".....	Dem.....	".....	".....
" " ".....	Martin Leach.....	Manhattan.....	Rep.....	".....	".....
" " ".....	W. P. Hancock.....	".....	".....	".....	".....
" " ".....	J. H. Carls.....	Willow Creek.....	Dem.....	".....	".....
" " ".....	C. A. Stokes.....	Logan.....	".....	".....	".....

GRANITE COUNTY. COUNTY SEAT, PHILIPSBURG.

Member of State Senate.....	James M. Sligh.....	Granite.....	Rep.....	Nov. 6, 1894	Nov. 9, 1898
Member House of Representatives.....	Willard Bennett.....	Princeton.....	Rep.....	Nov. 6, 1894	Nov. 4, 1896
" " ".....	Roland T. Rombauer.....	".....	".....	".....	".....
Judge 3d Judicial District.....	Theodore H. Brantley.....	Deer Lodge (D. L. Co.).....	Rep.....	Nov. 8, 1892	Jan. 4, 1897
County Attorney.....	William E. Moore.....	Philipsburg.....	".....	Nov. 6, 1894	".....
Clerk District Court.....	Josiah Shull.....	".....	".....	".....	".....
County Commissioner.....	E. I. Holland.....	Philipsburg.....	Rep.....	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 2, 1899
" " ".....	Valentine Jacky.....	".....	Dem.....	".....	".....
" " ".....	Benjamin Pizer.....	".....	Rep.....	".....	".....
Sheriff.....	Levi C. Johnson.....	Philipsburg.....	Rep.....	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 4, 1897
Treasurer.....	John Nixon.....	Granite.....	".....	".....	Mar. 1, 1897
Clerk and Recorder.....	G. J. Reek.....	Philipsburg.....	".....	".....	Jan. 4, 1897
Assessor.....	A. S. Huffman.....	".....	Dem.....	".....	".....
Superintendent of Schools.....	C. B. Stevens.....	".....	Rep.....	".....	".....
Coroner.....	H. H. Briggs.....	".....	".....	".....	".....
Public Administrator.....	W. T. Allison.....	".....	".....	".....	".....
County Surveyor.....	George W. Wilson.....	".....	Pop.....	".....	".....
Justice of the Peace.....	John H. Miller.....	Philipsburg.....	Dem.....	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 4, 1897
" " ".....	Morris Sharpe.....	".....	Rep.....	".....	".....
" " ".....	Joseph U. Julian.....	Granite.....	".....	".....	".....
" " ".....	George W. Commons.....	Drummond.....	".....	".....	".....
" " ".....	R. M. Ferguson.....	New Chicago.....	".....	".....	".....

JEFFERSON COUNTY. COUNTY SEAT, BOULDER.

Member of State Senate.....	George D. Greene.....	Boulder.....	Rep.....	Nov. 6, 1894	Nov. 9, 1898
Member House of Representatives.....	Charles R. Burkett.....	Pipestone Spgs.....	Rep.....	Nov. 6, 1894	Nov. 4, 1896
" " ".....	Albert L. Love.....	Toston.....	".....	".....	".....
" " ".....	Harry E. G. Winter.....	Basin.....	".....	".....	".....
Judge 5th Judicial District.....	Frank Showers.....	Boulder.....	D. & Pop.....	Nov. 8, 1892	Jan. 4, 1897
County Attorney.....	William L. Hay.....	".....	Rep.....	Nov. 6, 1894	".....
Clerk District Court.....	Henry G. Rickerts.....	".....	Dem.....	Nov. 8, 1892	".....
County Commissioner.....	John F. Sheehy.....	Boulder.....	Dem.....	Nov. 8, 1892	Jan. 4, 1897
" " ".....	George Benjamin.....	Elkhorn.....	Rep.....	".....	".....
" " ".....	Jessie Patterson.....	Boulder.....	".....	".....	".....
Sheriff.....	Alexander P. Gilliam.....	Boulder.....	Dem.....	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 4, 1897
Treasurer.....	William V. Meyers.....	".....	Rep.....	".....	March 1, 1897
Clerk and Recorder.....	Eugene Picot.....	".....	Dem.....	".....	Jan. 4, 1897
Assessor.....	James E. Wood.....	".....	Rep.....	".....	".....
Superintendent of Schools.....	Nannita M. V. Bagley.....	".....	Pop.....	".....	".....
Coroner.....	Edgar I. Fletcher.....	".....	Rep.....	".....	".....
Public Administrator.....	David Hoopes.....	".....	".....	".....	".....
County Surveyor.....	Edward R. McNeill.....	".....	Dem.....	".....	".....

JEFFERSON COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Office.	Name.	Official P. O. Address.	Politics.	Date Elected or Appointed	Term Expires.
Justice of the Peace	William T. Sweet	Boulder	Dem	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 4, 1897
"	D. G. Warner	"	"	"	"
"	C. W. Reynolds	Winston	Rep	"	"
"	Ross E. Deegan	"	Pop	"	"
"	David Miller	Woodville	Dem	"	"
"	John Ritchhart	Radersburg	Rep	"	"
"	E. W. Burdick	Whitehall	N. K.	"	"
"	William Gibson	Clacy	"	"	"
"	Wilson Redding	Alhambra	Dem	"	"
"	John Andrew	Elkhorn	Rep	"	"
"	J. M. Moore	"	"	"	"
"	Isaac Griffith	Basin	"	"	"
"	T. C. Kelly	"	Pop	"	"

LEWIS AND CLARKE COUNTY. COUNTY SEAT, HELENA.

Member of State Senate	William L. Steele	Helena	Dem	Nov. 8, 1892	Nov. 4, 1896
Member House of Representatives	C. K. Brown	Helena	Pop	Nov. 6, 1894	Nov. 4, 1896
"	Michael Corbett	"	"	"	"
"	Arthur J. Craven	"	Rep	"	"
"	John Horsky	"	"	"	"
"	John H. Huseby	"	Pop	"	"
"	Mart Mitchell	"	"	"	"
"	Joseph Oker	"	"	"	"
"	John H. Shober	"	"	"	"
Judge 1st Judicial District	Horace R. Buck	Helena	Dem	Nov. 8, 1892	Jan. 4, 1897
"	Henry N. Blake	"	Rep	Jan. 17, 1895	"
County Attorney	R. R. Purcell	"	"	Nov. 6, 1894	"
Clerk District Court	John Bean	"	Rep	Nov. 8, 1892	"
County Commissioner	Sherwood Wheaton	Helena	Rep	*Dec. 4, 1894	Jan. 4, 1897
"	Elizur Beach	Angusta	Dem	Nov. 8, 1892	"
"	William Muth	Helena	"	"	"
Sheriff	J. H. Jurgens	Helena	Pop	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 4, 1897
Treasurer	Eugene S. French	"	Rep	"	March 1, 1897
Clerk and Recorder	John S. Tooker	"	"	"	Jan. 4, 1897
Assessor	Jacob Fisher	"	Dem	"	"
Auditor	James S. Featherly	"	Rep	"	"
Superintendent of Schools	Minnie A. Reifenrath	"	"	"	"
Coroner	William M. Bullard	"	"	"	"
Public Administrator	John Workman	"	Pop	"	"
County Surveyor	Paul S. A. Bickell	"	Rep	"	"
Justice of the Peace	Alfred C. Votaw	Helena	Rep	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 4, 1897
"	Benjamin F. Woodman	"	"	"	"
"	James F. Brady	Marysville	Dem	"	"
"	George W. Padbury	"	Pop	"	"
"	Robert A. Abercrombie	East Helena	"	"	"
"	S. T. Ramsey	"	Dem	"	"
"	J. L. B. Meyer	Angusta	Rep	"	"
"	Owen J. Wagers	"	Cit	"	"
"	John Anderson	Craig	Ir.d.	"	"
"	Thomas Gibson	"	"	"	"

* Appointed.

MADISON COUNTY. COUNTY SEAT, VIRGINIA CITY.

Member of State Senate	Alexander Metzel	Puller Springs	Rep	Nov. 6, 1894	Nov. 9, 1898
Member House of Representatives	Nelson J. Isdell	Pony	Rep	Nov. 6, 1894	Nov. 4, 1896
"	Henry D. Rossiter	Sheridan	"	"	"
Judge 5th Judicial District	Frank Showers	Boulder	D. & Pop	Nov. 8, 1892	Jan. 4, 1897
County Attorney	Llewellyn L. Callaway	Virginia City	Rep	Nov. 6, 1894	"
Clerk District Court	Thomas Duncan	"	"	Nov. 8, 1892	"
County Commissioner	Elmer F. Johnson	Virginia City	Rep	Nov. 8, 1892	Jan. 4, 1897
"	Jacob S. Crisman	Jefferson Isl'd.	"	"	"
"	George Capp	Sheridan	"	"	"
Sheriff	Joseph I. Haines	Virgi ia City	Dem	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 4, 1897
Treasurer	Jacob Albright	"	Rep	"	Mar. 1, 1897
Clerk and Recorder	Barclay Jones	"	"	"	Jan. 4, 1897
Assessor	William J. Foreman	"	Dem	"	"
Superintendent of Schools	Della Herndon	"	"	"	"
Coroner	Charles A. McNulty	"	Rep	"	"
Public Administrator	Julian A. Knight	"	Dem	"	"
County Surveyor	Charles W. Mead	"	Rep	"	"

MADISON COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Office.	Name.	Official P. O. Address	Politics.	Date Elected or Appointed	Term Expires.
Justice of the Peace	H. T. Clark	Magdalen		Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 4, 1897
"	John H. Davis	Virginia City		"	"
"	H. M. Fitch	Sheridan		"	"
"	George Brown	"		"	"
"	C. Dellett	Jefferson Isl'd.		"	"
"	J. DeFrance	"		"	"
"	James Boyd	Pony		"	"
"	E. Mather	Red Bluff		"	"
"	Robert Hedger	Washington Bar		"	"
"	Olver G. Smith	Ennis		"	"

MEAGHER COUNTY. COUNTY SEAT, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Member of State Senate	David E. Folsom	W. S. Springs	Rep	Nov. 8, 1892	Nov. 4, 1896
Member House of Representatives	James T. Anderson	W. S. Springs	D. & Pop	Nov. 6, 1894	Nov. 4, 1896
"	A. E. Spriggs	Townsend			
Judge 6th Judicial District	Frank K. Henry	Livingston	Rep	Nov. 8, 1892	Jan. 4, 1897
County Attorney	A. C. Gormley	W. S. Springs	D. & Pop	Nov. 6, 1894	"
Clerk District Court	B. W. Badger	"	Rep	Nov. 8, 1892	"
County Commissioner	J. A. McNaught	Martinsdale	Rep	Nov. 8, 1892	Jan. 4, 1897
"	Job Thompson, Sr.	Townsend	"	"	"
"	William Tierney	Neihart	Dem	"	"
Sheriff	W. H. McKnight	W. S. Springs	Rep	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 4, 1897
Treasurer	Allen Pierce	"	D. & Pop	"	Mar. 1, 1897
Clerk and Recorder	Charles W. Hill	"	Rep	"	Jan. 4, 1897
Assessor	James Job	"	D. & Pop	"	"
Superintendent of Schools	Miss S. E. Curtis	"	"	"	"
Coroner	J. M. Kumpe	"	"	"	"
Public Administrator	W. L. Jenkins	"	Rep	"	"
County Surveyor	R. G. Wight	"	"	"	"
Justice of the Peace	W. E. Wood	Toston	Ind	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 4, 1897
"	John L. Loyd	Townsend	Rep	"	"
"	H. L. Keene	Canton	Dem	"	"
"	G. A. Hampton	Diamond	"	"	"
"	Thos. H. Spratt	York	Rep	"	"
"	Cyrus Nelson	"	Pop	"	"
"	E. G. Hartfield	W. S. Springs	D. & Pop	"	"
"	E. H. Teague	"	Rep	"	"
"	J. N. Harder	Castle	Dem	"	"
"	W. W. Parker	"	Rep	"	"
"	Frank S. Webster	Winnicock	"	"	"
"	John Date	Oka	"	"	"
"	G. M. Gray	Neihart	D. & Pop	"	"
"	Geo. L. McGibbon	"	"	"	"
"	J. H. Williams	Barker	Dem	"	"
"	John G. Lilly	"	"	"	"
"	C. W. Jones	Galen	"	"	"
"	I. H. Hall	Barker	Rep	"	"

MISSOULA COUNTY. COUNTY SEAT, MISSOULA.

Members of State Senate	W. H. Smead	Missoula	Rep	Nov. 6, 1894	Nov. 9, 1898
Member House of Representatives	E. E. Hershey	Missoula	Rep	Nov. 6, 1894	Nov. 4, 1896
"	A. Hollensteiner	"	"	"	"
"	J. R. Latimer	"	Pop	"	"
" Joint with Deer Lodge	W. B. Rodgers	Deer Ldg. DLC	Rep	"	"
Judge Fourth Judicial District	Frank H. Woody	Missoula	Dem	Nov. 8, 1892	Jan. 4, 1897
County Attorney	Joseph M. Dixon	"	Rep	Nov. 6, 1894	"
Clerk District Court	Frank N. McConnell	"	Dem	Nov. 8, 1892	"
County Commissioners	Gaspard Deschamps	Grass Valley	Pop	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 2, 1899
"	John Rankin	Missoula	Rep	"	"
"	J. E. Marion	Frenchtown	Dem	Nov. 8, 1892	Jan. 4, 1897
Sheriff	H. W. McLaughlin	Missoula	Dem	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 4, 1897
Treasurer	Alfred Cave	"	"	"	"
Clerk and Recorder	D. J. Bailey	"	"	"	"
Assessor	C. W. Berry	"	Ind	"	"
Auditor	W. R. Hamilton	Thompson	Rep	"	"
Superintendent of Schools	Sarah B. Maclay	Missoula	Pop	"	"
Coroner	E. A. Crain	"	Rep	"	"
Public Administrator	W. B. Brooks	"	"	"	"
County Surveyor	E. S. Hathaway	"	"	"	"

MISSOULA COUNTY—Continued.

Office.	Name.	P. O. Address.	Politics.	Elected or Appointed.	Term Exp.
Justice of the Peace.....	Andrew Logan.....	Missoula.....	Rep.....	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 4, 1897
" ".....	Wm. Landers.....	".....	Dem.....	".....	".....
" ".....	Theodore Bedard.....	Frenchtown.....	Rep.....	".....	".....
" ".....	L. C. Sturman.....	Nine Mile.....	Dem.....	".....	".....
" ".....	W. McBride.....	Carter.....	Rep.....	".....	".....
" ".....	David Smith.....	Superior.....	Dem.....	".....	".....
" ".....	C. R. Downing.....	Smead.....	Rep.....	".....	".....
" ".....	Thomas McConnell.....	".....	Dem.....	".....	".....
" ".....	John Meany.....	Horse Plains.....	".....	".....	".....
" ".....	J. S. Merritt.....	".....	Rep.....	".....	".....
" ".....	E. F. Cameron.....	Vermilion.....	".....	".....	".....
" ".....	John W. Leigh.....	Thompson.....	Dem.....	".....	".....

PARK COUNTY. COUNTY SEAT, LIVINGSTON.

Member of State Senate.....	Geo. M. Hatch.....	Big Timber.....	Rep.....	Nov. 8, 1892	Nov. 4, 1896
Member House of Representatives	William T. Collins.....	Hunters H. Sp.....	Rep.....	Nov. 6, 1894	Nov. 4, 1896
" ".....	Allan R. Joy.....	Livingston.....	".....	".....	".....
" ".....	William F. Meyer.....	Red Lodge.....	".....	".....	".....
Judge Sixth Judicial District.....	Frank K. Henry.....	Livingston.....	Rep.....	Nov. 8, 1892	Jan. 4, 1897
County Attorney.....	W. H. Poorman.....	".....	".....	Nov. 6, 1894	".....
Clerk District Court.....	James A. Bailey.....	".....	Dem.....	Nov. 8, 1892	".....
County Commissioners.....	Geo. T. Chambers.....	Livingston.....	Rep.....	Nov. 8, 1892	Jan. 4, 1897
" ".....	Roth Maurier.....	".....	Dem.....	".....	".....
" ".....	J. E. Gustine.....	".....	Rep.....	".....	".....
Sheriff.....	George T. Young.....	Livingston.....	Rep.....	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 4, 1897
Treasurer.....	Samuel H. Holliday.....	".....	".....	".....	Mar. 1, 1897
Clerk and Recorder.....	Chas. Angus.....	".....	".....	".....	Jan. 4, 1897
Assessor.....	Zadock H. Daniels.....	".....	".....	".....	".....
Superintendent of Schools.....	Miss Annie McAnnelly.....	Red Lodge.....	".....	".....	".....
Coroner.....	Wm. L. Shawk.....	Livingston.....	".....	".....	".....
Public Administrator.....	James J. Berky.....	".....	".....	".....	".....
County Surveyor.....	A. G. Alexander.....	Melville.....	".....	".....	".....
Justice of the Peace.....	Samuel I. Wilson.....	Livingston.....	Rep.....	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 4, 1897
" ".....	D. J. Rose.....	".....	Dem.....	".....	".....
" ".....	Fred. Mjelde.....	Big Timber.....	Ind.....	".....	".....
" ".....	John E. Rees.....	".....	Rep.....	".....	".....
" ".....	Geo. M. Coe.....	Meyersburg.....	".....	".....	".....
" ".....	Henry B. Potter.....	Crevasse.....	".....	".....	".....
" ".....	G. H. Heywood.....	Red Lodge.....	Ind.....	".....	".....
" ".....	Henry McIntosh.....	".....	".....	".....	".....
" ".....	Thos. F. Sturtevant.....	McLeod.....	Rep.....	".....	".....
" ".....	W. G. Strong.....	Melville.....	".....	".....	".....
" ".....	Benjamin Urner.....	".....	Dem.....	".....	".....

RAVALLI COUNTY. COUNTY SEAT, STEVENSVILLE.

Member of State Senate.....	Oliver C. Cooper.....	Grantsdale.....	Rep.....	Nov. 6, 1894	Nov. 9, 1898
Member House of Representatives	George T. Baggs.....	Stevensville.....	Rep.....	Nov. 6, 1894	Nov. 4, 1896
" ".....	Joel J. Bond.....	Victor.....	Pop.....	".....	".....
Judge 4th Judicial District.....	Frank H. Woody.....	Missoula.....	Dem.....	Nov. 8, 1892	Jan. 4, 1897
County Attorney.....	Henry L. Myers.....	Hamilton.....	".....	Nov. 6, 1894	".....
Clerk District Court.....	Allen E. Shappee.....	Stevensville.....	".....	".....	".....
County Commissioner.....	John F. Hendricks.....	Hamilton.....	Rep.....	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 2, 1899
" ".....	Ferdinand Wehr.....	Corvallis.....	Pop.....	".....	".....
" ".....	John W. Mayhew.....	Pyrates.....	Dem.....	".....	".....
Sheriff.....	B. S. Chaffin.....	Stevensville.....	Rep.....	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 4, 1897
Treasurer.....	John Dowling.....	".....	".....	".....	".....
Clerk and Recorder.....	L. E. Williams.....	".....	".....	".....	".....
Assessor.....	Robert Nelson.....	".....	".....	".....	".....
Superintendent of Schools.....	Anna Bond.....	Victor.....	".....	".....	".....
Coroner.....	D. N. Reber.....	Hamilton.....	".....	".....	".....
Public Administrator.....	John W. Lancaster.....	Stevensville.....	".....	".....	".....
County Surveyor.....	George A. Matthews.....	Hamilton.....	Pop.....	".....	".....

RAVALLI COUNTY—Continued.

Office.	Name.	Official P. O. Address.	Politics.	Date Elected or Appointed	Term Expires.
Justice of the Peace	W. B. Faulds	Stevensville.	Rep	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 4, 1897
" " "	W. D. Cunningham	"	"	"	"
" " "	W. J. Fowler	Victor	"	"	"
" " "	N. J. Myers	Corvallis	"	"	"
" " "	A. H. Bradley	Hamilton	Pop	"	"
" " "	Joseph M. Lenahan	"	Dem	"	"
" " "	W. H. Steele	Grantsdale	Rep	"	"
" " "	George Miles	Darby	"	"	"
" " "	G. W. Solleder	"	Dem	"	"

SILVER BOW COUNTY. COUNTY SEAT, BUTTE.

Member of State Senate	Charles R. Leonard	Butte	Rep	Nov. 6, 1894	Nov. 9, 1898
Member House of Representatives	Edwin S. Booth	Butte	Rep	Nov. 6, 1894	Nov. 4, 1896
" " "	Edwin Bray	"	"	"	"
" " "	George A. Cook	"	"	"	"
" " "	H. R. Cunningham	"	"	"	"
" " "	David Lawrence	"	"	"	"
" " "	E. H. Metcalf	"	"	"	"
" " "	J. H. Monteath	"	"	"	"
" " "	Howard Paschal	"	"	"	"
" " "	J. S. Shropshire	"	"	"	"
" " "	W. H. Swett	"	"	"	"
" " "	Stephen Williams	"	"	"	"
Judge 2nd Judicial District	John J. McHatton	Butte	Dem	Nov. 8, 1892	Jan. 4, 1897
" " "	W. O. Speer	"	Rep	"	"
County Attorney	M. L. Wines	"	"	Nov. 6, 1894	"
Clerk District Court	H. A. Niedenhofen	"	"	Nov. 8, 1892	"
County Commissioner	John E. Lloyd	Butte	Rep	Nov. 8, 1892	Jan. 4, 1897
" " "	D. J. Charles	"	"	"	"
" " "	Savin Lisa	"	"	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 2, 1899
Sheriff	S. J. Reynolds	Butte	Rep	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 4, 1897
Treasurer	W. L. Hill	"	"	"	Mar. 1, 1897
Clerk and Recorder	Chas. Q. Johnson	"	"	"	Jan. 4, 1897
Assessor	Carlos Warfield	"	"	"	"
Auditor	W. T. Boardman	"	"	"	"
Superintendent of Schools	John F. Davis	"	"	"	"
Coroner	Joseph Richards	"	"	"	"
Public Administrator	W. J. Jameson	"	"	"	"
County Surveyor	Fred P. Gutelius	"	"	"	"
Justice of the Peace	S. H. Almon	Butte	Rep	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 4, 1897
" " "	W. A. Meseh	"	"	"	"
" " "	Mike Flynn	Walkerville	Ind	"	"
" " "	J. Marsland	"	Rep	"	"
" " "	Geo. H. Chapman	South Butte.	"	"	"
" " "	Alfred Finch	"	D. and P.	"	"
" " "	J. E. Doud	Gunderson	Rep	"	"
" " "	W. F. Kirkwood	"	D. and P.	"	"
" " "	J. Longley	Melrose	Rep	"	"
" " "	Oscar Wells	"	Ind	"	"

TETON COUNTY. COUNTY SEAT CHOTEAU.

Member of State Senate	Wm. K. Floweree	Sun River	Dem	Nov. 6, 1894	Nov. 9, 1898
Member House of Representative	John A. Kennedy	Choteau	Rep	Nov. 6, 1894	Nov. 4, 1896
Judge Tenth Judicial District	Dudley DuBose	Benton (Cho.)	Dem	Nov. 8, 1892	Jan. 4, 1897
County Attorney	James Sulgrove	Choteau	Rep	Nov. 6, 1894	"
Clerk District Court	Sterling McDonald	"	"	"	"
County Commissioner	C. Wallace Taylor	Choteau	Dem	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 2, 1899
" " "	John J. Miller	Shelby	Rep	"	"
" " "	Wm. D. Jones	Unpuyer	"	"	"
Sheriff	John Zimmerman	Pondera	Rep	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 4, 1897
Treasurer	Cicero L. Bristol	Choteau	"	"	Mar. 1, 1897
Clerk and Recorder	J. E. Wamsley	"	Pop	"	Jan. 4, 1897
Assessor	Wm. Hodgskiss	"	Rep	"	"
Superintendent of Schools	Effie A. Hardin	"	D. & Pop	"	"
Coroner	Jacob Schmidt	"	"	"	"
Public Administrator	Oliver G. Cooper	Bynum	Rep	"	"
County Surveyor	Arthur T. Goodspeed	Choteau	Pop	"	"

TETON COUNTY—Continued.

Office.	Name.	P. O. Address.	Politics.	Elected or Appointed.	Term Exp.
Justice of the Peace	Henry Beaupre	Choteau	Dem.	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 4, 1897
" "	Silas A. McPhee	"	Rep.	"	"
" "	Geo. W. Mabee	Dupuyer	"	"	"
" "	Frank A. Hughes	Pondera	"	"	"
" "	Wm. Dawes	Shelby	Dem.	"	"

VALLEY COUNTY. COUNTY SEAT, GLASGOW.

Member of State Senate	Chas. S. Hurd	Glasgow	Dem.	Nov. 6, 1894	Nov. 9, 1898
Member House of Representatives (Joint with Fergus)	Rudolph von Tobel	Lewistown	Rep.	Nov. 6, 1894	Nov. 4, 1896
Judge Tenth Judicial District	Dudley DuBose	Ft. Benton	Dem.	Nov. 8, 1892	Jan. 4, 1897
County Attorney	L. P. Evans	Glasgow	"	Nov. 6, 1894	"
Clerk District Court	W. W. Mabee	"	Rep.	"	"
County Commissioner	C. W. Hunter	Saco	Dem.	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 2, 1899
" "	R. W. Garland	Malta	Rep.	"	"
" "	C. S. Stafford	Culbertson	"	*Dec. 11, 1894	"
Sheriff	S. A. Willis	Glasgow	Pop.	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 4, 1897
Treasurer	A. J. McMillan	"	Dem.	"	"
Clerk and Recorder	Chas. E. Hall	"	"	"	"
Assessor	O. D. Polley	"	Rep.	"	"
Superintendent of Schools	M. D. Hoyt	"	Dem.	"	"
Coroner	George Harley	"	"	"	"
Public Administrator	Wm. H. Means	"	Pop.	"	"
County Surveyor	A. W. Mahon	"	Dem.	"	"
Justice of the Peace	John Kent	Glasgow	Dem.	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 4, 1897
" "	S. W. Morrin	"	Pop.	"	"

* Special election.

YELLOWSTONE COUNTY. COUNTY SEAT, BILLINGS.

Member of State Senate	Albert L. Babcock	Billings	Rep.	Nov. 6, 1894	Nov. 9, 1898
Member House of Representatives	Christian Yegen	Billings	Rep.	Nov. 6, 1894	Nov. 4, 1896
Judge 7th Judicial District	George R. Milburn	Miles City	Dem.	Nov. 8, 1892	Jan. 4, 1897
County Attorney	Robert T. Allen	Billings	Rep.	Nov. 6, 1894	"
Clerk District Court	Frank L. Mann	"	Dem.	Nov. 8, 1892	"
County Commissioner	John C. Bond	Billings	Rep.	Nov. 8, 1892	Jan. 4, 1897
" "	C. O. Gruwell	Junction City	Dem.	"	"
" "	Edward Cardwell	Stillwater	Rep.	"	"
Sheriff	George A. Berkly	Billings	Rep.	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 4, 1897
Treasurer	Sidney F. Morse	"	Dem.	"	Mar. 1, 1897
Clerk and Recorder	Uri E. Frizelle	"	Rep.	"	Jan. 4, 1897
Assessor	Frank S. Whitney	Junction City	"	"	"
Superintendent of Schools	Martha E. Shoemaker	Billings	"	"	"
Coroner	Henry Chapple	"	"	"	"
Public Administrator	Eugene E. Holmes	"	"	"	"
County Surveyor	A. A. Morris	"	"	"	"
Justice of the Peace	James Kelly	Billings	Dem.	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 4, 1897
" " "	Walter B. Chrysler	"	Rep.	"	"
" " "	John Jacoby	Junction City	"	"	"
" " "	L. Williams	"	"	"	"
" " "	E. L. Fenton	Laurel	Rep.	"	"
" " "	W. T. Hamilton	Columbus	Dem.	"	"
" " "	George H. Simpson	"	Rep.	"	"
" " "	E. J. Boulden	Rockvale	"	"	"
" " "	J. Sterns	"	"	"	"
" " "	Dan F. Cushing	Absarokee	"	"	"

APPENDIX.

United States Strike Commission.

Commissioners.

CARROLL D. WRIGHT, ex-Officio Chairman.....Washington, D. C.
 JOHN D. KERNAN Utica, N. Y.
 NICHOLAS E. WORTHINGTON ... Peoria, Ill.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE REPORT ON CHICAGO STRIKE OF
 JUNE-JULY, 1894, BY THE UNITED STATES STRIKE COMMISSION, APPOINTED
 BY THE PRESIDENT JULY 26, 1894, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SEC-
 TION 6 OF CHAPTER 1063 OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED
 STATES, PASSED OCTOBER 1, 1888.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Commission has tried to find the drift of public opinion as to strikes, boycotts and labor disputes upon railroads, and to find their remedy. The invitation freely extended in this direction has brought before the commission many expressions of views, orally and by written communications. A condensation of these latter is presented with this report. In reaching its conclusions the commission has endeavored, after careful consideration, to give due weight to the many suggestions and arguments presented. It is encouraging to find general concurrence, even among labor leaders, in condemning strikes, boycotts and lockouts as barbarisms unfit for the intelligence of this age, and as, economically considered, very injurious and destructive forces. Whether won or lost is broadly immaterial. They are war—internecine war—and call for progress to a higher plane of education and intelligence in adjusting the relations of capital and labor. These barbarisms waste the products of both capital and labor, defy law and order, disturb society, intimidate capital, convert industrial paths, where there ought to be plenty, into highways of poverty and crime, bear as their fruit the arrogant flush of victory and the humiliating sting of defeat, and lead to preparations for greater and more destructive conflicts. Since nations have grown to the wisdom of avoiding disputes by conciliation, and even of settling them by arbitration, why should capital and labor in their dependence upon each other persist in cutting each other's throats as a settlement of differences? Official reports show that much progress has been made in the more sane direction of conciliation and arbitration even in America. Abroad they are in advance of us in this policy. Were our population as dense and opportunities as limited as abroad, present industrial conditions would keep us much more disturbed than we now are by contests between capital and labor.

In England, prior to 1824, it was conspiracy and felony for labor to unite for purposes now regarded there by all classes as desirable for the safety of the government, of

capital, and for the protection of the rights of labor. All industrial labor is there, as a rule, covered by unions trained to greater conservatism through many disastrous conflicts under harsh conditions and surroundings. Capital abroad prefers to deal with these unions rather than with individuals or mobs, and from their joint efforts in good faith at conciliation and arbitration much good and many peaceful days have resulted. In fifteen of our states arbitration in various forms is now provided by law; the United States and eleven states have sanctioned labor organizations by statute. Some of our courts, however, are still poring over the law reports of antiquity in order to construe conspiracy out of labor unions. We also have employers who obstruct progress by perverting and misapplying the law of supply and demand, and who, while insisting upon individualism for workmen, demand that they shall be let alone to combine as they please and that society and all its forces shall protect them in their resulting contentions.

The general sentiment of employers, shared in by some of the most prominent railroad representatives we have heard, is now favorable to organization among employes. It results in a clearer presentation and calmer discussion of differences, instills mutual respect and forbearance, brings out the essentials, and eliminates misunderstandings and immaterial matters. To an ordinary observer, argument to sustain the justice and necessity of labor unions and unity of action by laborers is superfluous.

The rapid concentration of power and wealth, under stimulating legislative conditions, in persons, corporations and monopolies has greatly changed the business and industrial situation. Our railroads were chartered upon the theory that their competition would amply protect shippers as to rates, etc., and employes as to wages and other conditions. Combination has largely destroyed this theory, and has seriously disturbed the natural working of the laws of supply and demand, which, in theory, are based upon competition for labor between those who "demand" it as well as among those who supply it. The interstate commerce act and railroad commission legislation in over thirty states are simply efforts of the people to free themselves from the results of this destruction of competition by combination. Labor is likewise affected by this progressive combination. While competition among railroad employers of labor is gradually disappearing, competition among those who supply labor goes on with increasing severity. For instance, as we have shown, there is no longer any competitive demand among the 24 railroads at Chicago for switchmen. They have ceased competing with each other: they are no longer 24 separate and competing employers; they are virtually one. To be sure, this combination has not covered the whole field of labor supply as yet, but it is constantly advancing in that direction. Competition for switchmen's labor still continues with outside employers, among whom, again, we find a like tendency to eliminate competitive demand for labor by similar combination. In view of this progressive perversion of the laws of supply and demand by capital and changed conditions, no man can well deny the right nor dispute the wisdom of unity for legislative and protective purposes among those who supply labor.

However men may differ about the propriety and legality of labor unions, we must all recognize the fact that we have them with us to stay and to grow more numerous and powerful. Is it not wise to fully recognize them by law; to admit their necessity as labor guides and protectors, to conserve their usefulness, increase their responsibility, and to prevent their follies and aggressions by conferring upon them the privileges enjoyed by corporations, with like proper restrictions and regulations? The growth of corporate power and wealth has been the marvel of the past fifty years. Corporations have undoubtedly benefited the country and brought its resources to our doors. It will not be surprising if the marvel of the next fifty years be the advancement of labor to a position of like power and responsibility. We have heretofore encouraged the one and comparatively neglected the other. Does not wisdom demand that each be encouraged to prosper legitimately and to grow into harmonious relations of equal standing and responsibility before the law? This involves nothing hostile to the true interests and rights of either.

A broad range of remedies is presented to the commission as to the best means of adjusting these controversies, such as government control or ownership of railroads:

compulsory arbitration: licensing of employes; the single-tax theory; restriction of immigration and exclusion of pauper labor; protection of American industries; monetary legislation: suppression of trusts and combinations: written contracts requiring due notice of discharge by employers and of leaving service by employes; United States labor commission to investigate and fix hours of labor, rates of wages, etc.: a fixed labor unit; authority to courts to settle these questions; insurance departments and pensioning of employes; fixing hours of labor and minimum rates of wages by statute: change in law of liability of master to servant: and various suggestions for relief, outside of any legislative action, through educational methods tending to the inculcation of mutual forbearance and just consideration of each other's rights in the premises.

The commission deems recommendations of specific remedies premature. Such a problem, for instance, as universal government ownership of railroads is too vast, many-sided, and far away, if attempted, to be considered as an immediate, practical remedy. It belongs to the socialistic group of public questions where government ownership is advocated of monopolies, such as telegraphs, telephones, express companies and municipal ownership of waterworks, gas and electric lighting and street railways. These questions are pressing more urgently as time goes on. They need to be well studied and considered in every aspect by all citizens. Should continued combinations and consolidations result in half a dozen or less ownerships of our railroads within a few years, as is by no means unlikely, the question of government ownership will be forced to the front, and we need to be ready to dispose of it intelligently. As combination goes on there will certainly at least have to be greater government regulation and control of quasi-public corporations than we have now.

Whenever a nation or state finds itself in such relation to a railroad that its investment therein must be either lost or protected by ownership, would it not be wise that the road be taken and the experiment be tried as an object lesson in government ownership? The Massachusetts Railroad Commission, which is noted for its eminent services as a conservative pioneer in the direction of government control of railroads through the force of public opinion, for several years urged that the experiment of state ownership be tried with the Fitchburg system, because of the large state investment in the Hoosac tunnel. We need to fear everything revolutionary and wrong, but we need fear nothing that any nation can successfully attempt in directions made necessary by changed economic or industrial conditions. Other nations under their conditions own and operate telegraphs and railroads with varying results. Whether it is practicable for this nation to do so successfully when it becomes necessary to save an investment or when the people determine it shall be done, is an open and serious question which can not be answered fully except by actual experiment.

We ought now to inaugurate a permanent system of investigation into the relations between railroads and employes in order to prepare to deal with them intelligently, and that we may conservatively adopt such remedies as are sustained by public opinion for defects or wrongs that may from time to time appear. In the long contest between shippers and railroads penal and specific legislation proved inadequate. The lessons of this period of legislation need to be well remembered by labor. Hasty, revengeful, and retaliatory legislation injures every interest, benefits nobody, and can not long be enforced.

The question of the right of Congress to legislate in regard to the conditions of employment and service upon railroads engaged in interstate commerce is a most important one, and the right seems by analogy to exist. Similar power as to rates, discriminations, poolings, etc., has been exercised in the act to regulate commerce, and has been sustained by the courts. The position of railroads as quasi-public corporations subjects them and their employes to this power, and imposes its exercise upon Congress as a duty, whenever necessary for the protection of the people. The question of what shall be done is therefore one of expediency and not of power. When railroads acted as judge and jury in passing upon the complaints of shippers, the people demanded and Congress granted a government tribunal where shippers and railroads could meet on equal terms and have the law adjust their differences. In view of the Chicago strike and its suggested dangers, the people have the same right to provide a government con-

mission to investigate and report upon differences between railroads and their employes, to the end that interstate commerce and public order may be less disturbed by strikes and boycotts. Public opinion, enlightened by the hearings before such a commission, will do much toward settling many difficulties without strikes, and in strikes will intelligently sustain the side of right and justice and often compel reasonable adjustments. Experience, however, has taught that public opinion is not alone powerful enough to control railroads. Hence power to review and enforce the just and lawful decisions of the commission against railroads ought to be vested in the United States courts. There can be no valid objection to this when we bear in mind that we are now dealing simply with quasi public corporations and not with either individuals or private corporations. What is safe and proper as to the former might be unsafe and unjust for the latter. That which is done under the act to regulate commerce as to rates can safely and ought properly to be done as to railroad wages, etc., by a commission and the courts.

Some stability and time for conciliation and amicable adjustment of disputes can also be secured by providing that labor unions shall not strike pending hearings which they seek; and that railroads shall not discharge men except for cause during hearings, and for a reasonable time thereafter. A provision may well be added requiring employes during the same period to give thirty days' notice of quitting and forbidding their unions from ordering or advising otherwise.

Many assert with force that no law can be justly devised to compel employers and employes to accept the decisions of tribunals in wage disputes. It is insisted that while the employer can readily be made to pay under an arbitration decision more than is or than he thinks is right, the employe can not practically be made to work. He can quit, or at least force his discharge, when the decision gives him less than he demands. Hence nothing reciprocal can be devised, and without that element it is urged that nothing just can be enacted of a compulsory nature. This may be true in general industries, but it has less weight as between railroads and their labor. Railroads have not the inherent rights of employers engaged in private business; they are creatures of the state, whose rights are conferred upon them for public purposes, and, hence, the right and duty of government to compel them to do in every respect what public interest demands are clear and free from embarrassment. It is certainly for the public interest that railroads shall not abandon transportation because of labor disputes, and therefore, it is the duty of the government to have them accept the decisions of its tribunals, even though complete reciprocal obligations can not be imposed upon labor. The absence of such reciprocal obligations would rarely affect railroads unjustly, if we regard the question in a practical light.

Railroad employment is attractive and is sought for. There has never been a time in the history of railroads when men did not stand ready to fill a labor vacancy at the wages fixed by the roads. The number is constantly increasing. If railroads can thus always get the men that they need at what they offer, is there any doubt that the supply will be ample at any rates fixed by a commission and the courts? A provision as to notice of quitting, after a decision, would be ample to enable railroads to fill vacancies caused in their labor departments by dissatisfaction with decisions. To go further, under present conditions at least, in coercing employes to obey tribunals in selling their labor would be a dangerous encroachment upon the inherent, inalienable right to work or quit, as they please.

When railroad employes secure greater certainty of their positions and of the right to promotion, compensation for injury, etc., it will be time enough to consider such strict regulations for them as we can now justly apply to railroads, whose rights are protected by laws and guarded by all the advantages of greater resources and more concentrated control.

In solving these questions corporations seldom aid the efforts of the people or their legislators. Fear of change and the threatened loss of some power invariably makes them obstructionists. They do not desire to be dealt with by any legislation; they simply want to be let alone, confident in their ability to protect themselves. Whatever is

right to be done by statutes must be done by the people for their own protection and to meet the just demand that railroad labor shall have public and impartial hearing of all grievances.

The commission does not pretend to present a specific solution of these questions. Its effort is simply to present the facts; to point out that the relations of capital and labor are so disturbed as to urgently demand the attention of all thinking and patriotic citizens; to suggest a line of search for practical remedial legislation which may be followed with safety, and; finally, to urge and invite labor and railroads to hearty co-operation with the government and the people in efforts to substitute law and reason in labor disputes for the dangers, sufferings, uncertainties and widespread calamities incident to strikes, boycotts and lockouts.

To secure prompt and efficient data for the formation of correct public sentiment in accordance with this line of thought, the commission contends that law should make it obligatory upon some public tribunal promptly to intervene by means of investigation and conciliation, and to report whenever a difficulty of the character of that occurring during the past season at Chicago arises. This intervention should be provided for, first, when the tribunal is called upon to interfere by both of the parties involved; second, when called upon by either of the parties, and third, when in its own judgment it sees fit to intervene. The proper tribunal should have the right, in other words, to set itself in motion, and rapidly, too, whenever in its judgment the public is sustaining serious inconvenience. If the public can only be educated out of the belief that force is and must always remain the basis of the settlement of every industrial controversy the problem becomes simplified. A tribunal, however, should not intervene in mere quarrels between employer and employed, unless the public peace or convenience is involved; but where it is a clear case of public obstruction, whether caused by individuals or by a corporation, a tribunal should not wait until called on by outside agencies to act. All parties concerned should be notified that the tribunal proposes, upon a certain day—and the earlier the day the better—to be at a given place, there to look into the cause of the trouble, to adjust the difficulties by conciliation, if possible, and in the event of failure to fix the responsibility for the same. Proceeding in this way the report of such a commission would cause public opinion promptly to settle the question, or at least to fix the responsibility where it belonged, and to render successful opposition to the conclusions reached an improbability. To carry out this idea involves no complicated legislation.

As authorized by statute, the commission has decided upon certain recommendations and certain suggestions, growing out of its study of the Chicago strike and boycott. These recommendations and suggestions are upon three lines: First, for Congressional action; second, for state action; and third, for the action of corporations and labor organizations. It readily sees the impropriety to a certain extent of making any recommendations for state action, yet feels it a duty, as a result of its investigations, to make such suggestions as will enable citizens interested in state legislation to benefit by its experience, and also to make such suggestions to corporations and labor organizations as shall tend to harmonize some of the existing difficulties: The commission therefore recommends:

I.

(1) That there be a permanent United States strike commission of three members, with duties and powers of investigation and recommendation as to disputes between railroads and their employes similar to those vested in the Interstate Commerce Commission as to rates, etc.

a. That, as in the interstate commerce act, power be given to the United States courts to compel railroads to obey the decisions of the commission, after summary hearing unattended by technicalities, and that no delays in obeying the decisions of the commission be allowed pending appeals.

b. That, whenever the parties to a controversy in a matter within the jurisdiction of the commission are one or more railroads upon one side and one or more national trades unions, incorporated under chapter 567 of the United States Statutes of 1885-86, or under state statutes, upon the other, each side shall have the right to select a repre-

sentative, who shall be appointed by the President to serve as a temporary member of the commission in hearing, adjusting, and determining that particular controversy.

(This provision would make it for the interest of labor organizations to incorporate under the law and to make the commission a practical board of conciliation. It would also tend to create confidence in the commission, and to give to that body in every hearing the benefit of practical knowledge of the situation upon both sides.)

c. That, during the pendency of a proceeding before the commission inaugurated by national trade unions, or by an incorporation of employes, it shall not be lawful for the railroads to discharge employes belonging thereto except for inefficiency, violation of law, or neglect of duty; nor for such unions or incorporation during such pendency to order, unite in, aid or abet strikes or boycotts against the railroads complained of; nor, for a period of six months after a decision, for such railroads to discharge any such employes in whose places others shall be employed, except for the causes aforesaid; nor for any such employes, during a like period, to quit the service without giving thirty days' written notice of intention to do so, nor for any such union or incorporation to order, counsel, or advise otherwise.

(2) That chapter 567 of the United States Statutes of 1885-86 be amended so as to require national trades unions to provide in their articles of incorporation, and in their constitutions, rules, and by-laws that a member shall cease to be such and forfeit all rights and privileges conferred on him by law as such by participating in or by instigating force or violence against persons or property during strikes or boycotts, or by seeking to prevent others from working through violence, threats, or intimidations; also, that members shall be no more personally liable for corporate acts than are stockholders in corporations.

(3) The commission does not feel warranted, with the study it has been able to give to the subject, to recommend positively the establishment of a license system by which all the higher employes or others of railroads engaged in interstate commerce should be licensed after due and proper examination, but it would recommend, and most urgently, that this subject be carefully and fully considered by the proper committee of Congress. Many railroad employes and some railroad officials examined and many others who have filed their suggestions in writing with the commission are in favor of some such system. It involves too many complications, however, for the commission to decide upon the exact plan, if any, which should be adopted.

II.

(1) The commission would suggest the consideration by the states of the adoption of some system of conciliation and arbitration, like that, for instance, in use in the commonwealth of Massachusetts. That system might be reinforced by additional provisions giving the board of arbitration more power to investigate all strikes, whether requested to do so or not, and the question might be considered as to giving labor organizations a standing before the law, as heretofore suggested for national trade unions.

(2) Contracts requiring men to agree not to join labor organizations, or to leave them, as conditions of employment, should be made illegal, as is already done in some of our states.

III.

(1) The commission urges employers to recognize labor organizations; that such organizations be dealt with through representatives, with special reference to conciliation and arbitration when difficulties are threatened or arise. It is satisfied that employers should come in closer touch with labor, and should recognize that while the interests of capital and labor are not identical, they are reciprocal.

(2) The commission is satisfied that if employers everywhere will endeavor to act in concert with labor; that if when wages can be raised under economic conditions they be raised voluntarily, and that if when there are reductions, reasons be given for the reduction, much friction can be avoided. It is also satisfied that if employers will consider employes as thoroughly essential to industrial success as capital, and thus take labor into consultation at proper times, much of the severity of strikes can be tempered and their number reduced.

TABLE NO. 51—AVERAGE PRICES AT WHICH MONTANA FARMERS COULD MARKET
TWELVE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1894, AS STATED BY OR AVER-

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Wh't.	Barley.		Oats.		Pota- toes.	Ruta- bagas	On- ions.	Hay (baled) per ton.		Hay (loose) per ton.	
	Ave. Price per bu. (1)	Ave. Price per bu.	Ave. Weight per bu.	Ave. Price per bu.	Ave. Weight per bu.	Price per 100 lbs.	Price per 100 lbs.	Price per 100 lbs.	First Qual- ity.	Sec'd Qual- ity.	First Qual- ity.	Sec'd Qual- ity.
BEAVERHEAD CO.—												
Dillon.....	.60			.40	45	.65		2.50	11.00		8.25	
Dewey's.....				.40					12.50		11.00	
CASCADE CO.—												
Great Falls.....	.60			.641	33	1.08	.87½	1.79			10.66	7.50
Cascade.....	.60			.32	32	1.00	.75	1.25	11.00	8.00		
Monarch.....				.37		1.50			12.50	10.00		
CHOTEAU CO.—												
Fort Benton.....	.60			.40	40	1.00	1.00	2.00			10.00	7.00
Havre.....	.50			.50		1.50	2.00	2.50	15.00	10.00	8.00	4.00
CUSTER CO.—												
Miles City.....	.75			.41½		1.25		2.00	14.00		12.00	
Forsyth.....	.75			.40	32	1.25	1.00	2.00	15.00		12.00	
Alzada.....	.65			.52½	35	1.00		2.00				5.00
DAWSON CO.—												
Glendive.....	.48					1.37	1.00	1.75			10.00	
DEER LODGE CO.—												
Deer Lodge.....	.75			.36½	40	1.00		2.75	15.00	12.00	10.00	8.00
Anaconda.....												
Bald Butte.....	.75			.40		1.50	1.50	20.00	18.00	18.00		
FERGUS CO.—												
Lewistown.....	.60			.60		2.00			12.00		10.00	
FLATHEAD CO.—												
Kalispell.....	.45	.40		.20		.75		2.50	12.50	10.00	11.00	7.00
Libby.....				.25½		1.25	1.50	2.00	15.00			
GALLATIN CO.—												
Bozeman.....	.60	.45½	48	.20	30	.67			12.00	10.00	11.00	9.00
Manhattan.....	.60	.41	50	.26	40	.75	1.00	2.00	10.50	8.00	7.00	5.00
GRANITE CO.—												
Philipsburg.....	.66			.35	35	.65	.50	1.50	15.00	13.00	12.00	10.00
JEFFERSON CO.—												
Boulder.....	.60				32	.75	.75	3.00	10.00	7.00		5.00
Radersburg.....	.60			.28	32	1.00	.50	2.50	12.00	8.00	10.00	4.75
LEWIS AND CLARKE CO.—												
Helena.....	.60	.51½	.52½	.38	38	1.00	.60	1.50	13.50	11.00		
MADISON CO.—												
Virginia City.....	.60	.69	55	.35	40	.75	.75	3.00	14.00	12.50	11.00	9.00
MEAGHER CO.—												
White Sulphur Springs.....	.32½			.37½	.37½	1.25	.50	3.00	16.00	12.50	10.00	8.00
Neihart.....												
Barker.....						1.00	1.00		15.00	12.00	12.00	8.00
Townsend.....	.45	.60	54	.25	32	.85		2.00	12.00	10.00	8.00	6.00
MISSOULA CO.—												
Missoula.....	.67½	.43	48	.37½		.87½	.75	2.00	17.50	14.50	12.50	9.00
PARK CO.—												
Livingston.....	.80			.35	36	.75	.75	2.00	16.00	13.00	14.00	10.00
Red Lodge.....	.75			.46	40	.87½	.67½	1.75	14.50		10.00	8.00
RAVALLI CO.—												
Stevensville.....	.40			.21	37	.60	.50	.90	12.00		9.00	
Corvallis.....	.60			.25	40	.60	.75	1.00	12.00	10.00	10.00	8.00
Grantsdale.....	.45			.30	35	.50	.25	1.00	10.00	8.00	8.00	6.00
Woodside.....	.45			.22½	37	.60	.40	.80	9.00		6.00	
SILVER BOW CO.—												
Butte.....	.47½	.53	50	.31	32	.96	.82	1.58	16.00	12.00	10.00	8.50
TETON CO.—												
Choteau.....	.75			.55	38	1.00					5.00	
Dupuyer.....				.47½		.75		2.00			5.50	
YELLOWSTONE CO.—												
Billings.....	.60			.36	40			2.00	8.50		7.00	
Columbus.....	.45			.32½	35	.75	.50	1.50	10.00	6.50	8.00	4.00

NOTE.—Average weight of wheat per bushel is stated at 60 pounds. Rye is only quoted from Miles City; bushel. Barley, being principally purchased by brewers, is only quoted by dealers in two counties, viz: Kalispell, Latin County, 41 cents per bushel; average weight per bushel, 50 pounds. The other prices are taken from re- (f) hay and oats: (g) preference given to imported flour; (h) imported flour best; (i) Montana, except flour.

PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS IN TOWNS AND CITIES OF THE RESPECTIVE COUNTIES DURING THE
AGED FROM REPORTS MADE BY PRINCIPAL DEALERS THEREIN.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Eggs.	Butter. (Ranch)	Poultry	Is There a		Montana Flour.		Mont. Products, except flour, which is best.	
	Per dozen.	Per pound.	Per dozen.	Steady Market	Payable in—	Is quality improving?	Is it satis- factory to consum- ers?	Montana.	Imported
BEAVERHEAD CO.—	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Cash.	Mdse.				
Dillon.....	.20	.25			yes	yes	yes	yes	
Dewey's.....	.25	.25	4.00		yes	yes	yes		
CASCADE CO.—									
Great Falls.....	.26½	.23½	5.10			yes	yes	yes	
Cascade.....				yes		yes	yes	yes	
Monarch.....	.30	.27½		no		yes	yes	yes	
CHOTEAU CO.—									
Fort Benton.....	.20	.25		no		yes	yes	yes	
Havre.....	.20	.20	3.50		yes	yes			yes
CUSTER CO.—									
Miles City.....	.25	.22½		yes				(a) yes.	
Forsyth.....	.25	.25	3.00	yes		yes	yes	yes	
Alzada.....	.20	.20	3.50	no		(b).		yes	
DAWSON CO.—									
Glendive.....	.17½	.25	3.00	yes		(b).		yes	
DEER LODGE CO.—									
Deer Lodge.....	.20	.25	4.00	yes		yes	yes	yes	
Anaconda.....	.25	.30		no		yes	yes		(c) yes.
Bald Butte.....	.35			yes					
FERGUS CO.—									
Lewistown.....		.30		no		yes	yes	(d).	
FLATHEAD CO.—									
Kalispell.....	.17	.25	3.00						
Libby.....	.14	.21		yes					yes
GALLATIN CO.—									
Bozeman.....	.22	.26¼	4.00	no		yes	yes	yes	
Manhattan.....	.20	.25	4.00	yes		yes	yes	yes	
GRANITE CO.—									
Philipsburg.....	.25	.25	6.00	no		yes	yes		yes
JEFFERSON CO.—									
Boulder.....	.25	.25	5.00	yes		yes	(e).	yes	
Radersburg.....	.20	.25	4.75	yes		yes	yes	yes	
LEWIS AND CLARKE CO.—									
Helena.....	.21¼	.26¼	5.00	yes		yes	yes	(f).	
MADISON CO.—									
Virginia City.....	.22½	.25	4.00	yes		yes	yes	yes	
MEAGHER CO.—									
White Sulphur Springs.....	.22	.26¼	3.50	yes		yes	yes		(g)
Neihart.....	.30	.25	6.00						
Barker.....	.30	.30	4.00	no		yes	yes	yes	
Townsend.....	.20	.20	4.00	no				yes	
MISSOULA CO.—									
Missoula.....	.25	.27½	4.25			yes	yes	yes	
PARK CO.—									
Livingston.....	.22½	.22½	4.50			yes	yes		(h)
Red Lodge.....	.25	.25	4.00	no		yes	yes	yes	
RAVALLI CO.—									
Stevensville.....	.15	.20	3.50	yes		yes	yes	yes	
Corvallis.....	.20	.20	4.00	no		yes	yes	yes	
Grantsdale.....	.20	.20	3.75	no		yes	yes		
Woodside.....	.15	.17	3.00	no				(i)	
SILVER BOW CO.—									
Butte.....	.25	.22	6.50						
TETON CO.—									
Choteau.....	.25	.30	4.00	yes		yes	yes	yes	
Depuy.....	.25	.25	3.00	no		yes	yes		yes
YELLOWSTONE CO.—									
Billings.....				yes		yes	yes		
Columbus.....	.20	.20	4.00	yes		yes	yes	yes	

average price 70 cents per bushel. Peas are only quoted from Ravalli County, ranging from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per Flathead County, at 40 cents per bushel; Bozeman, Gallatin County, 49½ cents per bushel, and Manhattan, Gallatin County, at 40 cents per bushel; Bozeman, Gallatin County, 49½ cents per bushel, and Manhattan, Gallatin County, at 40 cents per bushel. (a) flour excepted; (b) none used; (c) except potatoes; (d) vegetables; (e) for pastry only;

BUTTE, ANACONDA AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Butte to Anaconda. Length, including Branch Lines, 42.6 Miles. Pay 8th for preceding Month.

[See Note.]

CLASS OF OCCUPATION.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.		Average Wages per Month.....	No. of Working Days per Month	CLASS OF OCCUPATION.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.		Average Wages per Month.....	N. of Working Days per Month
	Jan. 1, 1894	June 23, '94				* Jan. 1, '94	June 23, '94		
Storekeeper.....	1	1	\$115 00	30	Carpenters.....	9	9	78 00	26
General Office Clerk.....	3	3	113 50	26	Other Shopmen.....	30	25	60 00	26
Station Agents.....	2	2	112 50	26	Sectionmen.....	185	186	48 00	30
Other Station Men.....	5	6	81 70	26	Switchmen.....	28	36	81 90	26
Enginemen.....	12	16	125 25	26	Tel. Operators & Dispatchers	3	3	108 30	30
Firemen.....	14	20	75 60	26	All other Employes and Laborers.....	14	16	62 75	30
Conductors.....	3	6	91 00	26					
Other Trainmen.....	10	13	65 00	26					
Machinists.....	2	2	91 00	26					
					Total.....	311	344	21,667 00	

* Not in operation June 30, 1893.

NOTE—The Report of the B. A. & P. R. R. Co. was not received until after the Reports from other Railroads in Montana concerning number of employes, and rates of wages had been printed, as they appear on pages 52-56 of this Report, to which this table relates back. Adding the number of employes on the B. A. & P. R. R. June 23, 1894, receiving compensation of less than \$2,000 per annum, to those included in the Recapitulation on page 56 the aggregate number of such employes on all the railroads of the State is shown to be 5,190, and the compensation of same for month of 30 days \$296,201 51.

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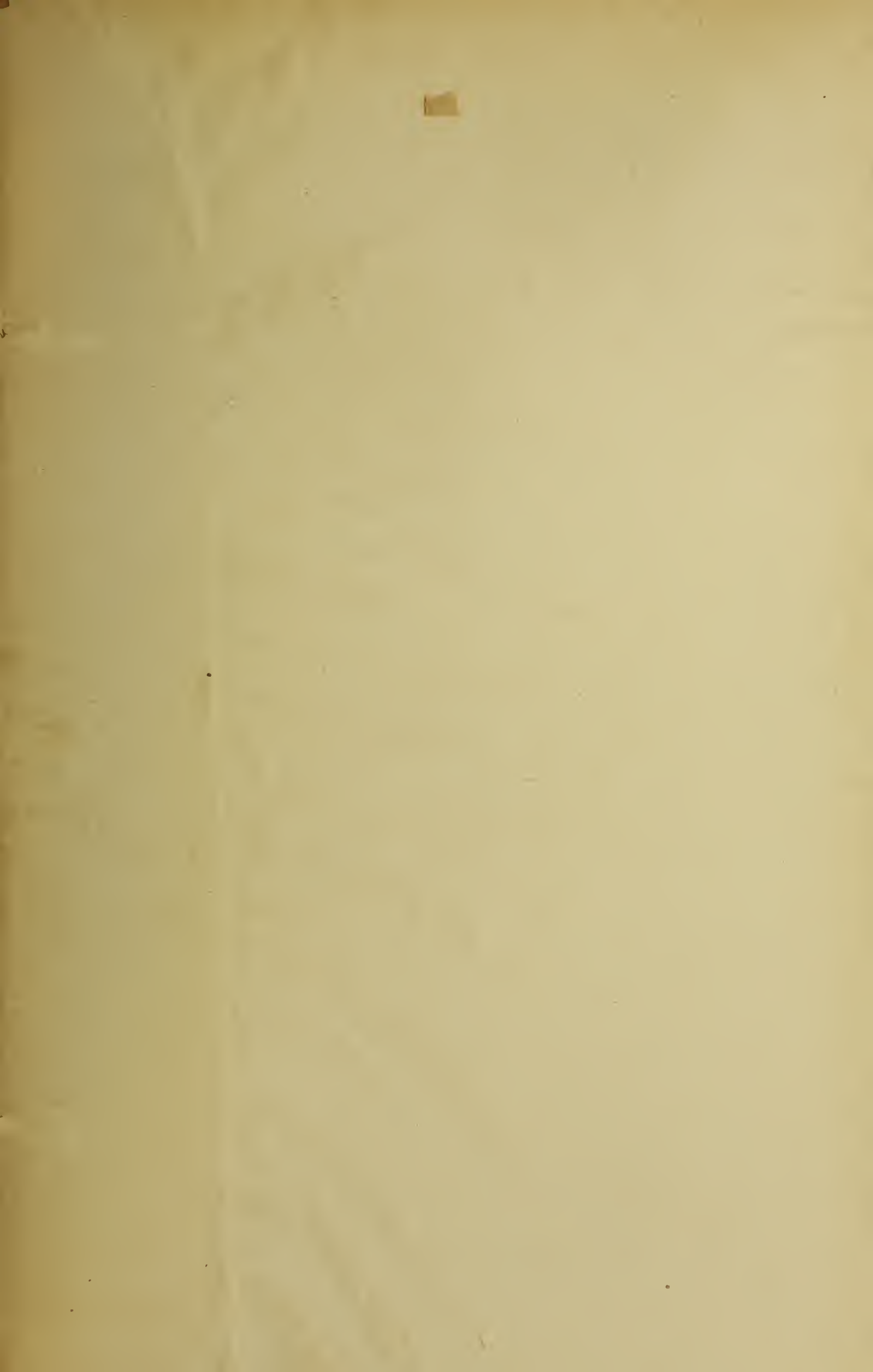
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